

## · 论著 ·

# 右美托咪定滴鼻对老年颅内动脉瘤栓塞全麻插管期脑血流动力学的影响

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**【摘要】**目的 探讨右美托咪定滴鼻对老年颅内动脉瘤介入治疗全麻插管期脑血流动力学的影响。方法 选择2018年3~12月全麻下栓塞治疗的老年颅内动脉瘤60例,根据滴鼻方法分为对照组和观察组,每组30例。全麻诱导前30 min,观察组经鼻腔滴入右美托咪定0.5 μg/kg,对照组用等量生理盐水滴鼻;麻醉诱导后脑电双频谱指数值在40~60时进行气管插管。记录滴鼻30 min(T0)、气管插管即刻(T1)、插管后1 min(T2)、插管后3 min(T3)、插管后5 min(T4)平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR)、左侧大脑中动脉峰值血流速度(Vp-MCA)、左侧大脑中动脉平均血流速度(Vm-MCA)、搏动指数(PI)。结果与T0比较,对照组T1~3 MAP、Vp-MCA、Vm-MCA均明显升高( $P<0.05$ ),HR均明显增快( $P<0.05$ ),PI均明显降低( $P<0.05$ );而观察组T1~3 MAP、Vp-MCA、Vm-MCA、HR、PI均无明显变化( $P>0.05$ )。与对照组比较,观察组T1~3 MAP、Vp-MCA、Vm-MCA均明显降低( $P<0.05$ )、HR均明显减慢( $P<0.05$ ),PI均明显增加( $P<0.05$ )。结论 全麻诱导前30 min右美托咪定0.5 μg/kg滴鼻能抑制老年颅内动脉瘤介入治疗插管期诱发的心血管反应和脑血流量增加。

**【关键词】**颅内动脉瘤;介入治疗;右美托咪定;滴鼻;老年;插管期;脑血流动力学

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**Effect of intranasal administration of dexmedetomidine on cerebral hemodynamics during general anesthesia in elderly patients with cerebral aneurysms undergoing interventional therapy**

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**【Abstract】** Objective To investigate the effect of intranasal administration of dexmedetomidine on the cerebral hemodynamics during general anesthesia in the elderly patients with cerebral aneurysms undergoing interventional therapy. Methods Of 60 patients with intracranial aneurysms undergoing interventional therapy, 30 (observed group) received intranasal administration of 0.5 μg/kg dexmedetomidine and 30 (control group) intranasal administration of isovolumetric physiological saline 30 minutes before the induction of general anesthesia. The endotracheal intubation was performed when the bispectral index value was between 40 and 60 after the anesthesia induction. The mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR), left middle cerebral artery peak blood flow velocity(Vp-MCA), left middle cerebral artery mean blood flow velocity (Vm-MCA) and pulsatility index (PI) were recorded 30 minutes after the intranasal administration of drug (T0), immediately after endotracheal intubation (T1), 1 minute after the intubation (T2), 3 minutes after the intubation (T3), and 5 minutes after the intubation (T4). Results The MAP, Vp-MCA, Vm-MCA and HR were significantly higher and PI was significantly lower at T1~3 than those at T0 in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The MAP, Vp-MCA, Vm-MCA and HR were significantly lower, and PI was significantly higher in the observed group than those in the control group at T1~3 ( $P<0.05$ ). Conclusion The intranasal administration of 0.5 μg/kg dexmedetomidine 30 minutes before the induction of general anesthesia can inhibit the cardiovascular responses and increase cerebral blood flow during the intubation in the elderly patients with cerebral aneurysms undergoing interventional therapy.

**【Key words】**Cerebral aneurysms; Interventional therapy; Dexmedetomidine; Nasal drip; Elderly patients; Intubation period; Cerebral hemodynamics

近年来,随着血管内治疗的发展,老年颅内动脉瘤行介入治疗越来越多。气管插管是全身麻醉时诱

发心血管反应的一种伤害性刺激,引起血压升高,心率增快<sup>[1]</sup>,可增加颅内破裂动脉瘤病人并发症,甚至危及病人生命<sup>[2,3]</sup>。有研究报道静脉持续泵注右美托咪定预防插管期血流动力学的剧烈波动,效果较好。然而,静脉持续泵注右美托咪定易引起一过性高血压及心动过缓,会增加老年颅内动脉瘤围手术期心脑血管意外风险。右美托咪定味道温和、药物

浓缩、对鼻粘膜无刺激,适合鼻腔内给药<sup>[4]</sup>。本文探讨右美托咪定滴鼻对稳定老年动脉瘤病人介入治疗插管期脑血流动力学的效果。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 本研究经中国人民解放军中部战区总医院伦理委员会批准,术前取得病人本人或家属知情同意。选择2018年3~12月全麻下栓塞治疗的老年颅内动脉瘤60例,年龄≥65岁,美国麻醉医师协会分级Ⅱ~Ⅲ级。排除标准:有精神疾病史及内分泌系统疾病史;对阿片类或其它麻醉药过敏;预测困难插管;严重心肺疾病史;有药物滥用或酗酒史。根据滴鼻方法分为对照组和观察组,每组30例。观察组男15例,女15例;年龄(70.73±4.05)岁;体质量(52.27±6.15)kg。对照组男17例,女13例;年龄(71.80±5.11)岁;体质量(56.07±4.15)kg。两组一般情况无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。

**1.2 麻醉方法** 为提高手术转运速率,所有病人在上一台手术结束前30 min接入麻醉预麻间,开放左上肢静脉通道,预防性输注复方乳酸钠(6 ml/kg),连续监测无创血压(non-invasive blood pressure, NIBP)、心电图(electrocardiogram, ECG)、心率(heart rate, HR)、脉搏血氧饱和度(pulse oxygen saturation, SpO<sub>2</sub>),同时局麻下行左侧桡动脉穿刺置管并持续监测有创平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)。同步用经颅多普勒超声诊断仪于病人左侧颞窗监测大脑中动脉血流速率。观察组经鼻滴注右美托咪定0.5 μg/kg(稀释至1 ml),对照组用等量生理盐水滴鼻。两组病人麻醉诱导药物和剂量一致:咪达唑

仑0.05 mg/kg、舒芬太尼0.3、依托咪酯0.2 mg/kg和罗库溴铵0.8 mg/kg,脑电双频谱指数(bispectral index, BIS)值维持40~60时,辅助可视喉镜行气管插管,所有病人气管插管均一次成功,气管插管后连接麻醉机进行机械通气,设置潮气量8~10 ml/kg,通气频率10~12 bpm,维持呼气末二氧化碳分压在35~45 mmHg。围手术期出现MAP低于基础值20%或60 mmHg时,静脉推注甲氧明1 mg;高于基础值20%或110 mmHg时,静脉推注佩尔地平0.2 mg。HR低于基础值20%或低于50次/min时,静脉推注阿托品0.5 mg;高于基础值20%或高于150次/min时,静脉推注艾司洛尔1 mg/kg。必要时重复给药。

**1.3 观察指标** 记录两组病人滴鼻30 min(T0)、气管插管即刻(T1)、插管后1 min(T2)、插管后3 min(T3)、插管后5 min(T4)MAP、HR、左侧大脑中动脉峰值血流速度(peak systolic velocity of middle cerebral artery, Vp-MCA)、左侧大脑中动脉平均血流速度(mean systolic velocity of middle cerebral artery, Vm-MCA)、搏动指数(pulsatility index, PI)。

**1.4 统计学分析** 采用SPSS 22.0软件进行分析;正态分布计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用独立样本t检验和重复测量方差分析;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

与T<sub>0</sub>比较,对照组T1~3 MAP、Vp-MCA、Vm-MCA均明显升高( $P<0.05$ ),HR均明显增快( $P<0.05$ ),PI均明显降低( $P<0.05$ );而观察组T1~4 MAP、Vp-MCA、Vm-MCA、HR、PI均无明显变化( $P>$

表1 两组MAP、HR、Vp-MCA、Vm-MCA、PI比较

观察指标	组别	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4
MAP(mmHg)	对照组	87.63±9.82	104.82±13.64 <sup>*</sup>	103.63±11.82 <sup>*</sup>	98.53±9.24 <sup>*</sup>	88.43±8.61
	观察组	85.16±8.13	83.14±7.42 <sup>#</sup>	87.14±8.43 <sup>#</sup>	88.43±8.82 <sup>#</sup>	84.13±7.15
HR(bpm)	对照组	76.08±9.03	98.56±14.21 <sup>*</sup>	97.45±16.32 <sup>*</sup>	89.09±10.12 <sup>*</sup>	78.12±8.34
	观察组	77.35±10.03	76.09±10.13 <sup>#</sup>	75.43±9.08 <sup>#</sup>	74.57±7.34 <sup>#</sup>	75.65±7.06
Vp-MCA(cm/s)	对照组	75.08±2.01	94.45±4.23 <sup>*</sup>	97.65±6.35 <sup>*</sup>	92.12±6.01 <sup>*</sup>	72.12±3.03
	观察组	70.12±2.11	71.27±3.12 <sup>#</sup>	75.23±2.02 <sup>#</sup>	70.13±2.03 <sup>#</sup>	74.23±2.04
Vm-MCA(cm/s)	对照组	51.12±3.21	78.44±5.15 <sup>*</sup>	74.35±6.13 <sup>*</sup>	68.25±5.17 <sup>*</sup>	47.05±2.06
	观察组	50.22±3.18	43.21±3.15 <sup>#</sup>	40.32±2.07 <sup>#</sup>	45.38±3.22 <sup>#</sup>	48.06±2.05
PI	对照组	1.01±0.05	0.56±0.01 <sup>*</sup>	0.61±0.03 <sup>*</sup>	0.55±0.02 <sup>*</sup>	1.01±0.04
	观察组	1.03±0.08	1.07±0.08 <sup>#</sup>	1.02±0.06 <sup>#</sup>	1.18±0.08 <sup>#</sup>	1.13±0.07

注:与T0相应值比,\* $P<0.05$ ;与对照组相应值比,# $P<0.05$ ;MAP. 平均动脉压;HR. 心率;Vp-MCA. 左侧大脑中动脉峰值血流速度;Vm-MCA. 左侧大脑中动脉平均血流速度;PI. 搏动指数;T0. 滴鼻30 min;T1. 气管插管即刻;T2. 插管后1 min;T3. 插管后3 min;T4. 插管后5 min

0.05)。与对照组比较,观察组T1~3 MAP、Vp-MCA、Vm-MCA均明显降低( $P<0.05$ )、HR均明显减慢( $P<0.05$ )、PI均明显增加( $P<0.05$ )。见表1。

### 3 讨论

颅内动脉瘤围手术期血压突然大幅度波动可能诱发颅内动脉瘤破裂。全麻诱导气管插管过程中,当使用喉镜置入30~45 s时心血管反应最为强烈,可导致HR增快、血压剧烈升高<sup>[5,6]</sup>,持续3~5 min<sup>[7]</sup>。老年病人多合并心脑血管疾病、呼吸系统疾病,会明显增加插管期的风险。因此,维持插管期脑血流动力学稳定是此类手术麻醉管理的重点之一。

右美托咪定是一种高选择性 $\alpha_2$ 受体激动药,具有抗焦虑、镇静、镇痛、抗交感作用、稳定血流动力学、呼吸抑制轻等特点,被广泛应用于围手术期<sup>[8,9]</sup>。右美托咪定滴鼻与舌下给药相似,给药后可直接进入体循环供全身吸收,无首过效应,吸收迅速,使用方便,绝对生物利用度高<sup>[10,11]</sup>。鼻内给予右美托咪定1~3  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ,可产生一定的镇静、镇痛作用,并具有良好的安全性<sup>[12]</sup>。鼻内给予右美托咪定起效时间在20~30 min<sup>[3,13]</sup>,为确保右美托咪定在麻醉诱导时起效,故本文病例在麻醉诱导前30 min滴鼻。本文结果显示,与T0比较,对照组插管即刻、插管后1、3 min内MAP、Vp-MCA、Vm-MCA明显升高,HR明显增快,PI明显降低,提示气管插管期间对照组脑血流动力学波动过大,引起病人脑血流速率增加。这对颅内动脉瘤栓塞术病人极为不利。而观察组病人整个插管期脑血流动力学平稳。

本文结果显示,与对照组比较,观察组病人从气管插管即可至插管后3 min过程中MAP、Vp-MCA、Vm-MCA均明显降低,HR均明显减慢、PI均明显增加。这提示右美托咪定0.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 滴鼻有助于抑制气管插管时诱发的心血管反应,降低病人脑血流速率,减少插管期间的脑血量剧烈波动。这可能是右美托咪定直接吸收进入体循环作用于中枢及外周 $\alpha_2$ 受体,产生镇静、镇痛和抑制交感神经系统活性,并能协同镇静、镇痛药物作用有关。

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