

## · 临床研究 ·

# 右美托咪定对老年脊柱手术患者围术期应激反应及术后认知的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 观察右美托咪定对老年脊柱手术患者围术期应激反应及术后认知功能的影响。**方法** 入选河北北方学院附属第一医院麻醉科2016年4月至2017年11月择期实施脊柱手术的老年患者120例, 随机数字表法分为右美托咪定组和生理盐水组, 每组60例。右美托咪定组患者建立静脉通路后即刻静脉泵注负荷剂量0.5 μg/kg的右美托咪定, 持续输注10 min, 然后以0.3 μg/(kg·h)的速度持续泵注到手术结束前30 min。生理盐水组患者建立静脉通路后给予等容量生理盐水。比较2组患者T<sub>0</sub>(术前1 d)、T<sub>1</sub>(术后4 h)、T<sub>2</sub>(术后24 h)和T<sub>3</sub>(术后48 h)时间点应激反应因子水平及认知功能。应用SPSS 19.0统计软件对数据进行分析。组间比较采用重复测量的方差分析和t检验。**结果** 2组患者术后T<sub>1</sub>和T<sub>2</sub>时间点皮质醇和白介素-6(IL-6)水平相比T<sub>0</sub>时间点水平升高, 血管紧张素Ⅱ(Ang II)水平较T<sub>0</sub>时间点下降, 且生理盐水组相比右美托咪定组患者T<sub>1</sub>和T<sub>2</sub>时间点皮质醇、IL-6和Ang II水平均高, 差异均具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。2组患者T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>时间点简易认知功能评估(MMSE)量表评分低于T<sub>0</sub>时间点,匹茨堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)量表评分高于T<sub>0</sub>时间点,且右美托咪定组相比生理盐水组患者MMSE评分T<sub>1</sub>时间点[(25.34±2.64) vs (20.01±2.01)分]和T<sub>2</sub>时间点[(25.45±2.71) vs (21.12±2.14)分]高, PSQI评分T<sub>1</sub>时间点[(7.67±1.25) vs (9.68±1.23)分]和T<sub>2</sub>时间点[(2.86±1.53) vs (2.99±1.55)分]低, 差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 右美托咪定应用于老年脊柱手术患者, 可有效降低围术期应激反应及术后认知功能障碍。

**【关键词】** 老年人; 应激; 认知; 右美托咪定

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## Effect of dexmedetomidine on the perioperative stress response and postoperative cognition in the elderly patients receiving spinal surgery

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the effect of dexmedetomidine on the perioperative stress response and postoperative cognition in the elderly patients undergoing spinal surgery. **Methods** A total of 120 elderly patients were selected for the study, who received spinal surgery in the Department of Anesthesiology of the First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University from April 2016 to November 2017. They were randomly divided into dexmedetomidine group (group D) and normal saline group (group S) with 60 each. Venous access was established in both groups. In group D, a loading dose of dexmedetomidine was pumped at 0.5 μg/kg for 10 min, and dexmedetomidine was continuously pumped at 0.3 μg/(kg·h) until 30 min before the end of the operation. In group S, saline of the equal volume was given via intravenous infusion. The levels of stress factors and cognitive function were compared between two groups at T<sub>0</sub>(1 d before operation), T<sub>1</sub>(4 h after operation), T<sub>2</sub>(24 h after operation) and T<sub>3</sub>(48 h after operation). SPSS statistics 19.0 was used for data analysis, and repeated measures analysis of variance and Student's t test were performed for comparison between groups.

**Results** Cortisol and interleukin-6 (IL-6) in both groups at T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> were higher but angiotensin II (Ang II) at those time points was lower than at T<sub>0</sub>. Group S had higher cortisol, IL-6 and Ang II than group D at T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub>, the difference being statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). For both groups, MMSE scores were lower at T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> than at T<sub>0</sub>. Compared with group S, group D had higher MMSE scores at T<sub>1</sub>[(25.34±2.64) vs (20.01±2.01)] and T<sub>2</sub>[(25.45±2.71) vs (21.12±2.14)] but lower PSQI scores at T<sub>1</sub>[(7.67±1.25) vs (9.68±1.23)] and T<sub>2</sub>[(2.86±1.53) vs (2.99±1.55)], the difference being statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** Dexmedetomidine has effect in alleviating perioperative stress response and postoperative cognitive dysfunction in the elderly patients with spinal surgery.

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脊柱手术由于创伤大,手术时间长,术中出血量多,易导致患者术中出现严重的应激反应,表现为血压增高、心率增快、应激反应指标水平升高等,因此术中常通过使用大量镇静镇痛类药物以及控制性降压等手段来减轻相关并发症<sup>[1]</sup>。镇静过量可引起低脑电双频指数(bispectral index, BIS)和控制性低血压,已被研究证实为老年患者术后认知功能障碍的高危因素<sup>[2,3]</sup>,而右美托咪定是唯一不抑制呼吸并可自然唤醒的镇静药,具有催眠、镇静、镇痛和抗交感神经作用<sup>[4-6]</sup>。为此,我们针对右美托咪定对老年脊柱手术患者围术期应激反应因子及术后认知的影响进行了研究。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

入选河北北方学院附属第一医院麻醉科2016年4月至2017年11月择期实施脊柱手术的老年患者120例,年龄65~83岁,随机数字表法将患者分为右美托咪定(dexmedetomidine)组和生理盐水组,每组60例。纳入标准:(1)患者因脊柱损伤、椎管狭窄需实施脊柱手术治疗;(2)患者年龄≥65岁;(3)美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)Ⅱ~Ⅲ级。排除标准:(1)伴有肝肾功能疾病;(2)长期使用镇痛、镇静药物;(3)既往伴有精神及认知功能障碍。本研究经河北北方学院附属第一医院伦理委员会批准并取得患者同意。

### 1.2 麻醉方法

所有患者无麻醉前用药,入室后常规监测收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)、舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)、心率(heart rate, HR)、心电图(electrocardiogram, ECG)、脉搏血氧饱和度(pluse blood oxygen saturation, SpO<sub>2</sub>)、呼气末二氧化碳分压(end-tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure, PETCO<sub>2</sub>)和BIS。开通静脉通路,行桡动脉穿刺持续监测有创动脉血压,静脉诱导依次注射地塞米松5 mg、芬太尼3 μg/kg、依托咪酯0.3 mg/kg、顺苯磺酸阿曲库铵0.2 mg/kg,3 min后行气管插管控制呼吸,潮气量6 ml/kg,根据PETCO<sub>2</sub>监测值调整呼吸频率,术中持续泵注丙泊酚(4~8) mg/(kg·h),瑞芬太尼(0.1~0.2) μg/(kg·min),顺苯磺酸阿曲库铵

0.4 mg/(kg·h)维持麻醉,维持BIS值为50的镇静深度。右美托咪定组患者在建立静脉通路后即刻静脉泵注负荷剂量0.5 μg/kg的右美托咪定(江苏恒瑞医药公司,批号13112232),持续输注10 min,然后以0.3 μg/(kg·h)的速度持续泵注到手术结束前30 min。生理盐水组则根据右美托咪定的量计算等容量生理盐水量然后泵注(石家庄四药有限公司,国药准字H13023200)。开始缝皮时停止泵注丙泊酚,术毕停止泵注瑞芬太尼。待患者神志及咳嗽、吞咽反射恢复,自主呼吸恢复(>12次/min),吸入空气5 min后SpO<sub>2</sub>≥95%时拔除气管插管,送至恢复室,评估患者Steward苏醒评分,评分为6分时转出恢复室。Steward苏醒评分标准如下。清醒程度:完全清醒2分;对刺激有反应1分;对刺激无反应0分。呼吸道通畅程度:可按医师吩咐咳嗽2分,不用支持可以维持呼吸道通畅1分,呼吸道需要予以支持0分。肢体活动度:肢体能做有意识的活动2分,肢体无意识活动1分,肢体无活动0分。

### 1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 麻醉效果 记录2组患者麻醉时间(开始麻醉诱导至停止吸入七氟烷时间)、手术时间(切皮至缝皮结束时间)、出血量、丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼用量。

1.3.2 应激反应指标 观察2组患者T<sub>0</sub>(术前1 d)、T<sub>1</sub>(术后4 h)、T<sub>2</sub>(术后24 h)、T<sub>3</sub>(术后48 h)时间点皮质醇(cortisol, Cor)、血管紧张素Ⅱ(angiotensin Ⅱ, Ang Ⅱ)和白介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)水平变化。

1.3.3 认知功能及睡眠评分 采用简易认知功能评估(Mini-Mental State Estimation, MMSE)量表从时间向力、即刻记忆、延迟记忆、地点向力、语言、注意力及计算力、视空间7个方面对患者术前1 d及术后3 d、5 d、7 d认知水平进行评估,总分30分。27~30分为正常;21~26分为轻度认知功能障碍;10~20分为中度认知功能障碍;0~9分为重度认知功能障碍。采用匹茨堡睡眠质量指数(Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, PSQI)量表对术前1 d及术后3 d、术后1个月、术后3个月时的睡眠质量进行评分。0~3分:睡眠质量非常好;4~8分:睡眠质量一般,健康轻微受影响;9~16分:睡眠质量糟糕,健康明显受影响;>17分:睡眠质量差,健康严重恶化。

### 1.5 统计学处理

应用SPSS 19.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计

量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用重复测量的方差分析和t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 患者基本情况

右美托咪定组男性35例,女性25例,年龄(70.6±8.6)岁,体质量指数(body mass index,BMI)(24.3±1.9)kg/m<sup>2</sup>,受教育年限(11.0±3.2)年,合并高血压病、糖尿病、冠心病46例。生理盐水组男性37例、女性23例,年龄(72.6±7.3)岁,BMI(24.1±2.0)kg/m<sup>2</sup>,受教育年限(10.9±4.1)年,合并高血压病、糖尿病、冠心病43例。所有患者术前服药将血压控制在160/100 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)以下,血糖控制在9 mmol/L以下,近1个月无心绞痛发作。2组患者的年龄、性别、BMI、受教育年限、合并症、ASA分级差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

### 2.2 2组患者麻醉效果比较

2组患者麻醉时间、手术时间、术中出血量差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。右美托咪定组患者丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼用量低于生理盐水组患者,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表1)。

### 2.3 2组患者不同时间点应激因子水平比较

2组患者T<sub>0</sub>时间点Cor、Ang II和IL-6水平差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。2组患者T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>时间点Cor和IL-6水平较T<sub>0</sub>升高,Ang II水平较T<sub>0</sub>下降,且生理盐水组患者T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>时间点Cor、Ang II和IL-6水平高于右美托咪定组患者,差异均具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

### 2.4 2组患者术后认知功能和睡眠评分比较

2组患者T<sub>0</sub>时间点MMSE和PSQI评分差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。2组患者T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>时间点MMSE评分低于T<sub>0</sub>时间点,PSQI评分高于T<sub>0</sub>时间点,右美托咪定组相比生理盐水组患者MMSE评分高,PSQI评分低,差异均具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表3)。

## 3 讨 论

老年患者随着年龄升高,机体机能逐渐衰退,全身小动脉出现粥样硬化,血管调节功能降低,因此在手术应激状态下循环系统的适应能力差,围术期易出现血压波动,并出现心、脑、肾等重要脏器并发症<sup>[7]</sup>。同时焦虑、疼痛等也可致患者应激反应增强,出现全麻苏醒期躁动及术后认知功能障碍<sup>[8,9]</sup>。

表1 2组患者麻醉效果比较

Table 1 Comparison of anesthetic effect between two groups ( $n=60$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	Anesthetic time (min)	Operation time (min)	Blood loss (ml)	Dosage of propofol (mg)	Dosage of remifentanil (mg)
Dexmedetomidine	193.4±21.0	163.6±18.9	386.9±41.5	804.2±46.2	403.7±39.2
Normal saline	188.6±22.4	157.8±21.0	404.6±33.5	844.0±67.2	421.3±63.7
<i>t</i>	1.220	1.528	-0.613	-1.904	-1.829
<i>P</i> value	0.225	0.129	0.529	0.039	0.070

表2 2组患者术后不同时间点应激因子水平比较

Table 2 Comparison of stress factors at different time points after operation between two groups ( $n=60$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	Cor(mmol/L)			
	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
Dexmedetomidine	415.30±87.98	459.89±90.11 <sup>*#</sup>	420.36±86.94 <sup>*#</sup>	415.00±82.87
Normal saline	422.25±89.64	524.65±90.11 <sup>*</sup>	485.98±85.22 <sup>*</sup>	415.99±88.98
Ang II (ng/L)				
Group	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
Dexmedetomidine	183.52±18.01	99.68±15.22 <sup>*#</sup>	62.15±12.95 <sup>*#</sup>	51.20±8.74
Normal saline	182.25±17.89	168.69±15.22 <sup>*</sup>	120.20±15.24 <sup>*</sup>	98.98±12.00
IL-6(pg/ml)				
Group	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
Dexmedetomidine	60.65±5.00	101.98±4.22 <sup>*#</sup>	79.98±4.57 <sup>*#</sup>	62.59±4.35
Normal saline	61.11±4.97	120.00±8.94 <sup>*</sup>	100.23±8.22 <sup>*</sup>	85.22±7.25

Cor: cortisol; Ang II: angiotensin II; IL-6: interleukin-6. Compared with T<sub>0</sub>, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with normal saline group, # $P<0.05$ . T<sub>0</sub>: 1 d before operation; T<sub>1</sub>: 4 h after operation; T<sub>2</sub>: 24 h after operation; T<sub>3</sub>: 48 h after operation

表3 2组患者术后认知功能和睡眠评分比较

Table 3 Comparison of postoperative cognitive function and sleep score between two groups ( $n=60$ , score,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Item	Dexmedetomidine group				Normal saline group			
	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
MMSE	26.62±2.54	25.34±2.64 *#	25.45±2.71 *#	25.52±2.16	26.60±2.57	20.01±2.01 *	21.12±2.14 *	25.12±2.24
PSQI	2.21±1.42	7.67±1.25 *#	2.86±1.53 *#	2.23±1.30	2.23±1.41	9.68±1.23 *	2.99±1.55 *	2.25±1.42

MMSE: Mini-Mental State Estimation; PSQI: Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. Compared with T<sub>0</sub>, \*  $P<0.05$ ; compared with normal saline group,#  $P<0.05$ . T<sub>0</sub>: 1 d before operation; T<sub>1</sub>: 4 h after operation; T<sub>2</sub>: 24 h after operation; T<sub>3</sub>: 48 h after operation

本研究结果表明2组患者术后T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>时间点Cor水平均较T<sub>0</sub>时间点高,原因可能为下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴是参与应激反应的重要内分泌轴,手术应激时它与Cor的负反馈机制受损,从而导致Cor水平升高。同时患者体内大量儿茶酚胺物质通过肾上腺素受体介导的cAMP通路抑制自然杀伤细胞与细胞毒性T淋巴细胞活性,影响巨噬细胞抑制IL-2的释放,促进IL-6、IL-10和肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (tumor necrosis factor-alpha, TNF- $\alpha$ )释放。IL-6是机体应激反应中最灵敏和重要的标志物,与手术损伤关系最密切,在损伤后机体急性时相反应中发挥重要作用<sup>[10]</sup>,围术期IL-6水平升高与组织损伤程度有关。本研究也表明2组患者术后T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>时间点IL-6水平较T<sub>0</sub>时间点升高。Ang II是反映人体应激程度的指标,本研究生理盐水组患者Ang II水平T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>时间点均高于右美托咪定组,差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),说明右美托咪定的镇静、镇痛、抗交感作用减轻了患者应激反应程度,但2组患者Ang II水平均低于术前T<sub>0</sub>,可能与麻醉中应用丙泊酚、肌肉松弛剂等麻醉药物的扩血管作用有关,Ang II水平与麻醉药物的相关性和量效关系还有待于进一步探讨。

右美托咪定是 $\alpha_2$ 肾上腺素受体激动药,具有高选择性,作用于蓝斑突触前膜 $\alpha_2$ 受体而抑制去甲肾上腺素的释放,从而抑制突触后膜兴奋性和去甲肾上腺素能神经的背束纤维,控制大脑皮质觉醒反应,发挥镇静、抗焦虑作用,其作用类似于自然睡眠,同时无呼吸抑制等不良反应<sup>[11,12]</sup>,可降低围术期应激反应,维持血流动力学稳定<sup>[13]</sup>。

脊柱手术难度较高,因此对手术麻醉的要求也严格,患者术中应激反应大,血压易升高,从而术中出血量增加,因此需控制性降压,既往通过增加丙泊酚和阿片类药物用量来完成术中控制性降压,麻醉药和镇痛药用量增加可增加术后认知功能障碍风险,尤其对自身生理病理改变且器官功能有所下降的老年患者来说,风险更大,术后认知功能障碍常表现为记忆、社交、认识和学习能力等损害<sup>[14-16]</sup>。本研究结果显示右美托咪定组患者丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼

用量减少,因此可降低丙泊酚和阿片类药物致术后认知功能障碍的风险<sup>[17]</sup>。MMSE简单方便,灵敏度较高,是评估认知功能最可靠的工具。本研究表明T<sub>0</sub>时间点MMSE和PSQI评分差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。2组患者T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>时间点MMSE评分低于T<sub>0</sub>时间点,PSQI评分高于T<sub>0</sub>时间点,右美托咪定组相比生理盐水组患者MMSE评分高,PSQI评分低,差异均具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),提示采用右美托咪定辅助麻醉降低老年患者术后发生认知功能障碍风险并对睡眠有帮助,该结论与许珍真等<sup>[18]</sup>研究一致。

综上所述,老年脊柱手术患者应用右美托咪定可有效降低围术期应激反应及术后认知功能障碍,为增强老年脊柱手术麻醉效果,降低不良反应提供科学依据。本试验不足之处是样本量少,大样本多中心研究结果更具有指导意义,仅仅通过MMSE和PSQI评分评估老年患者围术期的意识状态不够全面,对患者远期认知的影响未做研究,有待进一步改进。

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