

· 临床研究 ·

轻比重与重比重布比卡因腰硬联合麻醉在老年髋关节置换术中的效果

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【摘要】目的 探究轻比重与重比重布比卡因腰硬联合麻醉在老年髋关节置换术中的应用效果。**方法** 选取2016年2月至2018年2月广东省佛山市中医院麻醉科收治的112例髋关节置换术老年患者作为研究对象,按照麻醉方式不同分为观察组(3 ml 0.25%轻比重布比卡因腰硬联合麻醉)和对照组(3 ml 0.50%重比重布比卡因腰硬联合麻醉),各组56例。比较2组患者麻醉效果,麻醉前及麻醉后5、10、15、30及60 min(T1~T5)各时间点心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)与动脉血氧饱和度(SpO₂)水平,下肢运动阻滞程度(采用改良Bromage法评价)以及不良反应等情况。采用SPSS 17.0统计软件分析数据。**结果** 与对照组比较,观察组患者麻醉维持时间显著升高[(123.3±10.5)和(110.2±10.3)s, P=0.031],感觉阻滞起效时间[(35.6±7.4)和(45.7±7.9)s, P=0.008]及运动阻滞起效时间[(235.7±34.7)和(270.7±39.7)s, P=0.041]显著降低,差异有统计学意义。在T0~T3各时间点,2组患者HR比较差异不显著(P>0.05),但T4~T5时间点观察组HR显著低于对照组(P<0.05)。在T0~T5各时间点,2组患者MAP比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。在T1~T4时间点观察组患者SpO₂显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。观察组HR、MAP、SpO₂在T0~T5不同时点水平略有不同,但差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。与T0比较,对照组患者T1~T5的HR及T2~T5的MAP发生显著变化,差异有统计学意义(P>0.05)。与术前相比,术后观察组(P=0.013)及对照组(P=0.015)Bromage 2级比例均显著升高,3级比例(P=0.038; P=0.021)显著下降。同时术后观察组1级(P=0.021)、2级(P=0.039)比例显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义。轻比重与对照组患者不良反应总发生率比较差异有统计学意义[8.9%(5/56)和37.5%(21/56); P=0.000]。**结论** 在老年髋关节置换术中采用轻比重布比卡因腰硬联合麻醉效果显著,可降低术中血流动力学波动,减少并发症发生,可靠性及安全性较高。

【关键词】 布比卡因, 轻比重; 关节成形术, 置换, 髋; 腰硬联合麻醉

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Efficacy of combined spinal-epidural anesthesia with light versus heavy bupivacaine in elderly patients undergoing hip replacement

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the efficacy of combined spinal-epidural anesthesia with light and heavy bupivacaine in the elderly undergoing hip replacement. **Methods** A total of 112 elderly patients undergoing hip replacement in our hospital from February 2016 to February 2018 were subjected in this study. According to the types of anesthesia, they were divided into observation group (3 ml 0.25% light specific gravity bupivacaine combined spinal-epidural anesthesia) and control group (3 ml 0.50% heavy specific gravity bupivacaine combined spinal-epidural anesthesia), with 56 cases in each group. The anesthetic effect, heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), and arterial oxygen saturation (SpO₂) before and 5, 10, 15, 30 and 60 min after anesthesia (T1~T5), and severity of lower extremity motor block (assessed by modified Bromage scale) and adverse events were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 17.0 was used to analyze the data. **Results** Compared with the control group, the observation group had significantly longer duration of anesthesia maintenance [(123.3±10.5) vs (110.2±10.3)s, P=0.031], while shorter onset times of sensory block [(35.6±7.4) vs (45.7±7.9)s, P=0.008] and of motor block [(235.7±34.7) vs (270.7±39.7)s, P=0.041]. There was no significant difference in HR between the 2 groups at T0~T3 (P>0.05), but HR was significantly lower in the observation group than the control group at T4~T5 (P<0.05). No significant difference was seen in MAP between the 2 groups at T0~T5 (P>0.05).

SpO_2 in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group at T1-T4 time points ($P<0.05$). HR, MAP and SpO_2 levels in the observation group were slightly different at different time points from T0 to T5, but without significant differences ($P>0.05$). Compared with T0, HR of T1-T5 and MAP of T2-T5 in the control group changed significantly ($P>0.05$). Compared with pre-operation, the proportion of Bromage grade 2 in the observation group ($P=0.013$) and the control group ($P=0.015$) was increased significantly, while the proportion of grade 3 ($P=0.038$; $P=0.021$) was decreased significantly. At the same time, the proportion of grade 1 ($P=0.021$) and grade 2 ($P=0.039$) in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group. There was a significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the 2 groups [8.9% (5/56) vs 37.5% (21/56); $P=0.000$]. **Conclusion** Light specific gravity bupivacaine combined with spinal epidural anesthesia is superior to heavy specific gravity bupivacaine in elderly patients undergoing hip replacement, because of its reducing intraoperative hemodynamic fluctuations and the occurrence of adverse events, and of high reliability and safety.

[Key words] bupivacaine, light specific gravity; arthroplasty, replacement, hip; combined spinal-epidural anesthesia

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随着年龄的增加,老年人群骨质流失开始加重,关节开始发生退化,这很有可能造成老年人发生骨折^[1]。髋关节置换术是患病老年人群中较为常见的下肢骨科手术,但老年人常伴有高血压、糖尿病、冠心病等多种基础疾病,心血管功能降低,药物耐受力低下,使得术中风险大大增加。通常全麻手术可降低上述风险,但同时也会改变血流动力学,引发呼吸、心血管系统多种并发症,这就要求麻醉医师使用更加安全可靠的麻醉方式进行手术,因此对于老年髋关节置换术患者如何进行安全麻醉已成为临床研究的热点^[2,3]。有研究报道,术中采用重比重麻醉常需变换体位,会引起血压剧烈波动,增加手术风险,而轻比重联合麻醉无需改变体位即可进行手术,对血压水平的影响也较小^[3]。本研究通过分别给予接受髋关节置换术的2组老年患者轻比重及重比重布比卡因腰硬联合麻醉,对比2组患者麻醉效果及术中血流动力学变化情况,希望为临床麻醉工作提供一些参考依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2016年2月至2018年2月广东省佛山市中医院麻醉科接受髋关节置换术的老年患者112例,其中男性62例,女性50例,年龄(65.7±7.2)岁。根据麻醉方式不同分为观察组与对照组,各组56例。排除标准:(1)语言障碍;(2)局麻药过敏;(3)不配合治疗;(4)存在蛛网膜下腔阻滞禁忌证以及腰椎骨折史等。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥55岁;(2)伤后1~3d入院;(3)无影响功能评定的并发症。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术方法 2组患者均接受髋关节置换术,对其关节后侧定位并行后侧入路,展开骨水泥型髋关节置换术。手术时间1.2~3.3(2.1±0.2)h。

1.2.2 麻醉方法 观察组:取3ml 0.25%轻比重布比卡因(2ml 0.75%布比卡因与4ml无菌蒸馏水混合稀释,摇匀)腰硬联合麻醉。对照组:取3ml 0.50%重比重布比卡因(2ml 0.75%布比卡因与1ml 10%葡萄糖注射液混合稀释,摇匀)腰硬联合麻醉。布比卡因购自珠海润都制药股份有限公司(国药准字H20050403,规格5ml)。术中均行常规心电监护,麻醉成功后观察组保持健侧卧位,15min后开始手术。对照组保持患肢在下卧位,15min后转为健侧卧位开始手术。若患者麻醉后收缩压降低超过基础值20%时给予5mg麻黄素静脉滴注;心率高于50次/min时静脉滴注0.3~0.5mg阿托品;术中出血过多,血红蛋白低于90g/L时给予浓缩红细胞输注。

1.3 疗效评定指标

(1)观察并记录2组患者麻醉维持时间、感觉阻滞起效时间、运动阻滞起效时间。(2)记录麻醉前(T0)、麻醉后5、10、15、30及60min(T1~T5)各时间点心率(heart rate, HR)、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)、动脉血氧饱和度(arterial oxygen saturation, SpO_2)水平。(3)改良Bromage法评价下肢运动阻滞程度:0级为无阻滞,1级为可屈膝不可抬腿,2级为不可屈膝可屈踝关节,3级为膝关节与踝关节均不可活动。(4)观察围手术期并发症情况。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件分析数据。计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者基线资料比较

2组患者年龄、性别、体质量、基础疾病及美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists,

ASA) 分级等一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1),具有可比性。

2.2 2组患者麻醉效果比较

与对照组比较,观察组麻醉维持时间显著升高[(123.3±10.5)和(110.2±10.3)s, $P=0.031$],感觉阻滞起效时间[(35.6±7.4)和(45.7±7.9)s, $P=0.008$]及运动阻滞起效时间[(235.7±34.7)和(270.7±39.7)s, $P=0.041$]显著降低,差异均有统计学意义。

2.3 2组患者不同时间点血流动力学指标比较

组间比较:在T0~T3各时间点,2组患者HR比较差异不显著($P>0.05$),但T4~T5时间点观察组HR显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。在T0~T5各时间点,2组患者MAP比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。在T0、T5时间点,2组患者SpO₂比较差异不显著($P>0.05$);但在T1~T4时间点观察组SpO₂显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。组内比较:观察组HR、MAP、SpO₂在

T0~T5不同时间点水平略有不同,但差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与T0比较,对照组患者T1~T5的HR、T2~T5的MAP发生显著变化,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.4 2组患者下肢改良 Bromage 级别比较

术前,观察组患者Bromage 0~3级分布为0级无(0),1级无(0),2级5例(8.9%),3级51例(91.1%);对照组0级无(0),1级无(0),2级4例(7.1%),3级52例(92.9%)。术后,观察组患者0级无(0),1级7例(12.5%),2级17例(30.4%),3级32例(69.6%);对照组0级无(0),1级无(0),2级10例(17.9%),3级46例(82.1%)。术前2组患者下肢改良Bromage级别构成比差异不明显($P>0.05$)。与术前相比,术后观察组($P=0.013$)及对照组($P=0.015$)2级比例均显著升高,3级比例在观察组($P=0.038$)及对照组($P=0.021$)显著下降。同时术后观察组1级($P=0.021$)、2级($P=0.039$)比例显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义。

表1 2组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

(n=56)

| Group | Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | Gender (male/female, n) | Body mass (kg, $\bar{x}\pm s$) | Complications[n (%)] | | | Class of ASA (I / II, n) |
|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | HP | DM | CHD | |
| Observation | 65.6±7.4 | 32/24 | 58.7±4.7 | 25(44.6) | 20(35.7) | 11(19.6) | 31/25 |
| Control | 65.7±7.9 | 30/26 | 59.1±4.7 | 28(50.0) | 18(32.1) | 10(17.9) | 33/23 |
| t/ χ^2 | 0.425 | 0.281 | 0.213 | | 0.466 | | 0.710 |
| P value | 0.610 | 0.835 | 0.903 | | 0.518 | | 0.424 |

HP: hypertension; DM: diabetes mellitus; CHD: coronary heart disease; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists.

表2 2组患者不同时间点血流动力学指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of hemodynamic indicators at different time points between two groups

(n=56, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| Group | HR(beats/min) | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | T0 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 |
| Observation | 81.3±9.4 | 79.8±9.3 | 80.5±10.5 | 83.8±9.4 | 79.4±8.5 [#] | 78.2±8.1 [#] |
| Control | 81.4±9.8 | 79.7±11.5 [*] | 78.5±12.3 [*] | 85.7±13.8 [*] | 85.8±10.4 [*] | 83.6±8.9 [*] |
| MAP(mmHg) | | | | | | |
| Group | T0 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 |
| Observation | 113.5±14.4 | 106.3±14.7 | 102.3±15.8 | 101.5±15.7 | 102.6±13.4 | 103.7±14.6 |
| Control | 113.8±15.8 | 112.3±17.5 | 109.7±17.5 [*] | 105.7±18.5 [*] | 97.8±16.7 [*] | 97.1±17.3 [*] |
| Group | SpO ₂ (%) | | | | | |
| | T0 | T1 | T2 | T3 | T4 | T5 |
| Observation | 95.6±1.6 | 96.5±1.6 [#] | 96.7±1.3 [#] | 96.8±1.3 [#] | 96.4±1.2 [#] | 96.3±0.9 |
| Control | 95.7±1.4 | 95.2±0.3 | 95.5±0.4 | 95.6±0.7 | 95.7±0.8 | 95.9±0.1 |

T0: before anesthesia; T1-T5: 5, 10, 15, 30 and 60 min after anesthesia respectively. Compared with T0, ^{*} $P<0.05$; compared with control group,

[#] $P<0.05$. 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.

2.5 2组患者围手术期不良反应发生率比较

观察组患者出现恶心1例,寒战2例,低血压2例,无呕吐发生,不良反应总发生率8.9%(5/56),对照组患者出现恶心3例,寒战5例、低血压8例,呕吐5例,不良反应总发生率37.5%(21/56)。2组患者不良反应总发生率比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=9.805, P=0.000$)。

3 讨 论

现代社会人口老龄化不断加重,由于各种因素接受髋关节置换术的老年患者也不断增多。对于老年患者来说,组织器官的生理机能衰退,机体代谢功能降低,并且高血压、糖尿病、冠心病等基础疾病患病率较高,均明显增加了围手术期麻醉难度^[4,5]。患者若接受全麻可导致心肺功能损伤加重、术后不能及时脱离呼吸机、术后脑功能障碍等,加大了手术危险程度。目前腰硬联合麻醉已在老年髋关节置换术中逐渐推广采用,该方式可控制药物对生理参数的影响,且能够完全镇痛,起效迅速,优势较为明显^[6-8]。因此针对高龄患者手术过程需选择适宜的麻醉方式,以保障手术顺利完成。

布比卡因属于酰胺类药物,适用于硬脊膜外阻滞和蛛网膜下腔阻滞^[9]。布比卡因同其他局麻药物相比,蛋白结合率较高,药物能够广泛分布于机体中,具有较低的游离血药浓度,目前临幊上对布比卡因比重的选择一直是研究重点^[10-12]。在给予腰硬联合麻醉时,重比重麻醉可有效控制效果,因此多数麻醉医师均选用该种方式^[13]。但由于老年患者身体机能等原因,采用重比重麻醉会引发多种并发症,影响手术效果。随着对麻醉药物药理学的深入研究,部分学者认为轻比重布比卡因腰硬联合麻醉在某些特定手术中具有一定优势^[6],提出轻比重腰硬联合麻醉作用范围较大,术侧阻滞完全以及术后恢复快。由此本研究旨在进一步探究轻比重布比卡因腰硬联合麻醉在单侧髋关节置换术中的可行性。

本研究结果显示观察组麻醉维持时间、感觉阻滞起效时间、运动阻滞起效时间显著优于对照组($P<0.05$),提示轻比重布比卡因麻醉效果更为显著。给予轻比重布比卡因麻醉时患者保持健侧卧位,避免对患肢的压迫,减轻患肢疼痛,且轻比重麻醉药物在注射后能够与患侧神经根结合,达到迅速止痛目的^[1]。此外,观察组T4~T5时间点HR均显著低于对照组,且T1~T4时间点SpO₂均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),同时观察组T1~T5不同时间点HR、MAP、SpO₂对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$),提示

采用轻比重布比卡因能够有效减少对循环的影响,并且保持手术体位与麻醉体位一致,可防止体位变更所导致的循环不稳定,进而避免对血流动力学产生影响。研究结果还表明,观察组下肢改良Bromage级别构成比显著优于对照组,且围手术期并发症发生率为8.9%,显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),提示采用轻比重布比卡因麻醉效果显著,能够有效提高患者下肢功能,显著控制并发症的发生,安全性较高。基于上述研究,笔者认为轻比重布比卡因在腰硬联合麻醉中可避免对患肢的压迫,达到迅速止痛目的;上单侧阻滞更为完全,循环受影响较小,术中动力学更稳定,下肢功能增强,安全性更高,有效性更好,在此类特定手术中具有更高优势。

综上所述,在老年髋关节置换术中采用轻比重布比卡因腰硬联合麻醉能够有效控制对血流动力学的影响,麻醉起效快,效果显著,具有较高的安全性。

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