

· 临床研究 ·

羟考酮联合瑞芬太尼在老年腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术后镇痛中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨羟考酮联合瑞芬太尼在老年腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术后镇痛中的应用。**方法** 选取2021年5月至2023年5月海南医学院第二附属医院在择期全身麻醉下行腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术的140例老年患者为研究对象,采用随机数表法分为2组,每组70例。对照组术后予以自控镇痛泵(PCA)镇痛,PCA装载瑞芬太尼0.2 μg/ml;观察组在对照组的基础上,术毕前静脉注射盐酸羟考酮0.1 mg/kg,术后PCA装载瑞芬太尼0.2 μg/ml+盐酸羟考酮0.3 mg/ml。比较两组患者术后疼痛、PCA使用与补救镇痛情况、疼痛介质及不良反应发生情况。采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用t检验及χ²检验。**结果** 观察组术后2、6、12、24、48 h静息与活动时疼痛视觉模拟评分法评分均低于对照组($P < 0.05$) ;观察组术毕至首次按压PCA时间长于对照组($P < 0.05$),有效按压次数少于对照组($P < 0.05$);两组术后24 h血清P物质、前列腺素E2水平均较术前升高($P < 0.05$),但观察组均低于对照组($P < 0.05$);观察组恶心呕吐发生率低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 羟考酮联合瑞芬太尼可提高老年腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术后镇痛效果,减少镇痛药物的使用,降低术后恶心呕吐的发生率。

【关键词】 老年人;腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术;羟考酮;瑞芬太尼;术后镇痛

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Use of oxycodone combined with remifentanil for postoperative analgesia in elderly patients with laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the use of oxycodone combined with remifentanil for postoperative analgesia in the elderly patients with laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer. **Methods** A total of 140 elderly patients were selected as the research subjects, who underwent selective laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer under general anesthesia in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University from May 2021 to May 2023. They were divided into an observation group and a control group by the random number table method, with 70 patients in each group. The control group was given patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) pump for analgesia after surgery, loaded with 0.2 μg/ml of remifentanil. On the basis of the control group, the observation group was given intravenous injection of 0.1 mg/kg of oxycodone hydrochloride prior to the completion of the surgery, and postoperative PCA was loaded with 0.2 μg/ml of remifentanil + 0.3 mg/ml of oxycodone hydrochloride. The two groups were compared in postoperative pain, PCA use and remedial analgesia, pain mediators and adverse reactions. SPSS 22.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using t test or χ² test depending on data type. **Results** The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) scores of pain at rest and during activity were lower in the observation group than those in the control group at 2, 6, 12, 24 and 48 hours after surgery ($P < 0.05$). The observation group had longer PCA time and fewer effective compressions than the control group from the completion of surgery to the first compression ($P < 0.05$). Serum levels of substance P and prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) in both groups at 24 hours after surgery were higher than those before surgery ($P < 0.05$), but those in the observation group were lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of nausea and vomiting in the observation group was lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Oxycodone combined with remifentanil can enhance the postoperative analgesic effect, reduce the use of analgesics, and reduce the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting in the elderly patients with laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer.

【Key words】 aged; laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer; oxycodone; remifentanil; postoperative analgesia

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结直肠癌是发病率和死亡率均较高的恶性肿瘤,尤其在老年人群中,其发病率呈上升趋势^[1]。腹腔镜手术具有创伤小、恢复快等优点,已成为治疗结直肠癌的首选手段,与传统开腹手术相比,腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术可在一定程度上减少患者的痛苦,但术后疼痛管理仍是一个重要问题^[2]。老年患者疼痛耐受性相对较差,疼痛可引起一系列并发症,延长住院时间、增加医疗费用,因此寻找有效的术后镇痛策略对改善患者预后至关重要。近年来,各种镇痛方法不断涌现,其中自控镇痛泵(patient-controlled analgesia,PCA)可根据患者的需要提供连续的镇痛,在术后疼痛管理中占据重要地位^[3]。瑞芬太尼是一种 μ 阿片受体激动剂,具有镇痛效果明显、起效快、半衰期短等特点。羟考酮是一种N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid,NMDA)受体拮抗剂,适用于缓解术后急性疼痛和慢性疼痛。近年来,有研究表明两者联合应用可能具有相互协同的镇痛效果,而且可能减少各自药物的副作用^[4],但二者联合应用在老年腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术后镇痛中的具体效果和安全性,目前尚缺乏足够的临床研究支持。本研究旨在探讨羟考酮联合瑞芬太尼在老年腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术后镇痛中的应用价值,报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2021年5月至2023年5月海南医学院第二附属医院在择期全身麻醉下行腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术的140例老年患者的临床资料,采用随机数表法分为2组,每组70例。纳入标准:年龄 \geqslant 60岁;确诊为结肠癌^[5],行择期腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术;患者及家属知情同意。排除标准:对麻醉药物有已知过敏反应;有明显心、肺、肾等重要器官功能不全;近期服用镇痛药、止痛药等药物;存在神经系统疾病或精神疾病;中途转开腹。

1.2 方法

均予以丙泊酚乳状注射液(规格:20ml:200mg,意大利Corden Pharma S.P.A.,注册证号:国药准字H20171277)2mg/kg、枸橼酸舒芬太尼注射液(规格:2ml:100 μ g,江苏恩华药业股份有限公司,注册证号:国药准字H20203651)0.5 μ g/kg、苯磺顺阿曲库铵注射液(规格:10ml:20mg,意大利GlaxoSmithKline Manufacturing S.P.A.,注册证号:国药准字HJ20181159)0.2mg/kg麻醉诱导,面罩通气3min,行气管插管机械通气,术中采用吸入用七氟烷(规格:120ml,上海恒瑞医药有限公司,注册证号:国药准字H20213735),维持最小肺泡浓度(minimum alveolar concentration,MAC)值1.0~1.2,术中静脉泵注注射用盐酸瑞芬太尼(规格:1mg,江苏恩华药业股份

有限公司,注册证号:国药准字H20143314)0.1 μ g/(kg min)维持麻醉,术中维持脑电双频指数(bispectral index,BIS)40~60。

对照组解除气腹后停用七氟烷与瑞芬太尼,拔管后予以PCA镇痛,PCA装载瑞芬太尼0.2 μ g/ml(共100ml,背景输注2ml/h,单次泵注0.5ml,按压后锁定15min,最大剂量限制4ml/h)。观察组在对照组的基础上,术毕前静脉注射盐酸羟考酮注射液(规格:2ml:20mg,东北制药集团沈阳第一制药有限公司,注册证号:国药准字H20203621)0.1mg/kg,术后PCA装载瑞芬太尼0.2 μ g/ml+盐酸羟考酮0.3mg/ml(共100ml,背景输注2ml/h,单次泵注0.5ml,按压后锁定15min,最大剂量限制4ml/h)。补救镇痛:若疼痛视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale,VAS)评分 >6 分,追加瑞芬太尼0.5 μ g/kg。

1.3 观察指标

(1) 疼痛程度:采用VAS分别于术后2、6、12、24、48h,在静息状态下、咳嗽状态下评估患者疼痛程度^[6];(2)PCA使用及补救镇痛情况:统计患者术毕至首次按压PCA的时间、有效按压次数及补救镇痛次数;(3)疼痛介质:分别于术前、术后24h采集患者静脉血,采用酶联免疫吸附法测定血清P物质(substance P,SP)、前列腺素E2(prostaglandin E2,PGE2)水平;(4)不良反应:统计术后恶心呕吐、头痛、瘙痒、尿潴留发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,同组手术前后比较采用配对样本t检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般临床资料比较

两组患者一般临床资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

2.2 两组患者术后不同时点VAS评分比较

观察组患者术后2、6、12、24、48h静息与活动时VAS评分均低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.3 两组患者PCA使用及补救镇痛情况比较

观察组术毕至首次按压PCA时间长于对照组($P<0.05$),有效按压次数小于对照组($P<0.05$);两组补救镇痛次数比较,差异无统计学意义(表3)。

2.4 两组患者手术前后疼痛介质水平比较

两组患者术后24h血清SP、PGE2水平均较术前升高($P<0.05$),且观察组均低于对照组($P<0.05$;表4)。

表1 两组患者一般临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data between two groups (n = 70)

Group	Gender [n (%)]		(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ASA [n (%)]		BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Surgical duration (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
	Male	Female		I	II		
Observation	38(54.29)	32(45.71)	65.23±8.51	30(42.86)	40(57.14)	25.43±3.12	182.62±17.33
Control	35(50.00)	35(50.00)	66.57±8.34	32(45.71)	38(54.29)	26.07±3.26	184.45±19.26
t/ χ^2	0.258	0.941		0.116		1.187	0.591
P value	0.612	0.348		0.734		0.237	0.556

ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists; BMI: body mass index.

表2 两组患者术后不同时点VAS评分比较

Table 2 Comparison of VAS scores at different postoperative time points between two groups (n = 70, points, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	VAS scores at rest					VAS scores during activity				
	2h	6h	12h	24h	48h	2h	6h	12h	24h	48h
Observation	2.13±0.68	2.84±0.67	3.32±0.61	2.71±0.68	1.82±0.64	2.98±0.74	3.73±0.69	4.24±0.65	3.53±0.67	2.52±0.66
Control	2.62±0.71	3.61±0.69	4.18±0.66	3.44±0.70	2.39±0.63	3.52±0.77	4.49±0.72	5.14±0.70	4.31±0.73	3.28±0.68
t	4.170	6.698	8.006	6.258	5.310	4.231	6.376	7.883	6.586	6.710
P value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

VAS: visual analogue scale.

表3 两组患者PCA使用及补救镇痛情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of PCA usage and remedial analgesia between two groups (n = 70)

Group	Time from end of surgery to first PCA press (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Effective PCA press frequency (times, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Number of remedial analgesia cases[n (%)]
			cases[n (%)]
Observation	2.38±0.58	18.26±4.12	2(2.86)
Control	1.85±0.51	24.14±4.88	6(8.57)
t/ χ^2	5.741	7.703	2.121
P value	<0.001	<0.001	0.145

PCA: patient-controlled analgesia.

表4 两组患者手术前后疼痛介质水平比较

Table 4 Comparison of pain mediators before and after surgery between two groups (n = 70, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	SP (μg/ml)		PGE2 (pg/ml)	
	Pre-surgery	24h Post-surgery	Pre-surgery	24h Post-surgery
Observation	1.25±0.27	1.68±0.23*	250.35±20.18	310.24±22.56*
Control	1.24±0.20	1.85±0.27*	249.70±19.85	330.50±23.12*
t	0.249	4.010	0.192	5.247
P value	0.804	<0.001	0.848	<0.001

SP: substance P; PGE2: prostaglandin E2. Compared with before pre-surgery in the same group, *P<0.05.

2.5 两组患者不良反应发生情况比较

观察组恶心呕吐发生率低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 其余不良反应发生情况比较, 差异无统计学意义(表5)。

表5 两组患者不良反应发生情况比较

Table 5 Comparison of adverse reactions between two groups

[n = 70, n (%)]

Group	Nausea and vomiting	Headache	Puritus	Urinary retention
Observation	7(10.00)	4(5.71)	7(10.00)	2(2.86)
Control	16(22.86)	8(11.43)	11(15.71)	3(4.29)
χ^2	4.214	1.458	1.020	0.207
P value	0.040	0.227	0.313	0.649

3 讨论

疼痛管理对于术后快速康复至关重要, 尤其是老年患者生理储备减少, 术后疼痛可进一步引发一系列并发症, 延缓康复, 寻求一种安全有效且便于管理的术后镇痛方案对于促进术后康复具有重要意义。

本研究显示, 观察组术后2、6、12、24、48 h 静息及活动状态下VAS评分均较低, 表明羟考酮与瑞芬太尼组合方案在控制术后疼痛方面更为有效。瑞芬太尼是一种特异性阿片受体激动剂, 其作用迅速, 还可通过静脉泵注持续输注来维持镇痛效果, 且其半衰期短、副作用少^[7,8]。羟考酮是一种NMDA受体非竞争性拮抗剂, NMDA受体是中枢神经系统中重

要的离子通道,对于疼痛信号的放大和传导有显著的调节作用,活化后可造成神经元兴奋性增加,疼痛信号放大,故羟考酮通过拮抗 NMDA 受体,可有效降低疼痛信号的强度和频率^[9]。羟考酮可降低中枢神经系统兴奋性,而瑞芬太尼直接对中枢和外周阿片受体产生作用,二者通过不同机制影响疼痛的传递和感知,故联合应用可发挥协同作用^[11]。本研究显示观察组术毕至首次按压 PCA 时间长于对照组,有效按压次数小于对照组,与既往研究^[10]一致,可能原因是羟考酮可预防和降低疼痛的中枢敏化,从而延长瑞芬太尼镇痛时间,减少术后再次给药次数。此外,羟考酮术毕前给药作为预防性镇痛,可降低术后疼痛峰值,延长术后首次按压 PCA 时间。

既往研究鲜有关注术后镇痛对疼痛介质的影响,本研究发现,两组术后 24 h 血清 SP 和 PGE2 水平均较术前升高,但观察组低于对照组。SP 是一种神经肽,当机体受到伤害性刺激时,SP 从小胶质细胞、中枢神经元及外周感觉神经末梢被释放出来,SP 的释放可增强疼痛信号的传递并促进炎症反应,从而增加疼痛感知^[12]。PGE2 是一种生物活性脂肪酸,当组织受损时,磷脂酸酯酶 A2 被激活释放出花生四烯酸,然后经由环氧酶(cyclooxygenase, COX)途径转化为 PGE2,PGE2 通过与 EP 受体结合,增加疼痛信号传导和中枢神经系统的兴奋性,导致感觉神经元对疼痛刺激更为敏感^[13]。研究证实,阿片类药物可抑制 COX 途径,故瑞芬太尼可直接减少 PGE2 的合成^[14]。羟考酮则通过影响疼痛的放大和持续、减少炎性细胞的浸润,间接抑制 SP 的释放和 PGE2 的合成^[15]。可见,羟考酮和瑞芬太尼镇痛机制不同,但联用具有协同作用,可更有效地控制术后疼痛。观察组恶心呕吐发生率低于对照组,可能原因之一是由于羟考酮和瑞芬太尼联用可减少阿片类镇痛药物的需求,从而降低恶心呕吐风险;另一方面是羟考酮可作用于大脑的化学感受器触发区域来减少恶心呕吐的发生。

综上,羟考酮和瑞芬太尼联合用药可显著改善老年腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术的术后镇痛效果,减少镇痛药物的使用,下调疼痛介质水平,降低恶心呕吐的发生率。

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