

· 论著 ·

右美托咪定滴鼻对颅内动脉瘤介入治疗全麻拔管期血流动力学的影响

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【摘要】目的 观察右美托咪定滴鼻对颅内动脉瘤介入治疗全麻拔管期血流动力学的影响。**方法** 选择择期行介入治疗的颅内动脉瘤80例,根据滴鼻药物分为4组(n=20),即对照组(C组)和低、中、高剂量右美托咪定组(D1组、D2组、D3组)。手术结束前30 min,D1、D2、D3组用右美托咪定0.6、1.0、1.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 滴鼻,C组用生理盐水滴鼻。记录入室时(T0)、滴鼻前即刻(T1)、手术结束时(T2)、患者苏醒时(T3)、拔管时(T4)、拔管后1 min(T5)、5 min(T6)心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)、收缩压与心率的乘积(RPP);记录术后恢复指标(包括苏醒时间、拔管时间、拔管质量评分、Ramsay镇静评分)。**结果** 与C组比较,D1组T3~T5、D2和D3组T2~T6 MAP、RPP、HR均明显降低($P<0.05$);D2组和D3组拔管质量评分均明显降低($P<0.05$)、Ramsay评分均明显增高($P<0.05$),D3组苏醒时间及拔管时间均明显延长($P<0.05$)。与D1组比较,D2和D3组T3~T6 MAP、RPP、HR均明显降低($P<0.05$),D3组拔管质量评分明显降低($P<0.05$)、RamaSay评分明显增高($P<0.05$),苏醒时间及拔管时间均明显延长($P<0.05$)。与D2组比较,D3组苏醒时间及拔管时间均明显延长($P<0.05$)。D2和D3组HR、MAP、RPP、拔管质量评分、Ramsay镇静评分均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论** 手术结束前30 min给予右美托咪定1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 滴鼻全麻拔管期血流动力学平稳,同时不影响术后恢复。

【关键词】 颅内动脉瘤;血管内栓塞;右美托咪定;滴鼻;拔管期;血流动力学

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Effects of intranasal dexmedetomidine on hemodynamics during extubation under general anesthesia in patients with intracranial aneurysm undergoing interventional therapy

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the effects of intranasal dexmedetomidine on hemodynamics during the extubation under the general anesthesia in the patients with intracranial aneurysm undergoing interventional therapy. **Methods** Eighty patients with intracranial aneurysm undergoing interventional treatment were divided into four groups of 20 patients each, i.e., control group (C group) and nasal drops with different doses of dexmedetomidine (D1, D2 and D3 groups). The patient in D1, D2 and D3 groups was treated by intranasal 0.6, 1.0 and 1.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ dexmedetomidine, respectively, and the patient in C group was treated by intranasal isovalumic physiological saline 30 minutes before the end of the operation. The heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP) and real protollo project (RPP) were recorded on admission to the operating room (T0), immediately before the nasal drip (T1), the finishing operation (T2), at revival (T3), at extubation (T4), and 1 (T5) and 5 minutes (T6) after the extubation. The indexes of postoperative recovery were recorded. **Results** The HR, MAP and RPP at T3~T5 in D1 group and at T2~T6 in D2 and D3 group were significantly lower than those in C group ($P<0.05$). The time of recovery from the anesthetic condition and duration of intubating were significantly shorter in C, D1 and D2 groups than those in D3 group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** The intranasal 1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ dexmedetomidine 30 minutes before the end of the operation is helpful to the stabilization of the hemodynamics in peri-extubation period and postoperative recovery in the patients with intracranial aneurysm undergoing interventional therapy.

【Key words】 Intracranial aneurysms; Interventional therapy; Dexmedetomidine; Nasal drops; Extubation period; Hemodynamics

颅内动脉瘤介入治疗术后麻醉恢复要快且保持血流动力学稳定,以便立即进行神经功能评估。气

管拔管时气道刺激可能会引起呛咳、血压增高^[1],导致脑水肿、脑出血,甚至脑疝^[2]。右美托咪定因味道温和、药物浓缩以及对鼻粘膜无刺激等特点,适合鼻腔内给药^[3]。然而,右美托咪定滴鼻对颅内动脉瘤介入治疗术后拔管期血流动力学的影响及安全性,目前尚不清楚。本文观察右美托咪定滴鼻对颅内动脉瘤介入治疗术后拔管期血流动力学的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,病人均签署知情同意书。纳入标准:疑似或确诊颅内动脉瘤。排除标准:意识障碍;麻醉药过敏史;肥胖、困难气道;颅内巨大动脉瘤;术中栓塞再次出血。选择行介入治疗的颅内动脉瘤80例,年龄18~60岁,美国麻醉医师协会分级I~Ⅲ级。根据右美托咪定给药方法分为4组:对照组(C组)和低、中、高剂量右美托咪定滴鼻组(D1组、D2组、D3组),每组20例。四组年龄、体重、手术时间均无统计学差异($P>0.05$;表1)。

1.2 麻醉方法 术前禁饮禁食,进入手术室后建立静脉通道,监测无创血压、心电图、心率(heart rate, HR)、脉搏血氧饱和度(pulse oxygen saturation, SpO₂),局麻行左侧桡动脉穿刺置管监测有创平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)。麻醉诱导:咪达唑仑0.05 mg/kg、舒芬太尼0.8 μg/kg、依托咪酯0.3 mg/kg和罗库溴铵0.8 mg/kg。麻醉维持:异丙酚4~6 mg/kg/h和瑞芬太尼0.1~0.2 μg/kg/min。气管插管后接麻醉机行机械通气,持续监测呼气末二氧化碳分压(end-tidal pressure of carbon dioxide, PET CO₂)和脑电双频谱指数(bispectral index, BIS),术中维持

PET CO₂在35~45 mmHg和BIS在40~60。手术结束前30 min,D1、D2、D3组分用右美托咪定滴鼻,剂量分别为0.6、1.0、1.4 μg/kg;C组用生理盐水滴鼻。用右美托咪定专用滴鼻器,滴鼻时所有病人仰卧位,头后仰,双侧鼻腔轮流滴鼻后轻按两侧鼻翼2~3次。所有病人在手术结束前5 min停用丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼,同时静脉注射舒芬太尼5 μg。术后继续行机械通气,待病人达到拔管指征后拔除气管插管。

1.3 观察指标 记录进入手术室时(T0)、滴鼻前即刻(T1)、手术结束时(T2)、苏醒时(T3)、拔管时(T4)、拔管后1 min(T5)、5 min(T6)的HR、MAP、收缩压与心率的乘积(real protollo project, RPP)。记录苏醒时间、拔管时间,以及气管导管拔管质量评分^[4][1分,不咳嗽;2分,轻微咳嗽(1~2次);3分,中度咳嗽(3~4次);4分,剧烈咳嗽,呼吸困难;5分,喉部痉挛、严重咳嗽]。记录T₆的Ramsay镇静评分:1分,焦虑躁动或不安;2分,平静合作,具有定向力;3分,仅对指令有反应;4分,入睡,轻扣眉间或大声呼唤反应敏捷;5分,入睡,轻扣眉间或大声呼唤反应迟钝;6分,对刺激无反应,呈深睡眠或麻醉状态。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 13.0软件进行分析;正态分布计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用重复测量方差分析; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 4组血流动力学的比较 与C组比较,D1组T3~T5、D2和D3组T2~T6 MAP、RPP、HR均明显降低($P<0.05$)。与D1组比较,D2和D3组T3~T6 MAP、RPP、HR均明显降低($P<0.05$)。与T1比较,C组

表1 4组病人一般资料比较

组别	年龄(岁)	体重(kg)	手术时间(min)
C组	42.3±12.6	60.4±8.1	62.2±8.9
D1组	43.4±11.8	62.2±8.6	65.3±10.3
D2组	41.1±12.2	63.7±9.5	64.0±9.8
D3组	40.3±11.6	61.8±8.4	63.2±9.2

表2 4组平均动脉压、心率、收缩压与心率的税种乘积比较

指标	组别	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
平均动脉压 (mmHg)	C组	82.2±11.5	92.4±11.6 [*]	104±14.2 [*]	110.3±14.3 [*]	106.4±13.4 [*]	90.2±10.7 [*]
	D1组	83.3±10.5	84.5±10.3	95.7±11.4 ^{*△}	100.4±12.2 ^{*△}	97.8±12.3 ^{*△#}	89.0±10.8
	D2组	81.3±10.6	81.6±10.3 [△]	83.4±11.2 ^{*#}	85.8±11.8 ^{*#}	85.0±10.6 ^{*#}	71.4±7.4 ^{*△#}
	D3组	80.2±10.3	82.1±9.4 [△]	80.9±10.9 ^{*#}	84.2±9.3 [△]	73.2±9.2 ^{*△#}	74.3±8.4 ^{*△#}
心率(次/min)	C组	77.4±10.4	87.8±11.3 [*]	95.1±12.8 [*]	106.3±13.9 [*]	101.7±12.7 [*]	89.6±12.4 [*]
	D1组	77.8±11.0	82.4±10.4	89.8±11.6 ^{*△}	94.3±10.2 ^{*△}	90.7±11.4 ^{*△}	88.5±11.2
	D2组	79.8±11.6	70.4±9.2 ^{*#}	77.1±11.7 ^{*#}	78.8±10.0 ^{*#}	77.6±10.1 ^{*#}	72.4±10.4 ^{*△#}
	D3组	79.5±10.8	66.2±10.5 ^{*#}	73.4±11.3 ^{*#}	75.7±10.4 ^{*#}	74.3±11.1 ^{*#}	66.2±7.4 ^{*△#}
收缩压与心率 的乘积($\times 10^3$)	C组	9.6±2.6	11.4±2.9 [*]	13.4±3.0 [*]	14.7±3.2 [*]	14.0±2.8 [*]	12.5±2.8 [*]
	D1组	10.6±3.0	11.6±2.8	11.4±2.6 [*]	11.9±2.7 ^{*△}	12.2±2.6 ^{*△}	12.4±2.6
	D2组	9.8±2.5	9.4±2.7 ^{*#}	9.6±2.9 ^{*#}	10.8±2.7 ^{*#}	10.0±2.5 ^{*#}	8.8±2.4 ^{*△#}
	D3组	10.6±2.7	9.2±2.5 ^{*#}	9.5±2.6 ^{*#}	10.7±2.6 ^{*#}	9.1±2.5 ^{*#}	9.0±2.4 ^{*△#}

注:与T1相应值比,* $P<0.05$;与C组相应值比,△ $P<0.05$;与D1组相应值比,# $P<0.05$

表3 4组术后恢复指标比较

组别	苏醒时间(min)	拔管时间(min)	拔管质量评分(分)	Ramasay评分(分)
C组	3.8±1.9	5.0±2.3	4.0±0.8	1.4±0.7
D1组	4.0±2.1	5.6±3.1	3.1±0.5	2.5±0.8
D2组	5.1±2.2	7.2±3.6	2.0±0.4 [*]	2.7±0.6 [*]
D3组	10.2±4.1 ^{*#△}	12.9±4.9 ^{*#△}	1.5±0.3 ^{*#}	3.8±0.9 ^{*#}

注:与C组相应值比,* P<0.05;与D1组相应值比,# P<0.05;与D2组相应值比,△ P<0.05

T2~T6, D1组 T3~T5, D2组 T6, D3组 T5、T6 MAP、RPP、HR 均明显增高($P<0.05$)。D2和D3组均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 4组术后恢复指标比较 与C组比较,D2组和D3组拔管质量评分均明显降低($P<0.05$)、RamaSay评分均明显增高($P<0.05$),D3组苏醒时间及拔管时间均明显延长($P<0.05$)。与D1组比较,D3组拔管质量评分明显降低($P<0.05$)、RamaSay评分明显增高($P<0.05$),苏醒时间及拔管时间均明显延长($P<0.05$)。与D2组比较,D3组苏醒时间及拔管时间均明显延长($P<0.05$)。见表3。

3 讨 论

颅内动脉瘤治疗主要有开颅夹闭术和血管内栓塞治疗^[4]。血管内栓塞治疗创伤小,术后恢复快,临床应用越来越广泛;但全麻拔管期由于麻醉减浅,咽喉、气管内感受器受到刺激引起短暂而剧烈的血流动力学波动,主要表现交感神经兴奋,因此,维持拔管期患者血流动力学平稳十分重要。

右美托咪定是一种高选择性 α_2 受体激动药,具有抗焦虑、镇静、抗交感、无呼吸抑制等优点^[6]。右美托咪定滴鼻与舌下给药相似,滴鼻后可直接吸收人体循环,无首过效应,绝对生物利用度高^[7]。有文献报道右美托咪定滴鼻剂量为1~3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ^[8,9]时,镇静起效时间为20~30 min^[8,10]。也有研究用右美托咪定1.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 于手术结束前30 min滴鼻,结果拔管期血流动力学稳定且不影响术后恢复^[11]。为确保右美托咪定在手术结束时起效,本文在手术结束前30 min滴鼻,结果显示,右美托咪定0.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 滴鼻拔管期MAP、RPP显著升高,HR明显增快;1.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 滴鼻拔管后5 min MAP、RPP显著降低,HR明显减慢;而右美托咪定1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 能够稳定拔管期病人的血流动力学。这与林宏凯等^[12]研究结果一致,并且拔管质量评分明显低于对照组,Ramsay评分明显高于对照组,从而减少咳嗽和躁动等不良反应的发生,提高了拔管期病人舒适度和拔管质量,避免了血压、颅内压突然升高而导致的颅内和手术部位出血等危险。这

可能是右美托咪定直接吸收人体循环作用于中枢及外周 α_2 受体,产生镇静、镇痛和抑制交感神经活性,减慢心率和降血压的作用有关。此外,右美托咪定0.6、1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 经鼻给药不延长病人的苏醒时间、拔管时间,而1.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 产生了与剂量依赖性相关的镇静、催眠作用。

综上所述,颅内动脉瘤介入治疗结束前30 min给予右美托咪定1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 滴鼻,拔管期血流动力学稳定,不影响术后恢复。

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随肿瘤的恶性程度呈渐进性趋势。甲基化状态直接影响基因的表达水平,本文结果显示甲基化的胶质瘤组织SOX7 mRNA表达明显下调。这与Zheng等^[7]研究结果一致。此外,SOX7基因还被发现在肺癌等肿瘤中作为抑癌基因失去表达或低表达^[10]。目前认为SOX7基因是肿瘤抑制基因。SOX7基因至少通过两种机制发挥生物学作用,一是参与调节靶基因的活性,二是通过与TCF/LEF活性竞争来调控Wnt信号通路^[11,12]。而Wnt信号通路的异常往往也与胶质瘤的发生密切相关,这可能是SOX7在胶质瘤中的作用机制之一。同时,我们发现SOX7基因甲基化病人生存期明显短于非甲基化胶质瘤病人。这提示SOX7基因在胶质瘤中甲基化可能意味着预后不良,揭示了SOX7对疾病的临床预后有潜在价值。

总之,SOX7基因在胶质瘤中甲基化程度增高,是导致其低表达的原因之一;SOX7基因高甲基化状态与胶质瘤病人预后密切相关,可能作为胶质瘤发生过程中一个有价值的指标,是胶质瘤治疗的潜在靶点。

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