

· 临床研究 ·

全身麻醉下关节置换术后延迟拔管列线图构建

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年患者全麻关节置换术后延迟拔管的影响因素, 构建列线图预测模型。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年1月至2020年12月重庆医科大学附属第一医院收治的全麻下行髋或膝关节置换术的377例老年患者的电子病历资料。依据手术结束至拔管时间是否超过1h将患者分为常规组($n=297$)和延迟组($n=80$)。采用R Vision 3.6.1和SPSS 25.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验、Mann-Whitney U检验、 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法进行组间比较。采用多因素Lasso回归分析筛选术后延迟拔管的危险因素, 构建列线图并进行验证。**结果** 多因素Lasso回归分析结果显示, 高龄、高乳酸血症、血压变异系数(CV)与关节置换术后延迟拔管正相关($OR>1; P<0.05$); 纠正低血钾、术中血糖控制(末次血糖<8.3 mmol/L)与延迟拔管负相关($OR<1; P<0.05$)。建立列线图模型, 由Harrel's C-index[受试者工作特征曲线下面积(AUC)为0.800, 95%CI 0.745~0.854]和Hosmer-Lemeshow偏差度检验($\chi^2=3.000, P=0.600$)证实模型预测效能良好, 内部验证的AUC值及校准曲线预测稳定性良好。模型决策曲线显示净获益显著, 临床实用性良好。**结论** 高龄、高乳酸血症和CV是关节置换术后延迟拔管的独立危险因素, 纠正低血钾和术中血糖控制为保护因素。研究构建列线图模型对术后拔管延迟有良好临床参考价值。

【关键词】 全身麻醉; 骨科关节术; 延迟拔管; 列线图

【中图分类号】 R614.2; R687.4

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Development of a nomogram model for delayed extubation after arthroplasty under general anesthesia

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the influencing factors of delayed extubation after arthroplasty under general anesthesia and develop a nomogram model. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed of the electronic medical records of 377 elderly patients with hip or knee arthroplasty under general anesthesia from January 2016 to December 2020. According to whether the extubation time of tracheal catheter exceeded 1 h, the patients were divided into normal group ($n=297$) and delayed group ($n=80$). R Vision 3.6.1 and SPSS statistics 25.0 were used for data analysis. Depending on data type, t test, Mann-Whitney U test, χ^2 test or Fisher's exact probability method were used for comparison between groups. Multivariate Lasso regression analysis was used to screen the risk factors of postoperative delayed extubation, and a nomogram was developed and validated. **Results** Multivariate Lasso regression analysis showed that being aged, hyperlactacidemia, and coefficient of variation (CV) were positively correlated with delayed extubation in arthroplasty ($OR>1; P<0.05$), and correction of hypokalemia and intraoperative blood glucose control (final blood glucose <8.3 mmol/L) were negatively correlated with delayed extubation ($OR<1; P<0.05$). A nomogram was developed, and Harrel's C-index [the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC), 0.800, 95%CI 0.745~0.854] and Hosmer-Lemeshow deviation test ($\chi^2=3.000; P=0.600$) confirmed good prediction efficiency of the model, with stable internally validated AUC value and calibration curve. The decision curve of the model showed significant net benefit and good clinical practicability. **Conclusion** Being aged, hyperlactacidemia, and CV were independent risk factors for delayed extubation after arthroplasty, while correction of hypokalemia and blood glucose control were protective factors. The nomogram is of high clinic reference value for delayed extubation.

【Key words】 anesthesia, general; arthroplasty; delayed extubation; nomogram

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社会老龄化加剧使多发于老年人的骨科疾病发病率逐日攀升,其中关节置换术因刺激性大、手术要求高等特点,多于全身麻醉下开展。气管插管是全身麻醉常用方法之一,但在生理功能减退的老年群体中,气管插管却可能面临术后延迟拔管(delayed extubation, DE)的风险。DE能增大苏醒躁动、喉损伤、肺部感染^[1]等并发症的发生率,对医护人员工作量、手术室周转效率、患者术后康复及治疗成本均造成不良影响。骨科关节术多不涉及核心器官,DE相关因素对其他常见中、大型手术均可有参考意义,但相关研究较少。本研究通过回顾性分析关节置换老年患者围术期的临床资料,探讨老年患者关节置换术后DE相关影响因素并构建列线图模型,为临床实践提供理论参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2016年1月至2020年12月重庆医科大学附属第一医院收治的全麻下行髋或膝关节置换术患者的临床资料,性别不限,年龄60~111岁。本研究共收集422例患者的临床资料,排除45例,最终纳入377例。依据手术结束至拔管时间是否超过1 h将患者分为常规组和延迟组,其中延迟组80例(21.2%),常规组297例(78.8%)。

纳入标准:(1)年龄≥60岁;(2)于气管插管全身麻醉下行包括髋关节(单侧或双侧)、股骨头(单侧或双侧)、膝关节(单侧或双侧、全膝关节或单室)的置换术。排除标准:(1)非择期手术;(2)非气管插管全身麻醉;(3)术后再插管;(4)无拔管记录;(5)术中死亡;(6)重要临床资料缺失。本研究经重庆医科大学附属第一医院2021年科研伦理批准(2021-622K)。

1.2 麻醉管理

丙泊酚、舒芬太尼、咪达唑仑、依托咪酯、维库溴铵(罗库溴铵)麻醉诱导,七氟烷、丙泊酚、瑞芬太尼、维库溴铵(罗库溴铵)麻醉维持,部分使用右美托咪定。术前予部分髋关节置换者于术侧髂筋膜或腰方肌阻滞,部分膝关节置换者术侧行股神经或收肌管阻滞。患者均进行有创动脉血压监测,术中液体治疗主要包括晶体液(0.9%氯化钠注射液、乳酸钠林格注射液、复方电解质注射液)、人工胶体液(羟乙基淀粉130/0.4氯化钠注射液、琥珀酰明胶注射液),根据出血量、血气分析和血流动力学监测指

标输注血制品(红细胞悬浮液、血浆)。除夜间手术者于手术室内拔管,其余术毕均转运至麻醉恢复室(postanesthesia care unit, PACU)后拔管,术毕立即给予需镇痛者接通镇痛泵。拔管均遵循:(1)睁眼、握拳及抬头有力;(2)可按指令动作;(3)自主胸腹呼吸恢复,频率≥12次/min,潮气量6~8 ml/kg;(4)带管脱离呼吸机脉搏血氧饱和度(oxygen saturation, SpO₂)>95%;(5)呼气末二氧化碳(end-tidal carbon dioxide tension, ET_{CO2})值(40±5) mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)且波形规律。满足拔管标准并除外肌松拮抗药禁忌(如冠心病等),常规使用新斯的明0.5 mg+阿托品0.25 mg后拔管。

1.3 观察指标

由两位研究者同时检索患者电子病历系统、手术麻醉系统和病案信息系统的一般情况及围术期临床资料,校对是否有误,有误部分由另一研究者重新检索录入。

术中血糖参考2020年版围术期血糖管理专家共识分类定义,血糖≥10 mmol/L为术中高血糖,末次测血气血糖<8.3 mmol/L考虑为血糖得到控制^[2];血压相关均参考动脉平均压(mean arterial pressure, MAP),包括术中低血压(MAP<60 mmHg,持续时间>5 min)、术中高血压(MAP>110 mmHg,持续时间>5 min)、平均真实变异率(average real variability, ARV)和变异系数(coefficient of variation, CV),根据既往研究,CV及ARV计算公式如下^[3]:

$$CV = 100 \times SD / \bar{x}$$

(SD: 标准差; \bar{x} : 平均血压)

$$ARV = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} |x_{k+1} - x_k|$$

(n: 实际测压次数; k: 第k次测压; x: 血压值)

1.4 统计学处理

采用R Vision 3.6.1和SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料服从正态分布者以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验;非正态分布者使用中位数(四分位数间距)[M(Q₁, Q₃)]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,依据总样本数和最小理论频数分别采用非校正Pearson²检验或Fisher精确概率法进行组间比较。采用最小绝对收缩与选择算子(least absolute shrinkage and selection operator, Lasso)回归法筛选影响DE的特征变量,使用R Vision“rms”程序包

构建列线图模型和校准曲线，“pROC”程序包绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线，“Hmisc”程序包计算列线图 Harrel's C-index，以“TRIPOD”内部验证，避免列线图过度拟合^[4]，以“caret”程序包 Bootstrap 自抽样 1 000 次评估内部验证的预测效率。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2组患者一般资料与围术期指标比较

2组患者一般资料比较，高龄、吸烟史、控制不良的高血压差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)；围术期淋巴细胞百分比、中性粒细胞百分比、手术开始时间、手术部位、纠正低血钾、高血糖、术中血糖控制、高乳酸血症、晶体液输入量、胶体液输入量、输血、ARV、

CV、神经阻滞、依托咪酯用量、是否用右美托咪定差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$ ；表1)。

2.2 多因素 Lasso 分析老年患者关节置换术 DE 的影响因素

单因素分析筛选得具有统计学意义指标共计 19 个($P<0.05$)，采用 Lasso 回归降维处理，进一步筛选 DE 相关特征变量。采用 10 折交叉验证，以误差值最小的 λ 值作为模型最优解，统计非零回归系数变量名称及变量数，最终产生 5 个符合要求的特征变量(图 1)。其中高龄、高乳酸血症、CV 与关节置换术后 DE 正相关($\beta>0, OR>1; P<0.05$)；纠正低血钾、术中血糖控制(末次血糖<8.3 mmol/L)与 DE 负相关($\beta<0, OR<1; P<0.05$)。共线性检验无显著共线性(图 2)。

表 1 2组患者一般资料与围术期指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data and perioperative indexes between two groups

Item	Normal group(n=297)	Delayed group(n=80)	P value
Age[years, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	80.0(71.0,85.0)	85.5(79.0,91.0)	<0.001
Male[n (%)]	127(42.76)	35(43.75)	0.975
BMI[kg/m ² , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	22.4(20.0,24.4)	21.1(19.4,24.1)	0.067
Smoking[n (%)]	27(9.09)	1(1.25)	0.033
Alcohol drinking[n (%)]	18(6.06)	3(3.75)	0.586
Poorly controlled hypertension[n (%)]	146(49.16)	50(62.50)	0.046
Diabetes mellitus[n (%)]	72(24.24)	22(27.50)	0.651
Coronary heart disease[n (%)]	49(16.50)	12(15.00)	0.280
Arrhythmia[n (%)]	135(45.45)	30(37.50)	0.252
Cerebrovascular disease[n (%)]	30(10.10)	13(16.25)	0.181
Anemia[n (%)]	16(5.39)	5(6.25)	0.784
Chronic respiratory disease[n (%)]	18(6.06)	4(5.00)	1.000
Preoperative laboratory and cardiac ultrasound index[n (%)]			
Normal HB	270(90.91)	70(87.50)	0.485
WBC			0.244
Low	14(4.71)	6(7.50)	
Normal	255(85.86)	63(78.75)	
High	28(9.43)	11(13.75)	
LY			0.013
Low	137(46.13)	51(63.75)	
Normal	145(48.82)	28(35.00)	
High	15(5.05)	1(1.25)	
NEUT			0.006
Low	29(9.76)	4(5.00)	
Normal	149(50.17)	28(35.00)	
High	119(40.07)	48(60.00)	
Normal CRP	110(37.04)	22(27.50)	0.146
Normal ESR	84(28.28)	26(32.50)	0.550
Normal LDH	275(92.59)	75(93.75)	0.911
Normal CHE	257(86.53)	70(87.50)	0.915
Normal TP	168(56.57)	46(57.50)	0.982
Normal ALB	157(52.86)	39(48.75)	0.598
Normal TBIL	275(92.59)	71(88.75)	0.378
Normal DBIL	258(86.87)	66(82.50)	0.414
Nnormal ALT	287(96.63)	77(96.25)	0.743
Normal AST	254(85.52)	70(87.50)	0.857
Normal ALP	268(90.24)	71(88.75)	0.855

续 表

Item	Normal (n=297)	Delayed (n=80)	P value
Normal GFR	104(35.02)	25(31.25)	0.619
Normal CysC	201(67.68)	47(58.75)	0.174
Normal SCr	283(95.29)	77(96.25)	1.000
Normal SUR	200(67.34)	45(56.25)	0.087
Normal Ca ²⁺	135(45.45)	34(42.50)	0.730
Normal Mg ²⁺	238(80.13)	55(68.75)	0.077
Reduction of left ventricular diastole function	269(90.57)	73(91.25)	1.000
Intraoperative and emergence index			
Start time of operation [n (%)]			0.045
06:01–12:00	182(61.28)	61(76.25)	
12:01–18:00	101(34.01)	17(21.25)	
18:01–06:00	14(4.71)	2(2.50)	
Duration of anesthesia [min, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	105(80,125)	105(80,125)	0.852
Operative site [n (%)]			0.003
Knee	78(26.26)	8(10.00)	
Caput femoris	82(27.61)	34(42.50)	
Hip	137(46.13)	38(47.50)	
SpO ₂ [% , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	98(96.99)	97(94.99)	0.136
Hypercapnia [n (%)]	193(64.98)	49(61.25)	0.626
Hypocapnia [n (%)]	92(30.98)	31(38.75)	0.237
Normal blood CO ₂ before extubation [n (%)]	243(81.82)	61(76.25)	0.337
Hypokalemia intravenous potassium supplementation [n (%)]	161(54.21)	27(33.75)	0.002
Normal blood potassium before extubation [n (%)]	262(88.22)	71(88.75)	1.000
Hypocalcemia intravenous calcium supplementation [n (%)]	20(6.73)	11(13.75)	0.072
Normal blood calcium before extubation [n (%)]	290(97.64)	76(95.00)	0.256
Hyperglycemia [n (%)]	206(69.36)	70(87.50)	0.002
Well-controlled blood glucose [n (%)]	206(69.36)	37(46.25)	<0.001
Hyperlactacidemia [n (%)]	23(7.74)	18(22.50)	<0.001
Total fluid replenishment [ml, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1200(1100,1550)	1100(1100,1500)	0.414
Crystallloid solution [ml, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	700(600,1100)	600(600,800)	0.006
Colloid solution [ml, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	500(500,500)	500(500,525)	0.017
Blood transfusion [n (%)]	49(16.50)	24(30.00)	0.011
Blood loss volume [ml, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	100(50,100)	100(50,100)	0.265
Urine volume [ml, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	150(100,200)	175(100,200)	0.384
ARV [mmHg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	9.8(6.7,12.6)	12.6(7.9,17.0)	<0.001
CV [% , M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	17.9(12.6,22.1)	23.1(17.5,28.1)	<0.001
Hypotension [n (%)]	149(50.17)	39(48.75)	0.921
Hypertension [n (%)]	146(49.16)	42(52.50)	0.686
PCA [n (%)]	294(98.99)	80(100.00)	1.000
Nerve block [n (%)]			0.003
Fascia iliaca	127(42.76)	53(66.25)	
Quadratus lumborum	30(10.10)	7(8.75)	
Femoral nerve	55(18.52)	5(6.25)	
Adductor canal	10(3.37)	2(2.50)	
Dexmedetomidine [n (%)]	76(25.59)	30(37.50)	<0.05
Etomidate [mg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	12(0.14)	12(10.14)	0.003
Midazolam [mg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1(0.2)	0(0.2)	0.052
Sufentanil [μg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	35.0(30.0,40.0)	32.5(30.0,40.0)	0.070
Remifentanil [μg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	600(400,700)	550(400,700)	0.568
Propofol [mg, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	250(167,320)	229(135,302)	0.098
Muscular relaxants [n (%)]			1.000
Rocuronium	52(17.51)	14(17.50)	
Vecuronium	245(82.49)	66(82.50)	
Multiples of muscular relaxants' ED95 [M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	2.67(2.22,2.96)	2.67(2.18,3.23)	0.472

BMI: body mass index. HB: hemoglobin; WBC: white blood cell; LY: lymphocyte; NEUT: neutrophile granulocyte; CRP: C-reactive protein; ESR: erythrocyte sedimentation rate; LDH: lactate dehydrogenase; CHE: cholinesterase; TP: total protein; ALB: albumin; TBIL: total bilirubin; DBIL: direct bilirubin; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; ALP: alkaline phosphatase; GFR: glomerular filtration rate; CysC: cystatin C; SCr: serum creatinine; SUR: serum urea. SpO₂: oxygen saturation; ARV: average real variability; CV: coefficient of variation; PCA: postoperative controlled analgesia; ED95: 95% of effective drug dose.

Item	n	Odds ratio	B	SE	Z	P value	OR	95%CI	VIF
Age	377	■	0.062	0.018	3.42	<0.001	1.06	1.03–1.10	1.11
Hypokalemia intravenous potassium supplement	188	■	-0.764	0.303	-2.52	0.012	0.47	0.25–0.84	1.10
Well-controlled blood glucose	243	■	-0.588	0.288	-2.04	0.041	0.56	0.31–0.98	1.03
CV	377	■	0.088	0.020	4.43	<0.001	1.09	1.05–1.14	1.04
Hyperlactacidemia	41	■	1.462	0.404	3.62	<0.001	4.32	1.95–9.58	1.07
Constant term			-7.703	1.573	-4.90	<0.001	<0.001	0–0.01	

CV: coefficient of variation

图1 多因素 Lasso 回归分析 DE 发生风险

Figure 1 Multivariate Lasso regression analysis of risk of DE occurrence
DE: delayedextubation; CV: coefficient of variation.

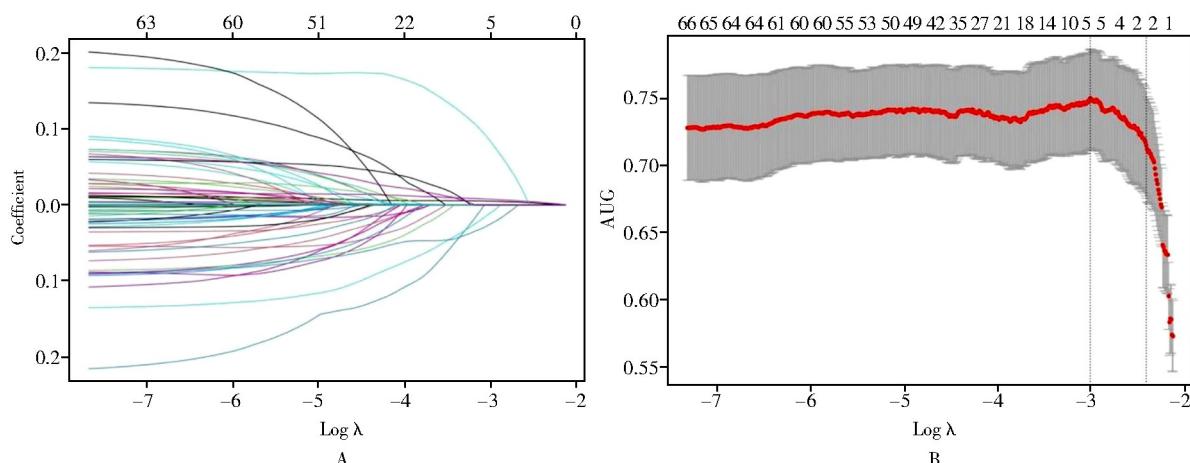


图2 Lasso 回归系数路径图及交叉验证曲线

Figure 2 Lasso regression coefficient path map and cross validation curve

A: Lasso regression coefficient path map; B: Lasso cross validation curve. AUC: area under the curve.

2.3 列线图构建、内部验证、预测效率及临床适用性分析

R Vision “rms”程序包构建 DE 列线图预测模型(图3),图中指标对应横轴向上作垂线至“Points”可得一分数,5个指标分数相加得出总分,对应“Total Points”一具体值,向下作垂线至“Pr”轴上可得关节置换术后DE风险值。经 Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验显示, $\chi^2 = 3.000$, $P = 0.600$, 列线图预测风险值与现况值间差异无统计学意义,拟合优度良好。内部验证 ROC 曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)值为 0.800(95%CI 0.745~0.854), 内部验证的校准曲线和理想曲线接近,该预测模型稳定性和效率良好(图4)。模型临床决策曲线(图5)显示净获益显著高于“全干预”和“不干预”曲线,提示模型具有良好临床实

用性,能为患者带来临床获益。

3 讨 论

髋、膝关节置换术常见且技术成熟,全麻术后多于手术室或恢复室内拔除气管导管。因具体手术及术后治疗差异,不同研究对 DE 时间定义均不同^[5,6]。考虑到关节置换术性质及加速康复外科理念,研究将 1 h 作为临界时间,最终提示年龄、CV、高乳酸血症、纠正低血钾、术中血糖控制与术后 DE 相关。

本研究中高龄为术后 DE 的危险因素,原因主要涉及衰老引起的各系统功能水平下降、合并慢性基础病,引起药物代谢滞缓,且神经储备减退所致麻醉高敏感,也使苏醒延迟等复苏期并发症易感性增加,导致 DE^[7]。

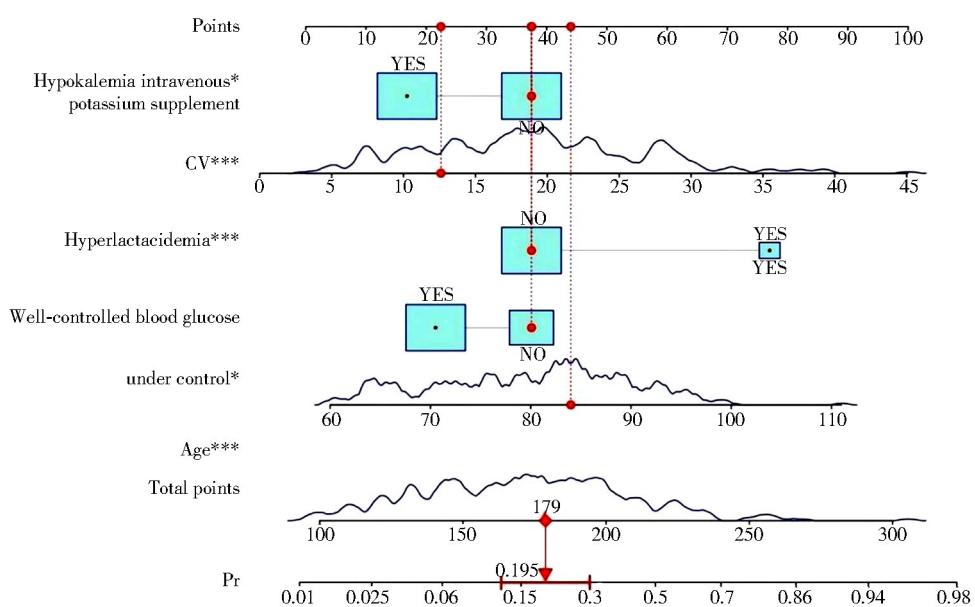


图3 预测全麻关节置换术后 DE 列线图模型

Figure 3 Nomogram for predicting DE after arthroplasty under general anesthesia

The sum of scores corresponding to the red dots on the horizontal axis of each indicator is 179, corresponding to the risk value of 0.195.

Pr: probability of delayed extubation. * $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$; *** $P<0.001$.

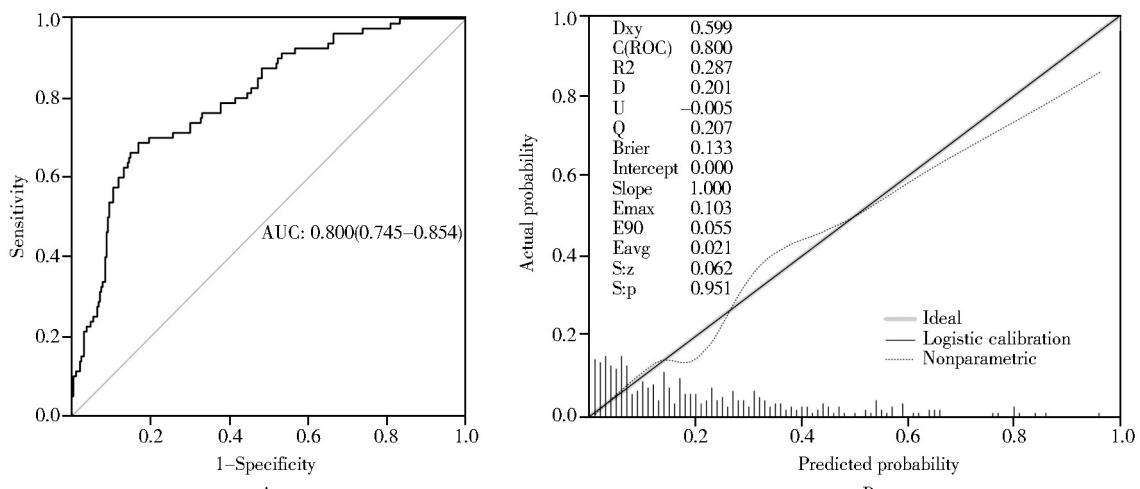


图4 列线图内部验证后的 ROC 曲线及校准曲线

Figure 4 ROC curve and calibration curve after internal validation of nomogram

A: ROC curve after internal validation; B: calibration curve after internal verification. ROC: receiver operating characteristic.

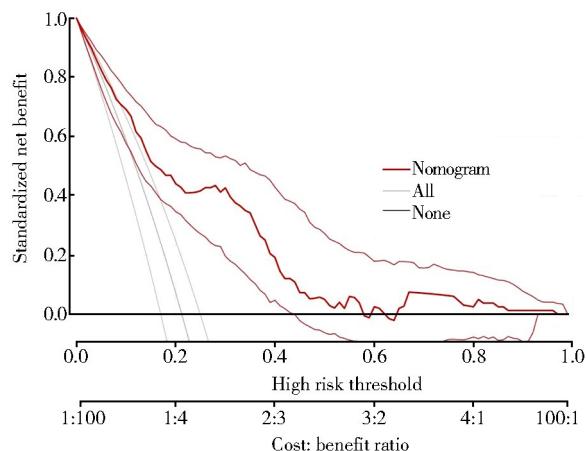


图5 列线图临床决策分析曲线

Figure 5 Clinical decision analysis curve

既往研究证明,老年人群中血压变异性(blood pressure variability, BPV)与定向等认知功能密切相关^[8],可能影响拔管决策。BPV 测量方法较多,本研究选择 CV 和 ARV 作为短时 BPV 的观测指标^[3],最终提示 CV 为 DE 重要危险因素,且两者单因素分析中均意义显著($P<0.001$),提示整体幅度更大的血压波动较短时频繁者可能更易发生 DE。这可能与老年患者全麻非生理状态下外周血压大幅波动更易影响脑血流自动调节稳态且增大血流剪切力导致脑(如内侧颞叶等)灌注不稳定相关^[9,10]。同时,BPV 增大也易引起肝脏及自身调节机制受损的肾脏灌注欠佳,致麻药代谢缓慢^[11]。

本研究结果提示高乳酸血症为 DE 的强危险因

素。乳酸是基础代谢及组织氧供的经典标志物,缺氧、低灌注、应激及器官功能障碍均可导致乳酸升高,这些因素均增大DE易感性^[12]。此外,高乳酸本身即微循环干扰因素^[13]。髋关节置换术出血多、手术刺激大,组织低灌注、缺氧及机体应激易发生,膝关节置换中使用止血带也易导致即时的区域低灌注缺氧,又基于老年患者的乳酸代谢能力弱,引起的高乳酸对微循环造成负担,最终导致DE发生。

围术期低血钾因全麻、禁饮禁食及不规范补液常见,但本研究单因素及多因素分析皆未提示拔管前低血钾与DE有相关性,这可能主要与拔管前低钾样本少有关。有研究提示积极纠正低血钾为DE弱保护因素,原因可能为避免了持续性低钾引起的肌松残余及其他低钾血症症状^[14],且低钾后血钾初步升高可能上调迷走感觉神经节兴奋性加速复苏^[15],但此方面仍需更多针对性临床研究。

既往研究证实,围术期急性高血糖为术后认知功能障碍的重要危险因素^[16]。本研究单因素分析中高血糖($P=0.002$)及术中血糖控制($P<0.001$)均提示与DE有关,而多因素分析中仅提示后者为DE影响因素,可能也受样本量及Lasso回归特性影响所致。老年患者多见术中应激致胰岛素抵抗的高血糖,加深麻醉及胰岛素使用多为控制血糖的手段,其对DE的弱保护效应可能基于中枢神经系统内胰岛素受体的特征性分布,内外源性胰岛素借此调节神经元生存并参与突触重塑,发挥认知、记忆和神经调节功能^[17]。

研究以Lasso回归证实了高龄、CV、高乳酸血症、纠正低血钾、术中血糖控制与关节置换术DE密切相关,并通过Harrel's C-index和Hosmer-Lemeshow偏差检验,证实模型预测效果可信。内部验证AUC值及校准曲线稳定性佳。决策曲线提示模型临床实用性良好,具临床收益性。构建预测模型以列线图可视化呈现,有助于高效判断预测DE。本研究局限性:(1)单中心回顾性研究,数据可能存在偏倚;(2)病历系统部分信息不完善,如体温、血管活性药的使用、术后并发症等数据缺失;(3)目前所构建预测模型尚缺乏前瞻性或外样本验证评价,与临床实际仍有差距。

综上所述,本研究构建的预测模型能为关节置换术后预防DE提供理论依据和评估工具,有助于医务人员筛选高风险患者并做出决策。研究提示医务人员应予以患者更个体化、精细化及高水准的治疗方案。

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