

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.13.034

右美托咪定复合舒芬太尼自控镇痛对剖宫产产妇应激反应和炎症介质的影响 *

潘文星 张绍义[△] 余云明 余承易 高德胜 刘超

(重庆三峡中心医院麻醉科 重庆 404199)

摘要 目的:探讨右美托咪定复合舒芬太尼自控镇痛对剖宫产产妇应激反应和炎症介质的影响。**方法:**选取2017年4月~2019年4月期间在我院行剖宫产术的产妇105例,根据乱数表法将患者分为研究组(n=53)和对照组(n=52),其中对照组采用舒芬太尼自控镇痛方案,研究组采用右美托咪定复合舒芬太尼自控镇痛方案,比较两组视觉疼痛模拟评分(VAS)、Ramsay镇静评分、应激反应和炎症介质指标,记录两组术后48 h内自控镇痛泵使用情况、镇痛期间不良反应发生情况。**结果:**两组术后2 h、12 h、24 h、48 h VAS评分均呈下降趋势,且研究组术后2 h、12 h、24 h、48 h VAS评分低于对照组($P<0.05$),研究组术后2 h、12 h、24 h、48 h Ramsay镇静评分高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组术后48 h 血清皮质醇(Cor)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、甲肾上腺素(NE)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、内皮素-1(ET-1)、白介素-10(IL-10)水平均升高,但研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。研究组术后48 h 内舒芬太尼用量、镇痛泵按压次数均少于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率比较无差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**采用右美托咪定复合舒芬太尼自控镇痛方案可有效减轻剖宫产产妇应激反应并降低其炎症介质水平,同时还可减少舒芬太尼用量和镇痛泵按压次数,用药安全性较好,临床应用价值较高。

关键词:右美托咪定;舒芬太尼;自控镇痛;剖宫产;应激反应;炎症介质

中图分类号:R719;R614 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2020)13-2560-04

Effects of Dexmedetomidine Combined with Sufentanil Self Controlled Analgesia on Stress Response and Inflammatory Mediators in Cesarean Section Women*

PAN Wen-xing, ZHANG Shao-yi[△], YU Yun-ming, YU Cheng-yi, GAO De-sheng, LIU Chao

(Department of Anesthesiology, Chongqing Three Gorges Central Hospital, Chongqing, 404199, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of dexmedetomidine combined with sufentanil self controlled analgesia on stress response and inflammatory mediators in cesarean section women. **Methods:** From April 2017 to April 2019, 105 cases of parturient undergoing cesarean section in our hospital were selected. According to the method of random number table, the patients were divided into study group (n=53) and control group (n=52). The control group was given sufentanil self controlled analgesia, and the study group was dexmedetomidine combined with sufentanil self controlled analgesia on the basis of the control group. The visual pain simulation score (VAS), Ramsay sedation score, stress response and inflammatory mediators indexes were compared between the two groups. The use of automatic analgesia pump and the occurrence of adverse reactions during analgesia were recorded in the two groups within 48 h after the operation. **Results:** The VAS scores of the two groups were decreased at 2 h, 12 h, 24 h and 48 h after operation, and that of the study group at 2 h, 12 h, 24 h and 48 h after operation were lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The Ramsay sedation score of the study group at 2 h, 12 h, 24 h and 48 h after operation were higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum cortisol (COR), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), noradrenaline (NE), C-reactive protein (CRP), endothelin -1 (ET-1) and interleukin -10 (IL-10) in the two groups decreased at 48 hours after operation, and those of the study group were lower than those of the control group($P<0.05$). The dosage of sufentanil and the times of compression of analgesia pump of the study group were less than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Dexmedetomidine combined with sufentanil self controlled analgesia can effectively reduce the body stress response and inflammatory mediators, as well as the dosage of sufentanil and the number of times of compression of analgesia pump. It has good safety, and it has a high clinical application value.

Key words: Dexmedetomidine; Sufentanil; Self controlled analgesia; Cesarean section; Stress response; Inflammatory mediators

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R719; R614 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)13-2560-04

* 基金项目:重庆卫生计生委医学科研项目(20161288)

作者简介:潘文星(1984-),男,本科,主治医师,研究方向:产科麻醉,E-mail: mytxlsfw@126.com

△ 通讯作者:张绍义(1961-),男,本科,副主任医师,研究方向:临床麻醉,E-mail: zhangshaoyi6579@126.com

(收稿日期:2019-12-08 接受日期:2019-12-31)

前言

剖宫产术属于临床常见分娩方式,近年来,随着我国二胎政策的开放,高龄产妇不断出现,导致剖宫产率不断提升^[1],而剖宫产术作为一种有创操作,不可避免的产生术后疼痛^[2]。疼痛可加重机体应激反应,引起患者免疫功能、内分泌功能的异常,并增加患者术后并发症发生几率,影响患者恢复^[3,4]。术后剧烈的疼痛被认为是术后长期慢性疼痛的高危因素之一^[5],因此,剖宫产后完善的镇痛对于改善产妇预后具有积极的临床意义。目前临幊上主要使用自控镇痛泵减轻剖宫产术后疼痛,采取的镇痛方案多以芬太尼类药物为主复合其他麻醉药品^[6,7]。当前关于具体的剖宫产后镇痛方案尚未完全统一,主要以安全、有效为主要镇痛宗旨。舒芬太尼为芬太尼的衍生物,常用于辅助麻醉和麻醉诱导^[8]。右美托咪定是α2肾上腺素能受体激动剂,其麻醉效果显著,呼吸抑制轻,具有镇痛、镇静、抗焦虑等诸多作用^[9,10]。本院通过对我院收治的剖宫产产妇术后给予右美托咪定复合舒芬太尼自控镇痛,取得了较好的效果,现整理报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2017年4月~2019年4月期间在我院行剖宫产术的产妇105例,纳入标准:(1)均符合剖宫产手术指征;(2)均为单胎足月妊娠、初产妇者;(3)美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级I~II级^[11];(4)产妇及其家属知情本次研究且已签署了同意书。排除标准:(1)对本次麻醉用药有禁忌症者;(2)既往有镇静催眠类、阿片类、精神类药物长期使用史者;(3)术前肝功能、肾功能、心电图等检查结果异常者;(4)既往有中下腹部手术史者;(5)伴有精神障碍,无法正常沟通交流者;(6)合并有严重妊娠并发症者。(7)硬膜外麻醉失败、术中大量出血,2d内二次手术者。根据乱数表法将患者分为研究组(n=53)和对照组(n=52),其中对照组年龄23~36岁,平均(30.16±1.96)岁;孕周37~40周,平均(38.83±0.43)周;体质质量指数20.9~26.3kg/m²,平均(23.48±0.52)kg/m²;ASA分级I级29例,II级23例。研究组年龄25~38岁,平均(30.37±2.93)岁;孕周36~40周,平均(38.72±0.39)周;体质质量指数21.9~26.7kg/m²,平均(23.56±0.42)kg/m²;ASA分级I级32例,II级21例。两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$),本次研究已通过我院伦理学委员会批准进行。

1.2 方法

两组产妇术前常规禁饮禁食,手术过程中建立静脉通路,手术结束后连接一次性便携式输液泵,对照组的镇痛方案为枸橼酸舒芬太尼注射液(宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,国药准字H20054171,按C₂₂H₃₀N₂O₂S计1mL:50μg)0.04μg/kg·h、盐酸昂丹司琼注射液(上海上药中西制药有限公司,国药准字H19980115,按C₁₈H₁₉N₃O计4mL:8mg)8mg,上述药物加入生理盐水稀释至100ml,自控模式泵入。研究组的镇痛方案为枸橼酸舒芬太尼注射液0.04μg/kg·h、右美托咪定(宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,国药准字H20183390,2mL:200μg(按右美托咪定计))1μg/kg,自控模式泵入。产妇每按压一次自控按钮,追加0.5mL药液,间隔时间最小应为15min。

1.3 观察指标

(1)于术后2h、12h、24h、48h采用视觉疼痛模拟评分(Visual pain score,VAS)^[12]、Ramsay镇静评分^[13]评价所有产妇的镇痛、镇静效果,其中VAS评分0~10分,根据患者主观疼痛进行评分,分数越高,疼痛感越强。Ramsay镇静评分1~6分,其中6分:深度睡眠,呼唤不醒;5分:呼吸反应迟钝;4分:睡眠可唤醒;3分:嗜睡;2分:安静合作;1分:烦躁。(2)于术前、术后48h抽取患者肘静脉血4mL,经3000r/min离心12min,离心半径11cm,分离上清液,置于-30℃冰箱中待测。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测内皮素-1(Endothelin-1,ET-1)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(Tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)、去甲肾上腺素(Norepinephrine,NE)、C反应蛋白(C-reactive protein,CRP)、血清皮质醇(Cortisol,Cor)、白介素-10(Interleukin-10,IL-10)水平,严格遵守试剂盒(南京建成生物科技有限公司)说明书进行操作。(3)记录两组术后48h自控镇痛泵使用情况,包括舒芬太尼用量、镇痛泵按压次数。(4)记录两组镇痛期间不良反应情况。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS24.0进行数据统计分析。计数资料以率(%)的形式表示,采用 χ^2 检验。计量资料采用 $(\bar{x}\pm s)$ 的形式表示,组间及组内采用t检验。检验标准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 VAS、Ramsay镇静评分比较

两组术后2h、12h、24h、48h VAS评分均呈下降趋势,且研究组术后2h、12h、24h、48h VAS评分低于对照组($P<0.05$);研究组术后2h、12h、24h、48h Ramsay镇静评分高于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表1。

表1 VAS、Ramsay镇静评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,分)
Table 1 Comparison of vas and Ramsay sedation scores($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Point of time	VAS score		Ramsay sedation score	
	Control group(n=52)	Study group(n=53)	Control group(n=52)	Study group(n=53)
2 h after operation	2.54±0.63	2.15±0.71 ^d	2.28±0.31	2.64±0.57 ^d
12 h after operation	2.03±0.54 ^a	1.74±0.55 ^{ab}	2.22±0.34	2.57±0.61 ^d
24 h after operation	1.52±0.41 ^{ab}	1.16±0.32 ^{abd}	2.19±0.34	2.61±0.78 ^d
48 h after operation	1.27±0.32 ^{abc}	0.75±0.39 ^{abcd}	2.24±0.37	2.63±0.75 ^d

Note: compared with 2 h after operation, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with 12 h after operation, ^b $P<0.05$; compared with 24 h after operation, ^c $P<0.05$; compared with control group, ^d $P<0.05$.

2.2 应激反应指标比较

两组术前血清 NE、ET-1、Cor 水平比较差异无统计学意义

($P>0.05$);两组术后 48 h 血清 NE、ET-1、Cor 水平均升高,但研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表 2。

表 2 应激反应指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of stress response indexes ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	NE(pg/mL)		ET-1(pg/mL)		Cor(ng/mL)	
	Preoperative	48 h after operation	Preoperative	48 h after operation	Preoperative	48 h after operation
Control group(n=52)	257.65±30.54	323.07±28.93*	72.66±4.65	96.05±5.51*	251.51±36.37	403.49±32.38*
Study group(n=53)	258.12±29.47	284.57±31.98*	72.13±5.76	81.69±4.68*	250.06±40.31	379.19±37.42*
t	0.080	4.786	0.518	12.397	0.193	3.555
P	0.936	0.000	0.605	0.000	0.847	0.001

Note: compared with preoperative, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 炎症介质指标比较

两组术前血清 IL-10、CRP、TNF- α 水平比较差异无统计学

意义($P>0.05$);两组术后 48 h 血清 IL-10、CRP、TNF- α 水平均升高,但研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$);详见表 3。

表 3 炎症介质指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 3 Comparison of inflammatory mediators ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IL-10(ng/L)		CRP(mg/L)		TNF- α (ng/L)	
	Preoperative	48 h after operation	Preoperative	48 h after operation	Preoperative	48 h after operation
Control group(n=52)	9.07±2.09	18.45±3.47*	19.37±4.10	31.10±3.13*	21.52±4.65	32.78±3.51*
Study group(n=53)	9.14±2.18	13.34±1.39*	19.82±3.08	25.33±3.15*	21.46±3.69	26.06±4.45*
t	0.657	11.885	0.637	9.414	0.073	8.581
P	0.513	0.000	0.526	0.000	0.942	0.000

Note: compared with preoperative, * $P<0.05$.

2.4 术后 48 h 内自控镇痛泵使用情况比较

研究组术后 48 h 内舒芬太尼用量为(34.66±2.09)μg、镇痛泵按压次数为(5.19±0.47)次,少于对照组的(45.64±2.07)μg、(6.73±0.68)次,差异有统计学意义($t=27.043$ 、 13.521 , P 均 =0.000)。

2.5 镇痛期间不良反应发生率比较

镇痛期间,对照组出现 2 例恶心、3 例低氧血症、2 例术后躁动,不良反应发生率为 13.46%(7/52);研究组出现 2 例恶心、4 例低氧血症、3 例术后躁动、1 例皮肤瘙痒,不良反应发生率为 18.87%(10/53);两组不良反应发生率比较无差异($\chi^2=0.565$, $P=0.452$)。

3 讨论

剖宫产由于手术切口大、创面广,术后所引起的疼痛程度可达到中重度,同时产妇术前的紧张焦虑情绪、术中腹膜牵拉以及取出子宫内胎盘等操作均可对产妇的交感神经产生兴奋作用,引起产妇强烈的应激反应,期间伴随着多种炎症因子分泌增加,可对疼痛感受产生放大作用^[14-16]。此外,术后持续不断的疼痛又可扩大产妇的应激反应和炎性反应,陷入恶性循环,不利于产后恢复^[17]。静脉自控镇痛是剖宫产术后应用最为广泛的镇痛方法,具有预先确定流速、自控加药及操作简单等特点^[18,19]。舒芬太尼是目前临床常用的术中及术后镇痛药物,是强效阿片类镇痛药物,具有作用时间长、无明显组织蓄积的优点^[20],但在临床使用过程中,呼吸抑制是舒芬太尼使用后产生的最为严重的副作用之一,且其呼吸抑制程度与药物剂量呈正相关^[21],因此,临床提倡多种麻醉药物联合镇痛方案进行镇痛。由于产妇

为困难气道的高发人群,故其术中一般不使用镇静药物,但若产妇围术期可获得一定程度的镇静,可提高产妇舒适度^[22]。右美托咪定镇痛作用较强,同时还具有一定的镇静、抗交感、抗焦虑作用,近年来已逐渐应用于自控镇痛的辅助治疗中^[23,24]。

本次研究结果显示,研究组术后 2 h、12 h、24 h、48 h VAS 评分、Ramsay 镇静评分改善均优于对照组,可见剖宫产产妇采用右美托咪定复合舒芬太尼自控镇痛,可获得较好的镇静镇痛效果,分析其原因,舒芬太尼为选择性的 μ 受体激动剂,可结合 μ 受体产生镇痛、麻醉的作用^[25]。右美托咪定发挥镇痛、镇静效果的主要机制在于作用于脊髓 α_2 受体抑制疼痛信息向大脑传递,从而发挥镇痛效应;作用于中脑蓝斑 α_2 受体,可促进并维持自然睡眠,继而发挥良好的接近自然睡眠的镇静效应^[26,27]。两种药物联合使用,可发挥协同作用,增强阿片类药物的镇痛、镇静效果,这在达到理想的镇痛效果同时还减少了舒芬太尼用量、镇痛泵按压次数,可使产妇维持稳定的血药浓度,减少药物剂量使用不当对产妇的影响,符合快速康复外科理念。当机体受到刺激后,可引起其交感神经出现兴奋,肾上腺皮质功能异常加强,NE、ET-1、Cor 等水平迅速上升,且其升高程度与应激程度呈正比。此外,产妇体内的应激反应又可刺激炎性细胞因子大量分泌。本研究两组患者术后 48 h 应激反应指标、炎性因子均有不同程度的升高,但研究组低于对照组,可见右美托咪定复合舒芬太尼自控镇痛,可有效减轻机体应激反应和降低炎性介质水平,这可能是由于右美托咪定可作用于脑组织内部,阻断交感活性,减少外周神经节兴奋性神经递质谷氨酸盐的传递,降低循环中儿茶酚胺的水平,从而降低产妇围产期应激反应的刺激,减少炎性因子分泌,促进产后恢复^[28-30]。另两组不良

反应发生率对比未见差异,可见右美托咪定复合舒芬太尼自控镇痛用药安全性较好。

综上所述,剖宫产产妇采用右美托咪定复合舒芬太尼自控镇痛,可有效改善机体应激应并降低炎症介质水平,同时还可减少舒芬太尼用量和镇痛泵按压次数,用药安全性较好,临床应用价值较高。

参考文献(References)

- [1] 沈波,郭华芹,阮萍萍,等.二胎剖宫产产妇术中真实体验的质性研究[J].浙江临床医学,2017,19(11): 2134-2135
- [2] Jin J, Peng L, Chen Q, et al. Prevalence and risk factors for chronic pain following cesarean section: a prospective study [J]. BMC Anesthesiol, 2016, 16(1): 99
- [3] Lavand'homme P. Postoperative cesarean pain: real but is it preventable? [J]. Curr Opin Anaesthesiol, 2018, 31(3): 262-267
- [4] Chakravarthy M, Prashanth A, George A. Evaluation of Percutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation of the Auricle for Relief of Postoperative Pain Following Cesarean Section [J]. Med Acupunct, 2019, 31(5): 281-288
- [5] Ma G, Yang J, Zhao B, et al. Correlation between CCL2, CALCA, and CX3CL1 gene polymorphisms and chronic pain after cesarean section in Chinese Han women: A case control study [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2019, 98(34): e16706
- [6] Bonnal A, Dehon A, Nagot N, et al. Patient-controlled oral analgesia versus nurse-controlled parenteral analgesia after caesarean section: a randomised controlled trial [J]. Anaesthesia, 2016, 71(5): 535-543
- [7] Weigl W, Bierylo A, Wielgus M, et al. Perioperative analgesia after intrathecal fentanyl and morphine or morphine alone for cesarean section: A randomized controlled study [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2017, 96(48): e8892
- [8] Lin W, Sun J, Fu S. A small dose of remifentanil pretreatment suppresses sufentanil-induced cough during general anesthesia induction: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial [J]. BMC Anesthesiol, 2019, 19(1): 164
- [9] 胡丹,刘苏,孙乾伟,等.布托啡诺复合右美托咪定抑制剖宫产术后宫缩痛的临床效果观察 [J].现代生物医学进展,2018,18(8): 1519-1522
- [10] Hariharan U. Postpartum hemorrhage and pregnancy induced hypertension during emergency lower segment cesarean section: dexmedetomidine to our rescue [J]. Rev Bras Anestesiol, 2017, 67(5): 538-540
- [11] 赵侠勇,王晓娟,刘燕,等.不同剂量的右美托咪定在剖宫产后硬膜外镇痛的应用 [J].国际麻醉学与复苏杂志,2014,35(5): 397-400, 418
- [12] 倪小平,王鹏,陈杰,等.布托啡诺联合芬太尼+托烷司琼用于子宫下段剖宫产后静脉自控镇痛的效果 [J].医学临床研究,2017, 34(2): 366-368
- [13] 王鹏,蔡悍东,赵志丹,等.BIS 监测下不同剂量右美托咪定用于剖宫产手术镇静的效果观察 [J].中国医刊,2017,52(6): 93-96
- [14] 侯桂芳,徐文泳,曾丽鹏.改良式 B-Lynch 缝合术联合穴位按摩对剖宫产后宫缩出血量及疼痛的影响 [J].中国中医药科技,2019, 26(5): 765-766
- [15] Kiriakopoulos N, Grigoriadis S, Maziotis E, et al. Investigating Stress Response during Vaginal Delivery and Elective Cesarean Section through Assessment of Levels of Cortisol, Interleukin 6 (IL-6), Growth Hormone (GH) and Insulin-Like Growth Factor 1 (IGF-1)[J]. J Clin Med, 2019, 8(8): E1112
- [16] Kashif S, Hamid M. Efficacy of intravenous paracetamol on pressor response in patients undergoing cesarean section under general anesthesia [J]. J Anaesthesiol Clin Pharmacol, 2016, 32(2): 210-213
- [17] Rousseau A, Sadoun M, Aimé I, et al. Comparative study about enhanced recovery after cesarean section: What benefits, what risks? [J]. Gynecol Obstet Fertil Senol, 2017, 45(7-8): 387-392
- [18] Habibi A, Alipour A, Baradari AG, et al. The Effect of Adding Lidocaine to Patient Controlled Analgesia with Morphine on Pain Intensity after Caesarean Section with Spinal Anesthesia: A Double-Blind, Randomized, Clinical Trial [J]. Open Access Maced J Med Sci, 2019, 7(12): 1946-1950
- [19] Ye Q, Chen HL. The Relationship Between Patient-Controlled Analgesia and Postcesarean Section Pressure Ulcers: Analysis of Medical Record Data [J]. J Perianesth Nurs, 2018, 33(5): 741-745
- [20] Farzi F, Mirmansouri A, Naderi Nabi B, et al. Comparing the Effect of Adding Fentanyl, Sufentanil, and Placebo with Intrathecal Bupivacaine on Duration of Analgesia and Complications of Spinal Anesthesia in Patients Undergoing Cesarean Section [J]. Anesth Pain Med, 2017, 7(5): e12738
- [21] 董正华,魏晓永,李黎,等.氯胺酮与舒芬太尼对丙泊酚诱发小儿呼吸抑制的影响 [J].新乡医学院学报,2018,35(1): 57-60
- [22] Wang J, Han Z, Zhou H, et al. Effective Loading Dose of Dexmedetomidine to Induce Adequate Sedation in Parturients Undergoing Cesarean Section Under Spinal Anaesthesia [J]. Turk J Anaesthesiol Reanim, 2017, 45(5): 260-263
- [23] Yu HY, Wang SY, Quan CX, et al. Dexmedetomidine Alleviates Postpartum Depressive Symptoms following Cesarean Section in Chinese Women: A Randomized Placebo-Controlled Study [J]. Pharmacotherapy, 2019, 39(10): 994-1004
- [24] Sun J, Zheng Z, Li YL, et al. Nalbuphine versus dexmedetomidine for treatment of combined spinal-epidural post-anesthetic shivering in pregnant women undergoing cesarean section [J]. J Int Med Res, 2019, 47(9): 4442-4453
- [25] van de Donk T, Ward S, Langford R, et al. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of sublingual sufentanil for postoperative pain management [J]. Anaesthesia, 2018, 73(2): 231-237
- [26] Zhang J, Xia F, Zhao H, et al. Dexmedetomidine-induced cardioprotection is mediated by inhibition of high mobility group box-1 and the cholinergic anti-inflammatory pathway in myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury [J]. PLoS One, 2019, 14(7): e0218726
- [27] Sun J, Zheng S, Yang N, et al. Dexmedetomidine inhibits apoptosis and expression of COX-2 induced by lipopolysaccharide in primary human alveolar epithelial type 2 cells [J]. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2019, 517(1): 89-95
- [28] 端另波,张彤,李伯安,等.右美托咪定对机械通气患者血浆儿茶酚胺及炎性因子水平的影响 [J].江苏医药,2019,45(5): 497-499
- [29] 周维纲,王宇波,杨建治,等.右美托咪定对分娩镇痛产妇产程和脐动脉血气的影响 [J].陕西医学杂志,2019,48(8): 1074-1076, 1097
- [30] Dong W, Chen MH, Yang YH, et al. The effect of dexmedetomidine on expressions of inflammatory factors in patients with radical resection of gastric cancer [J]. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci, 2017, 21(15): 3510-3515