

· 临床研究 ·

熵指数监测用于老年患者纤支镜检查喉罩全麻的临床研究

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨熵指数(EI)监测麻醉深度对老年纤支镜检查患者喉罩全麻质量及麻醉用药量的影响。**方法** 选取广州中医药大学附属中山医院麻醉科择期行纤支镜检查老年患者64例, 男性29例, 女性35例, 年龄 ≥ 64 岁, 采用随机数字表将患者分为对照组和EI监测组, 每组32例。对照组根据传统麻醉深度监测指导用药, EI监测组根据EI指导麻醉用药, 麻醉方式均为丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼双通道靶控输注。观察术中各时点心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)和血氧饱和度变化; 记录丙泊酚、瑞芬太尼用量; 记录检查时间、睁眼时间、喉罩拔除时间和清醒时间; 观察术后24 h内恶心、呕吐、躁动及术中知晓等不良反应, 进行患者满意度和纤支镜检查医师评分。**结果** 相比对照组, 丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼用量明显减少; 睁眼时间、喉罩拔除时间和清醒时间缩短; 术后24 h恶心、呕吐发生率降低($P < 0.05$); 患者满意度及纤支镜检查医师评分增高($P < 0.05$)。**结论** EI监测能够提高老年纤支镜检查患者喉罩全麻的麻醉质量, 节省麻醉费用。

【关键词】 熵指数; 麻醉深度; 全凭静脉麻醉; 麻醉质量

【中图分类号】 R614.33

【文献标识码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2017.02.030

Monitoring entropy index for laryngeal mask anesthesia in the elderly undergoing fiberoptic bronchoscopy

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To determine the effect of using entropy index (EI) for monitoring anesthesia depth on the quality and anesthetic dose of laryngeal mask anesthesia in the elderly patients undergoing fiberoptic bronchoscopy. **Methods** Sixty-four elderly patients (29 males and 35 females, over 64 years old) who underwent elective fiberoptic bronchoscopy in our hospital were randomized into control (Group C) and EI monitoring group (Group EI), with 32 cases in each group. The drug used in Group C were adjusted according to the results of conventional anesthetic depth monitoring, while those of Group EI were under the guidance of EI. Propofol and remifentanyl dual channel target controlled infusion was applied for the both groups. Heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP) and oxygen saturation at each time point and the doses of propofol and remifentanyl were detected. The time for checking, eye opening, extubation and awakening was also recorded. The adverse reactions such as nausea, vomiting and restless within 24 h postoperatively and intraoperative awareness were observed. Patient's and bronchoscopy physicians' satisfaction scores were evaluated. **Results** Compared with Group C, Group EI had less amounts of propofol and remifentanyl, shorter time of eye opening, extubation and awakening, lower incidences of nausea and vomiting in 24 h after operation ($P < 0.05$), and higher patient's and physician's satisfaction scores ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** EI monitoring can improve the quality and save the cost of laryngeal mask anesthesia in the elderly patients undergoing fiberoptic bronchoscopy.

【Key words】 entropy index; monitoring anesthesia depth; total intravenous anesthesia; anesthetic quality

This work was supported by the Project of Science and Technology Development Plan of Zhongshan City (2015B1044).

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纤维支气管镜(简称纤支镜)检查是临床常见的辅助检查之一,很多治疗亦可在纤支镜下开展^[1]。常规纤支镜检查由于应激大,可引起老年患

者循环系统剧烈波动,严重者会诱发大咯血、心律失常等严重并发症^[2],舒适化医疗可通过麻醉方法减少应激症状的发生。喉罩辅助下丙泊酚(propofol)

和瑞芬太尼(remifentanil)靶控输注可进行无痛纤支镜检查,但是通过常规生命体征判断老年患者的麻醉深度,难免麻醉过浅或过深,从而导致血流动力学波动或术后苏醒延迟。熵指数(entropy index, EI)在临床中已被证实可较准确地反映麻醉深度^[3-5]。EI是一种新型脑电监测指标,包括肌电活动在内的数字化脑电参数,来源于原始的脑电和额肌电信号,包括两个不同的数值,通过0.8~32.0 Hz脑电信号计算得到的状态熵(state entropy, SE)和通过0.8~47.0 Hz脑电和高频额肌电信号计算获得的反映熵(reaction entropy, RE)^[6-9]。SE反映皮质活动,反应慢,用于镇静评估,数值范围是0~91;RE包括皮质和皮质下活动,反应快,数值范围是0~100(完全抑制~清醒),由于额肌电信号能够反映伤害性刺激,并且对肌松药不敏感,所以RE能够更敏感地反映意识状态的变化。本研究采用EI指导老年患者喉罩下纤支镜检查的全麻用药,为临床老年患者无痛纤支镜检查的麻醉用药提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取广州中医药大学附属中山医院麻醉科择期行纤支镜检查老年患者64例,男性29例,女性35例,年龄 ≥ 64 岁,美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级II或III级,体质指数 $18 \sim 23 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 。采用随机数字表将患者分为对照组(control group)和EI监测组(entropy index group),每组32例。纳入标准:近期末服用精神药物,无严重心肺功能不全及使用喉罩禁忌证。排除标准:严重心肺功能不全,肺癌患者,肝肾功能不全者。本研究经医院伦理委员会同意,与患者或家属签署知情同意书。

1.2 麻醉方法

患者术前禁食禁饮8 h,入手术室后面罩吸氧,开放外周静脉,滴注温乳酸林格液,室温调节为 24°C 。监测心率(heart rate, HR)、平均动脉压(mean artery pressure, MAP)、血氧饱和度(oxygen saturation, SpO_2)和呼气末二氧化碳分压(end-tidal carbon dioxide, ETCO_2)。乙醇擦拭EI监测组患者前额、两侧眉弓及两侧外眼角皮肤,脱去油脂使电极阻抗在允许范围内,熵电极置于患者前额正中、两侧眉弓和外眼角处;乙醇擦拭对照组患者同样部位但不接熵电极。面罩吸氧3 min开始面罩诱导,平卧位麻醉诱导:采用TCI-3型靶控输注泵(威利方舟科技有限公司)靶控输注丙泊酚与瑞芬太尼,效应室浓度分

别为 $4 \sim 5 \mu\text{g/ml}$ 、 $3 \sim 5 \text{ ng/ml}$ 。EI监测组患者待RE降到60时(对照组患者待意识消失后)行过度通气1 min,置入普通喉罩,机械通气,间歇正压通气(intermittent positive pressure ventilation, IPPV),吸入氧浓度100%。调节各项呼吸参数,潮气量(volume tidal, VT) $8 \sim 10 \text{ ml/kg}$,通气频率(respiratory rate, RR) $10 \sim 14 \text{ 次/min}$, ETCO_2 $30 \sim 40 \text{ mmHg}$ 。EI监测组维持RE $45 \sim 60$,根据RE调整丙泊酚靶控浓度,当RE-SE的差值 >10 时,上调瑞芬太尼浓度。对照组患者根据生命体征调整丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼浓度。两组患者喉罩置入后通过T型密封接头与麻醉机连接,检查结束时停止麻醉给药。血压 $<$ 术前70%时给予麻黄碱10 mg,HR $<50 \text{ 次/min}$ 时静脉注射阿托品0.5 mg。如术中患者恢复自主呼吸则改为手控辅助呼吸。

1.3 检查方法

喉罩放置完毕并建立有效通气后,内镜医师开始放置纤维支气管镜(型号BF. 1T 40,外径6.0 mm, Olympus公司,日本)。纤维支气管镜通过T型密封接头的可密封接口直行进入喉罩的气道导管,越过通气罩进入声门,进而进入气管及支气管进行检查。通过纤维支气管镜对声门及以下区域喷注2%利多卡因 $2 \sim 5 \text{ ml}$ 进行黏膜表面麻醉。

1.4 观察指标

记录患者麻醉前(T_0)、麻醉诱导后(T_1)、喉罩置入后即刻(T_2)、纤维支气管镜通过声门时(T_3)及检查结束纤维支气管镜出声门时(T_4)的MAP、HR及 SpO_2 。记录患者睁眼时间(停止麻醉给药到睁眼时间)、清醒时间(停止麻醉给药到患者能对答切题,完全清醒的时间)、喉罩拔除时间;记录患者术后24 h内恶心、呕吐发生情况及术中知晓的发生情况。记录两组患者丙泊酚及瑞芬太尼用量。

纤支镜检查医师完成检查后即刻评定操作难易度,0表示最困难,10表示非常容易。检查完成第2日评估患者满意度。评分标准:0分表示不满意,1分表示满意,2分表示非常满意。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS13.0软件对数据进行处理,计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用成组 t 检验,计数资料以百分率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

两组患者基线资料比较,差异无统计学意

义(表1)。

2.2 两组患者不同时点 MAP、HR 及 SpO₂ 比较

对照组出现 12 次低血压, EI 监测组出现 2 次低血压, 每次低血压时间 < 5 min, 均未使用血管活性药物。相比 T₀ 时间点, 对照组 T₁ ~ T₄ 时间点 HR 减慢, MAP 下降; EI 监测组 T₁ 时间点 HR 减慢, MAP 下降, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$; 表 2)。

2.3 两组患者苏醒指标比较

相比如对照组, EI 监测组患者睁眼时间、清醒时间、喉罩拔除时间明显缩短; 患者满意度及检查医师评分高, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$; 表 3)。

2.4 两组患者术后不良反应及用药量比较

两组患者均无术中知晓。相比如对照组, EI 监测组恶心、呕吐率低, 丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼用量明显减

少, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$; 表 4)。

3 讨论

目前喉罩下丙泊酚联合瑞芬太尼行无痛纤支镜检查是国内应用最广泛的麻醉方法^[10-12], 但两者联用对血流动力学影响较大, 可使血压骤降, 心排出量减少, 尤其对老年患者影响较大。如何提高老年患者行纤支镜检查的麻醉质量一直是困扰麻醉医师的问题。本研究选择 EI 监测麻醉深度以指导老年纤支镜检查患者喉罩全麻的临床用药, 均衡了各种临床影响因素。

监测麻醉深度之前, 临床麻醉医师主要依靠患者生命体征、各种反射、自身临床经验及手术医师的反映判断麻醉深度, 但这些指标的影响因素较多, 当

表 1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups (n = 32)

Item	Control group	Entropy index group	P value
Gender (male/female)	15/17	14/18	0.40
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	70 \pm 10	71 \pm 8	0.20
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22 \pm 1	21 \pm 2	0.20
Complicated diseases (number, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2 \pm 1	2 \pm 0	0.50
Checking time (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	17 \pm 8	15 \pm 10	0.20
Local anesthetics (n, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3 \pm 1	4 \pm 1	0.20

BMI: body mass index

表 2 不同时点两组患者 HR、MAP 和 SpO₂ 比较

Table 2 Comparison of HR, MAP and SpO₂ at different time points between two groups (n = 32, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Group	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄
HR (beats/min)	Control	78 \pm 5	70 \pm 2 *	66 \pm 2 *	63 \pm 2 *	65 \pm 1 *
	Entropy index	76 \pm 3	68 \pm 1 *	75 \pm 1	74 \pm 2	73 \pm 2
MAP (mmHg)	Control	69 \pm 2	55 \pm 3 *	58 \pm 2 *	59 \pm 5 *	60 \pm 2 *
	Entropy index	70 \pm 4	62 \pm 3 *	68 \pm 5	69 \pm 3	71 \pm 2
SpO ₂ (%)	Control	98 \pm 2	97 \pm 2	99 \pm 1	99 \pm 1	99 \pm 0
	Entropy index	96 \pm 1	96 \pm 2	98 \pm 2	99 \pm 1	98 \pm 1

HR: heart rate; MAP: mean arterial pressure; SpO₂: oxygen saturation; T₀: before anesthesia; T₁: immediately after anesthesia induction; T₂: time point after laryngeal mask insertion; T₃: time point of fiberoptic bronchoscopy through the glottis; T₄: time point of fiberoptic bronchoscopy out the glottis. Compared with T₀, * $P < 0.05$

表 3 两组患者苏醒指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of recovery indices between two groups (n = 32, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	Eye opening time (min)	Checking time (min)	Extubation time (min)	Patient's satisfaction score	Physician's satisfaction score
Control group	10 \pm 2	11 \pm 1	12 \pm 2	7 \pm 1	1.7 \pm 0.1
Entropy index group	6 \pm 2 *	7 \pm 2 *	7 \pm 2 *	9 \pm 1 *	2.0 \pm 0.2 *

Compared with control group, * $P < 0.05$

表 4 两组患者术后不良反应及用药量比较

Table 4 Comparison of adverse reactions and drug consumption between two groups (n = 32)

Group	Nausea [n(%)]	Vomiting [n(%)]	Awareness [n(%)]	Propofol (mg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Remifentanil (mg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
Control	8 (25.0)	5 (15.6)	0 (0.0)	350 \pm 20	0.15 \pm 0.03
Entropy index	4 (12.5) *	1 (3.1) *	0 (0.0)	270 \pm 30 *	0.10 \pm 0.01 *

Compared with control group, * $P < 0.05$

患者为老年时更易导致血流动力学波动和检查后苏醒延长^[13,14]。本研究对照组患者血流动力学波动较EI监测组大,提示根据患者生命体征、各种反射、自身临床经验及手术医师的反映调控给药,易存在用药过多或过少的问题,最终导致血流动力学波动。尽管两组患者均未出现术中知晓,但对照组患者苏醒时间长,麻醉药物用量多,可能与麻醉医师为了避免术中知晓而增加用药量有关。增加麻醉药物量可导致患者术后苏醒延迟、躁动,增加各种不良反应的发生率^[15]。

EI用于老年患者纤支镜检查是否可避免麻醉过深或过浅、维持更平稳的生命体征以及使术后苏醒更快均尚未见报道。本研究结果表明,EI监测组患者血流动力学稳定,患者睁眼时间、清醒时间、喉罩拔除时间明显短于对照组,且患者满意度评分及检查医师评分高于对照组,可以看出,根据RE调整丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼用量,受主观因素影响较少,可避免麻醉过深导致患者术后苏醒延迟。综上所述,EI监测能够提高老年纤支镜检查患者喉罩全麻麻醉质量,避免麻醉过深或过浅,维持更平稳的生命体征,加快术后苏醒,节省麻醉费用,值得临床推广。

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