

· 临床研究 ·

不同麻醉深度对老年幕上肿瘤切除术患者术中乳酸和葡萄糖及术后早期认知功能的影响

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【摘要】 目的 研究不同麻醉深度对幕上肿瘤切除术老年患者术中葡萄糖、乳酸及术后早期认知功能的影响。**方法** 选取2017年2月至2019年6月在九〇三医院和四川省肿瘤医院行幕上脑肿瘤切除术的120例老年患者为研究对象,按照麻醉深度分为3组,脑电双频(BIS)指数监护仪监测麻醉深度, A组BIS指数30~39, B组BIS指数40~49, C组BIS指数50~59,每组40例。诱导前(T1)、气管插管即刻(T2)、分离肿瘤时(T3)、切除肿瘤时(T4)、缝硬脑膜时(T5)同步采集颈内静脉球部和桡动脉血测定血糖和乳酸含量,并计算脑能量代谢指标葡萄糖摄取率(GluER)和脑乳酸生成率(LacPR)。术后第1、3、7天时,采用简易精神状态检查量表(MMSE)评价认知功能,另取3ml静脉血应用酶联免疫吸附法测定S100β蛋白和神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)。数据采用SPSS 19.0软件分析,多组间比较采用方差分析,2组间比较采用LSD-t检验。**结果** A组和C组患者麻醉诱导后的各时间点与T1相比,GluER明显降低,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05),而B组患者GluER在诱导前后均无差异(均P>0.05);与T1相比,B组患者LacPR在T2~T5时逐渐降低(P<0.05),而A组和C组无差异(均P>0.05)。术后第1、3、7天时,与A组和C组相比,B组患者的MMSE评分均明显升高(均P<0.05),而血清S100β蛋白及NSE水平明显降低(P<0.05)。**结论** BIS指数40~49的麻醉深度能够控制幕上肿瘤切除术中老年患者的脑代谢,维持血糖平衡,降低LacPR,从而改善术后认知功能。

【关键词】 麻醉深度;幕上肿瘤切除术;葡萄糖摄取率;乳酸生成率;术后认知

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Effects of different anesthesia depths on intraoperative lactate and glucose and postoperative cognitive function in elderly patients undergoing supratentorial tumor resection

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of different anesthesia depths on intraoperative glucose and lactate and postoperative cognitive function in elderly patients undergoing supratentorial tumor resection. **Methods** Totally 120 elderly patients undergoing supratentorial tumor resection admitted to 903 Hospital and Sichuan Provincial Cancer Hospital from February 2017 to June 2019 were selected and divided into group A ($n=40$) with bispectral (BIS) index 30–39, group B ($n=40$) with BIS index 40–49, and group C ($n=40$) with BIS index 50–59. Blood samples were taken from radial artery and jugular venous bulb simultaneously before induction of anesthesia (T1), at the intubation (T2), during separation (T3), at removal (T4), and at the closure of dura (T5). Glucose extraction rate (GluER) and cerebral lactate production rate (LacPR) were measured. At D1, D3 and D7, mini-mental state examination (MMSE) was adopted to evaluate cognitive function, and the serum S100β and neuron-specific enolase (NSE) were measured. Data were analyzed using SPSS statistics 19.0. Analysis of variance was used between multiple groups, and comparisons between the two groups were performed using LSD-t test. **Results** Compared with T1, GluER was significantly reduced at each time point after induction in group A and group C (all $P<0.05$), while GluER in group B had no difference before and after induction (all $P>0.05$). Compared with T1, the LacPR of group B decreased gradually from T2 to T5 ($P<0.05$), but there was no difference in the LacPR of group A and C (both $P>0.05$). At D1, D3 and D7, MMSE scores of group B were significantly higher than those of the other two

groups ($P<0.05$) , while serum S100 β and NSE of the group B was significantly lower than those of the other two groups ($P<0.05$) .

Conclusion The anesthesia depth with BIS index 40~49 can control cerebral metabolism in the elderly patients undergoing supratentorial tumor resection, maintain blood glucose balance, and reduce LacPR, thereby improving postoperative cognitive function.

[Key words] anesthesia depth; supratentorial tumor resection; glucose extraction rate; lactate production rate; postoperative cognitive

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术后认知功能障碍是老年患者全身麻醉手术后的常见并发症,其发生机制复杂,与患者手术及麻醉方式、麻醉药物、术中灌注及术后疼痛等因素都有相关性^[1]。幕上脑肿瘤切除术是治疗小脑幕以上肿瘤的重要手段。目前已有研究表明,不恰当的麻醉药物会引起幕上脑肿瘤老年患者脑颅内压及脑灌注压发生改变,从而对老年患者的术后恢复造成一定影响^[2,3]。而关于麻醉深度对幕上脑肿瘤老年患者影响目前研究较少。本研究在脑电双频(bispectral, BIS)指数监护系统的基础上,研究不同麻醉深度对幕上脑肿瘤切除术老年患者术中葡萄糖、乳酸及术后早期认知功能的影响,为幕上脑肿瘤患者制定麻醉方案提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2017年2月至2019年6月在九〇三医院和四川省肿瘤医院经影像学检查及临床诊断确诊、且均择期行幕上脑肿瘤切除术的120例患者。纳入标准:(1)年龄60~85岁;(2)首次行幕上脑肿瘤切除手术;(3)ASA I~II级;(4)无糖尿病、高血压以及心血管慢性基础病。排除标准:(1)麻醉药物过敏史;(2)严重心肝肾等器官衰竭或肺功能障碍;(3)手术禁忌证;(4)妊娠、语言功能障碍及肢体运动功能障碍。

1.2 麻醉方法

各组患者均给予静脉注射丙泊酚1~2 mg/kg、苯磺酸顺阿曲库铵0.15~0.30 mg/kg、舒芬太尼0.2~0.3 μg/kg、依托咪酯0.2 mg/kg,完成麻醉诱导,气管插管后连接Drager primus麻醉机进行机控辅助通气,调节参数维持呼吸末二氧化碳指数约35~45 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。术中采用瑞芬太尼0.2 μg/(kg·min)泵入维持镇痛,间断以0.1 mg/kg静脉注射苯磺酸顺阿曲库铵维持麻醉,麻醉医师根据BIS监护仪维持BIS指数。120例患者根据麻醉深度分为3组:A组BIS指数30~39;B组BIS指数40~49;C组BIS指数50~59,每组40例。

1.3 GluER 和 LacPR 的测定

分别于诱导前(T1)、气管插管即刻(T2)、分离肿瘤(T3)、切除肿瘤(T4)、缝硬脑膜(T5)时采集桡动脉血和颈内静脉球部血,并于1 h内进行血糖、乳酸含量检测。脑能量代谢指标:葡萄糖摄取率(glucose extraction rate, GluER)=[(动脉血血糖-颈静脉球部血血糖)/动脉血血糖]×100%;脑乳酸生成率(lactate production rate, LacPR)=[(动脉血乳酸-颈静脉球部血乳酸)/动脉血乳酸]×100%。

1.4 认知功能的测定

采用简易精神状态检查量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)评价幕上脑肿瘤切除术老年患者术后第1、3、7天的认知功能。同时,采取3 ml静脉血,酶联免疫吸附试剂盒测定S100 β 和神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neuron-specific enolase, NSE)的含量。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示;多组间比较采用比较方差分析,2组间比较采用LSD-t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般资料的比较

比较3组患者性别、年龄、体质质量指数、手术时间、麻醉时间等,各组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

2.2 3组患者GluER 和 LacPR 的比较

诱导前,A组、B组和C组GluER和LacPR均无明显差异(均 $P>0.05$),诱导后的各时间点,A组和C组GluER均低于B组(均 $P<0.05$),而A组和C组LacPR均高于B组(均 $P<0.05$)。A组和C组患者麻醉诱导后的各时间点与T1相比,GluER均明显降低,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。B组患者麻醉诱导后的各时间点与T1相比,GluER差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);与T1相比,B组患者LacPR在T2~T5时均明显降低(均 $P<0.05$),而A组和C组患者LacPR差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$,见表2)。

表1 3组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information among three groups (n=40)

Group	Gender (Male/Female, n)	Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Body mass index (kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Operation time (min, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Anesthesia time (min, $\bar{x}\pm s$)
A	21/19	68.93±0.83	23.42±0.98	153.0±3.32	174.4±3.12
B	22/18	68.93±0.85	22.87±0.56	150.7±2.29	173.5±2.30
C	18/22	68.98±1.34	23.42±0.76	152.7±1.39	173.7±1.38
F/X ²	2.615	0.031	0.169	0.353	0.037
P value	0.339	0.969	0.845	0.703	0.941

表2 3组患者不同时间点 GluER 和 LacPR 的比较

Table 2 Comparison of GluER and LacPR at different time points among three groups (n=40, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	Time point	GluER(%)	LacPR(%)
A	T1	6.82±0.03	7.27±0.03
	T2	6.60±0.03 [#]	7.26±0.03
	T3	6.30±0.03 [#]	7.27±0.03
	T4	6.27±0.02 [#]	7.25±0.03
	T5	6.15±0.03 [#]	7.26±0.02
B	T1	6.80±0.05	7.26±0.02
	T2	6.80±0.05 [*]	5.59±0.08 ^{*#}
	T3	6.79±0.05 [*]	4.36±0.05 ^{*#}
	T4	6.80±0.06 [*]	3.46±0.03 ^{*#}
	T5	6.79±0.05 [*]	2.06±0.02 ^{*#}
C	T1	6.80±0.03	7.29±0.05
	T2	6.57±0.03 [#]	7.27±0.05
	T3	6.39±0.02 [#]	7.26±0.03
	T4	6.18±0.05 [#]	7.29±0.05
	T5	6.17±0.05 [#]	7.28±0.03

GluER: glucose extraction rate; LacPR: lactate production rate. Compared with group A and group C, ^{*}P<0.05; compared with T1, [#]P<0.05.

2.3 3组患者认知功能的比较

术后第1、3、7天,与A组和C组相比,B组患者的MMSE评分均明显升高(均P<0.05),而血清S100 β 蛋白及NSE水平均明显降低(均P<0.05;表3~5)。

表3 3组患者术后不同时间点 MMSE 量表评分的比较

Table 3 Comparison of MMSE scores at different time points after operation among three groups (n=40, points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Time point	Group A	Group B	Group C
1 d after operation	22.08±0.41	26.15±0.16 [*]	21.40±0.32
3 d after operation	24.03±0.36	27.95±0.18 [*]	23.50±0.34
7 d after operation	26.03±0.27	29.78±0.08 [*]	27.70±0.28

MMSE: mini-mental state examination. Compared with group A and group C, ^{*}P<0.05.

表4 3组患者术后不同时间点 S100 β 蛋白水平的比较Table 4 Comparison of S100 β protein levels at different time points after operation among three groups (n=40, ng/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Time point	Group A	Group B	Group C
1 d after operation	1.20±0.01	1.02±0.01 [*]	1.26±0.07
3 d after operation	0.99±0.01	0.88±0.03 [*]	1.02±0.05
7 d after operation	0.76±0.02	0.57±0.02 [*]	0.78±0.03

Compared with group A and group C, ^{*}P<0.05.

表5 3组患者术后不同时间点 NSE 蛋白水平的比较

Table 5 Comparison of NSE protein levels at different time points after operation among three groups (n=40, ng/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Time point	Group A	Group B	Group C
1 d after operation	12.24±0.27	10.35±0.20 [*]	11.96±0.05
3 d after operation	10.37±0.24	7.50±0.27 [*]	10.63±0.03
7 d after operation	7.87±0.20	5.64±0.24 [*]	7.14±0.05

NSE: neuron-specific enolase. Compared with group A and group C,

^{*}P<0.05.

3 讨 论

小脑幕上肿瘤是常见的颅腔内肿瘤。目前外科手术治疗是幕上肿瘤的主要治疗手段。老年患者身体机能严重下降,且幕上肿瘤组织血流丰富、手术时间长,因此该手术对麻醉的要求较高。有学者认为麻醉方案是否利于脑氧代谢和能量代谢是重要的关注因素^[4]。

目前研究表明手术中不同麻醉深度对脑组织代谢及血流灌注具有直接影响^[5]。本研究探讨了不同麻醉深度对幕上脑肿瘤切除术老年患者葡萄糖及乳酸的影响,研究结果发现,A组和C组患者麻醉诱导后的各时间点与T1相比,GluER差异均有统计学意义,而B组患者差异则均无统计学意义,这说明BIS指数40~49的麻醉深度可以维持血糖平稳。分析其中的原因可能在于,过浅麻醉深度可能会使患者机体应激增加,引起患者机体胰岛素抵抗、葡萄糖耐量降低或不耐受,而过深麻醉深度和过多麻醉药物的使用会影响胰岛素分泌,导致患者的血糖不稳定^[6~8]。本研究还发现,B组患者麻醉诱导后的各时间点与T1相比,LacPR明显降低,而A组和C组患者在麻醉诱导气管插管和维持期间LacPR较麻醉前均无显著变化,这说明BIS指数40~49的麻醉深度可显著降低老年患者手术过程中脑乳酸的生成。分析其中的原因可能在于,乳酸作为无氧代谢的产物,乳酸生成率可以作为判断脑缺氧的指标,只有合适的麻醉深度可以抑制脑组织的代谢及耗氧量,为脑

组织提供有氧环境降低了葡萄糖无氧代谢,导致乳酸生成减少^[5,9]。

S100 β 蛋白是一种在中枢神经系统中丰富表达的酸性钙结合蛋白,已被认为是星形胶质细胞损伤反应的标志物^[10]。NSE是一种主要存在于神经元和神经内分泌细胞中的糖酵解蛋白,已被证明是神经元损伤的标志物^[11]。因此,S100 β 和NSE联合检测可以用于鉴定脑损伤的严重程度或者预测认知功能障碍的发生^[12]。本研究还探讨了不同麻醉深度对幕上肿瘤切除术老年患者早期认知功能的影响。结果发现,术后第1、3、7天时,B组患者MMSE评分均明显高于其他2组,而B组患者血清S100 β 蛋白及NSE水平明显低于其他2组,这提示BIS指数40~49的麻醉深度有利于术后认知功能的恢复,而过浅或过深麻醉深度都会使老年患者术后认知功能恢复受限,这与谢柯祺等^[13]和李三亮等^[14]的研究结果一致。分析原因如下:全麻手术过程中选择合适的麻醉深度,一方面减少了麻醉药物对神经元及神经胶质细胞的破坏,另一方面减少了体内的全身应激反应,减轻器官负担,术后恢复较快。

综上所述,BIS指数40~49的麻醉深度为老年患者行幕上肿瘤切除术合适的麻醉深度,在脑肿瘤切除术中可有效维持血糖平衡,降低LacPR,促进患者术后恢复,值得临床推广应用。

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