

· 临床研究 ·

右美托咪定作为罗哌卡因佐剂用于髋部骨折手术 关节囊周围神经阻滞的效果

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摘要: 目的 评价右美托咪定作为罗哌卡因佐剂, 对髋部骨折手术超声引导关节囊周围神经(PENG)阻滞之镇痛效果的影响。方法 选择 2021 年 1 月至 6 月于南京医科大学第四附属医院择期行髋部骨折手术的老年患者 63 例, 根据随机数字表法将患者分为 3 组: 静脉泵注右美托咪定联合罗哌卡因行 PENG 阻滞组(VD 组)、右美托咪定复合罗哌卡因行 PENG 阻滞组(RD 组)、单纯罗哌卡因行 PENG 阻滞组(RC 组), 每组 21 例。3 组均于蛛网膜下腔阻滞麻醉前行超声引导下 PENG 阻滞, 术后行患者静脉自控镇痛(PCIA), 维持疼痛视觉模拟评分法(VAS)评分≤3 分; 当 VAS 评分>3 分时, 静脉给予帕瑞昔布钠 40 mg。主要观察指标: 3 组患者阻滞后 4 h(T_1)、8 h(T_2)、12 h(T_3)、24 h(T_4)、48 h(T_5)的 VAS 评分, 术后首次 PCIA 时间。次要观察指标: 术后 48 h 内镇痛泵有效按压次数, 术后 48 h 内镇痛满意度评分, 补救镇痛例数, 不良反应发生情况。结果 最终纳入患者 61 例, 其中 RD 组 20 例, VD 组 20 例, RC 组 21 例。RD 组在 T_3 ~ T_5 时刻 VAS 评分均明显低于 VD 组和 RC 组($P<0.05$); 与 VD 组和 RC 组比较, RD 组术后首次 PCIA 时间推迟、48 h 内镇痛泵按压次数减少、镇痛满意度提高($P<0.05$)。各组均未出现穿刺部位感染、血肿、神经损伤; 3 组术后并发症(恶心、呕吐、心动过缓等情况)发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论 右美托咪定作为罗哌卡因佐剂用于 PENG 阻滞, 能够有效延长神经阻滞作用时间, 提高患者髋部骨折手术镇痛满意度, 且无明显不良反应。

关键词: 佐剂; 右美托咪定; 罗哌卡因; 超声引导; 关节囊周围神经阻滞; 髋部骨折

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Effect of dexmedetomidine as ropivacaine adjuvant on ultrasound-guided pericapsular nerve block for hip fracture surgery

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate dexmedetomidine as an adjuvant of ropivacaine on the analgesic effect of ultrasound-guided pericapsular nerve group (PENG) block for hip fracture surgery. **Methods** A total of 63 elderly patients underwent elective hip fracture surgery in the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from January to June 2021 were selected and were randomly divided into three groups: intravenous pump infusion of dexmedetomidine combined with ropivacaine for PENG block group (VD group), dexmedetomidine combined with ropivacaine for PENG block group (RD group) and ropivacaine alone for PENG block group (RC group), with 21 cases in each group. All the three groups underwent ultrasound-guided PENG block before anesthesia, patient-controlled intravenous analgesia (PCIA) after operation, and maintained the visual analogue scale (VAS) score ≤ 3 points; When VAS score>3 points, parecoxib sodium 40 mg was given intravenously. Main outcome measures: VAS scores at 4 h (T_1), 8 h (T_2), 12 h (T_3), 24 h (T_4) and 48 h (T_5) after block, and the first PCIA time after operation. Secondary outcome measures: effective pressing times of analgesic pump within 48 hours after operation; analgesic satisfaction score within 48 hours after operation; number of cases of remedial analgesia; occurrence of adverse reactions. **Results** Finally, 61

patients were included, including 20 in RD group, 20 in VD group and 21 in RC group. The VAS scores in RD group at T_3-T_5 were significantly lower than those in VD group and RC group ($P<0.05$). Compared with VD group and RC group, the first PCIA time was delayed, the number of pressing of analgesic pump was reduced within 48 hours, and the analgesic satisfaction was improved in RD group ($P<0.05$). There were no infection, hematoma and nerve injury at the puncture site in each group; There was no significant difference in the incidence of postoperative complications (nausea, vomiting, bradycardia, etc.) among three groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Dexmedetomidine, as an adjuvant of ropivacaine for PENG block, can effectively prolong the action time of nerve block and improve the satisfaction of postoperative analgesia without obvious adverse reactions.

Keywords: Adjuvant; Dexmedetomidine; Ropivacaine; Ultrasound-guided; Pericapsular nerve group block; Hip fracture

据估计全世界每年约有 150 万人经历髋部骨折^[1]。中国老年髋部骨折患者麻醉及围术期管理指导意见提出,建议无禁忌时优先考虑椎管内麻醉,并在患者摆放体位前,实施髂筋膜间隙阻滞^[2]。但在临床工作中,髂筋膜间隙阻滞因为对闭孔神经阻滞不全而导致髋关节内侧镇痛不足。另外,髂筋膜间隙阻滞时由于对股神经的完全阻滞,股四头肌肌力无法完整保留^[1]。相关临床研究也表明,对老年髋关节置换术患者实施蛛网膜下腔阻滞麻醉前,采用髋关节囊周围神经(PENG)阻滞的镇痛效果优于髂筋膜间隙阻滞^[3]。

下肢骨折患者在手术后 24 h 存在中重度疼痛^[4],单次的 PENG 阻滞作用时间相对较短。研究表明右美托咪定作为局麻药佐剂可延长神经阻滞作用时间,改善镇痛效果^[5]。本研究旨在观察右美托咪定作为罗哌卡因佐剂行 PENG 阻滞对髋部骨折手术患者的镇痛效果,为临床提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 本研究经医院研究伦理委员会批准(20210715-K011),选择 2021 年 1 月至 6 月南京医科大学第四附属医院择期行髋部骨折手术的老年患者 63 例,性别不限,年龄 65~90 岁,BMI 18~28,ASA II~III 级。排除标准:(1)穿刺部位感染;(2)凝血功能障碍;(3)已知局麻药过敏;(4)窦性心动过缓、房室传导阻滞患者;(5)无法配合或拒绝配合者。剔除标准:(1)更改麻醉方式;(2)手术时间超过 3 h;(3)术中失血量大于 1 000 ml。在获得书面知情同意后,所有患者在进行麻醉术前访视时被教导使用 10 cm 视觉模拟疼痛量表(VAS,0=无痛,10=无法忍受的剧痛)评估自己的疼痛,以及如何使用患者静脉自控镇痛(PCIA)装置。通过随机数字表法,将患者随机分为静脉泵注右美托咪定联合罗哌卡因行 PENG 阻滞组(VD 组)、右美托咪定复合罗哌卡因行 PENG 阻滞组(RD 组)和单纯罗哌卡因行

PENG 阻滞组(RC 组)。

1.2 麻醉方法 患者入手术室,连接心电监护,监测血压、心率、SpO₂、心电图,予鼻导管吸氧(2 L/min)。常规开放外周静脉通道,输注复方乳酸钠林格 5~6 ml/(kg·h),静脉注射咪达唑仑 0.05 mg/kg。超声引导下行 PENG 阻滞,患者取平卧位,常规消毒皮肤、铺无菌巾,使用索诺声(Edge II,苏州富士胶片影像机器有限公司,美国)低频凸阵超声探头进行扫描,将探头垂直放置在髂前下棘所在横向平面上,逆时针旋转至对准耻股支,探头左右旋转微调,直至图像上清晰显示股动脉、髂腰肌及其肌腱、髂耻隆起和髂前下棘骨性标志等。采用平面内进针技术,穿刺针(22G、80 mm)在超声引导下自外向内行进至髂腰肌腱膜和耻骨后支之间(图 1)。穿刺过程中尽量保持针尖可视,避免血管和神经的损伤。回抽无血后,VD 组注入 0.5% 罗哌卡因(生产批号:LBWK, AstraZeneca AB, 美国)15 ml,并且术中静脉泵注右美托咪定(生产批号:20062331,扬子江药业,中国),速度 1 μg/(kg·h),持续泵注 1 h 停药;RD 组注入 0.5% 罗哌卡因+含 1 μg/kg 的右美托咪定混合液 15 ml;RC 组单纯注入 0.5% 罗哌卡因 15 ml。待患者被动屈髋时疼痛反应明显减轻后行单侧蛛网膜下腔阻滞,穿刺间隙 L_3-L_4 ,注入轻比重盐酸布比卡因 10~11 mg,注意推注速度、调节体位,将腰麻平面控制在 T_{10} 以下。以上

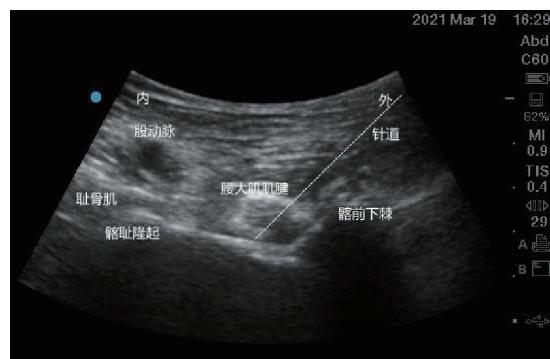


图 1 超声引导髋关节囊周神经阻滞示意图
Fig. 1 Pericapsular nerve group block under ultrasound

复,可提供更好的术后镇痛。

本研究结果显示,右美托咪定作为局麻药佐剂在神经周围使用,阻滞后12、24 h的镇痛效果优于单独使用罗哌卡因;同时本研究也证实,右美托咪定延长神经阻滞作用时间是通过神经周围局部使用起效,而非通过静脉使用。然而,在术后T₁、T₂时点3组患者镇痛效果差异无统计学意义,这与Abdallah等^[8]研究结果相似,罗哌卡因作为中长效局麻药,单次阻滞在6~8 h以后较难提供良好的镇痛作用。

为弥补单次神经阻滞作用时间较短的缺陷,近年来出现了神经周围置管技术。然而,置管容易出现导管移位、感染风险增加以及管理困难等问题,使其应用具有局限性^[9]。目前,佐剂越来越多的应用于神经阻滞,常用的包括地塞米松和右美托咪定。神经周围和静脉使用地塞米松可能引起血糖升高^[10],而老年髋部骨折患者本身合并糖尿病、高血压疾病者相对较多,因此本研究选择右美托咪定作为佐剂进行研究相对具有更高的安全性。

右美托咪定的脊髓和外周镇痛机制可能与其对α-2肾上腺素能受体高选择性有关^[11]。而其作为罗哌卡因佐剂延长神经阻滞作用时间的机制尚不明确。有证据表明右美托咪定抑制钾电流和钠电流,从而导致神经元活性降低^[12]。另一项研究表明,在罗哌卡因中加入右美托咪定可以阻断激活超极化的阳离子电流,从而延长镇痛时间^[13]。本研究结果与近期的荟萃分析一致,右美托咪定在周围神经的使用可有效延长神经阻滞作用时间。

Vorobeichik等^[5]在2017年更新的荟萃分析中提出神经周围使用右美托咪定确实有较高的心动过缓和低血压发生的风险。而Sun等^[14]在2019的一项荟萃分析中指出右美托咪定的使用对术后心动过缓和低血压的发生没有影响。本研究在各组中术后出现心率减慢和低血压差异无统计学意义,说明静脉和神经周围用该剂量的右美托咪定同样安全。这也可能和样本量大小以及右美托咪定的使用剂量有关。需要更大规模的前瞻性研究来进一步阐明右美托咪定的使用以及用量和不良反应之间的关系。

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