

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.02.018

七氟烷吸入麻醉对单肺通气患者血清 IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D 及 HMGB1 水平的影响*

彭培培 徐昊 周慧轩 王浩然 马蓉[△]

(南京医科大学第一附属医院 麻醉科 江苏南京 210029)

摘要 目的:探讨七氟烷吸入麻醉对单肺通气患者血白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-10(IL-10)、巨噬细胞炎性蛋白-2(MIP-2)、人肺表面活性特异蛋白(SP-D)及高迁移率族蛋白1(HMGB1)水平的影响。**方法:**选择2014年9月~2016年9月于我院行单肺通气的患者108例,参照抽签法分为两组,每组各54例。对照组行常规麻醉,实验组采用七氟烷麻醉,比较两组通气前后血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D、HMGB1、丙二醇(MDA)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、平均动脉压(MAP)、心率(HR)水平的变化及并发症的发生情况。**结果:**通气前,两组血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D、HMGB1、MDA、SOD、MAP、HR水平比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。通气后,两组血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D、HMGB1、MDA水平均较治疗前显著上升,而实验组以上指标均明显低于对照组;两组血清SOD、MAP、HR均较治疗前显著降低,且研究组低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**七氟烷吸入麻醉能够抑制单肺通气患者血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D及HMGB1水平上升,改善机体的氧化应激状态,利于血流动力学的稳定,发挥肺部保护作用。

关键词:单肺通气;七氟烷吸入麻醉;白细胞介素-6;白细胞介素-10;巨噬细胞炎性蛋白-2;人肺表面活性特异蛋白;高迁移率族蛋白1

中图分类号:R614;R655 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)02-276-04

Influence of Sevoflurane Inhalation Anesthesia on Serum IL-6, IL-10, MIP-2, SP-D and HMGB1 Levels of Patients with Single Lung Ventilation*

PENG Pei-pei, XU Hao, ZHOU Hui-xuan, WANG Hao-ran, MA Rong[△]

(Department of Anesthesiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210029, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the influence of sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia on the serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) and interleukin-10 (IL-10), macrophage inflammatory protein-2 (MIP-2), lung surface activity of specific protein (SP-D) and high mobility group protein 1 (HMGB1) levels of patients with single lung ventilation. **Methods:** 108 cases of patients with single lung ventilation who admitted from September 2014 to September 2016 were selected and randomly divided into two groups with 54 cases in each group. The control group was given routine anesthesia, while the experimental group was given sevoflurane anesthesia, the changes of serum IL-6, IL-10, MIP-2, SP-D and HMGB1, propylene glycol (MDA), superoxide disproportionation alcohol (SOD), mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR) levels before and after the ventilation and incidence of complications were compared between two groups. **Results:** Before the ventilation, no significant difference was found in the serum IL-6, IL-10, the MIP-2, SP-D, HMGB1, MDA, SOD, MAP and HR levels between two groups ($P>0.05$). After the ventilation, the serum IL-6, IL-10, the MIP-2, SP-D, HMGB1 and MDA levels of two groups were significantly increased, which were obviously lower in the experimental group than those of the control group, the serum SOD, MAP and HR of two groups were reduced, which were lower in the experimental group than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia could decrease the serum IL-6, IL-10, MIP-2, SP-D and HMGB1 levels of patients with single lung ventilation, improve the oxidative stress state and maintain the stability of hemodynamics, which can further protect against the lung injury.

Key words: Single lung ventilation; Sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia; Interleukin-6; Interleukin-10; Macrophage inflammatory protein-2; Lung surface active specific protein; High mobility group protein 1

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R614; R655 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)02-276-04

前言

单肺通气是胸外科手术的常用通气方法,能够使患侧肺部出现萎陷并中断呼吸,避免非通气侧的分泌物或者血液进入通

* 基金项目:江苏省教育厅自然科学基金项目(03KJD30229)

作者简介:彭培培(1984-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:临床麻醉,电话:13776601502

△ 通讯作者:马蓉(1979-),女,硕士,副主任医师,研究方向:临床麻醉

(收稿日期:2017-03-21 接受日期:2017-04-18)

气侧,确保气道的畅通,并阻止患侧的病灶扩散所致的交叉感染,同时可确保手术的视野,创造有利的操控空间^[1]。但单肺通气作为非生理性的一种通气模式可引起肺内分流上升、动脉血氧分压降低、肺部通气/血流比值失衡等改变,并诱导机体局部或者全身性应激反应,刺激IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D及HMGB1等的释放,使肺部出现系列并发症,甚者可导致急性肺部受损^[2,3]。随着胸外科技术的日益进步,以麻醉干预手段尽可能的缓解或者避免围手术期麻醉与术中因素所致的急性肺损伤成为目前的研究热点^[4]。七氟烷是一种吸入麻醉的典型药物,具有可控性强、起效快速、利于苏醒等特点,目前已广泛开展于胸外科麻醉中^[5]。本研究旨在分析七氟烷吸入麻醉对单肺通气患者血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D及HMGB1水平的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2014年9月~2016年9月于我院行单肺通气患者108例,纳入标准^[6]:经活体组织检查明确诊断为食管癌或者肺癌患者;手术指征明确;ASA分级在I~II级;术前无放疗或者化疗史;心肺功能未见异常。排除营养不良、肝肾功能不全、内分泌及免疫系统病变、近期伴急性创伤或者感染、过敏体质。参照抽签法进行分组,对照组男29例,女25例;年龄42~73岁,平均(54.89±4.92)岁;身高150~182 cm,平均(169.23±2.84)cm;体重46~88 kg,平均(68.51±5.26)kg;手术类型:15例食管癌根治术,17例肺叶切除术、22例全肺切除术。实验组男26例,女28例;年龄41~72岁,平均(55.21±5.03)岁;身高149~181 cm,平均(168.33±2.76)cm;体重45~87 kg,平均(69.22±5.36)kg;手术类型:17例食管癌根治术,18例肺叶切除术、19例全肺切除术。两组一般临床特征比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),有比较性。本研究家属及患者均签署知情同意书,且经过医院伦理委员会许可。

1.2 麻醉方法

两组患者入室后均接通心电监护仪,常规监测心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)等,建立静脉通路。静脉注射0.2 mg/kg顺式阿曲库铵(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,10 mg,14061218)、0.3 mg/kg依托咪酯(江苏恩华药业股份有限公司,10 mL:20 mg,20140204)、6~8 μg/kg芬太尼(武汉人福医药集团股份有限公

司,10 mL:500 μg,1160708)、0.05~0.08 mg/kg咪达唑仑(江苏恩华药业股份有限公司,1 mL:5 mg,20140823)以实施麻醉诱导。置入支气管导管,予以纤维支气管镜定位,接通麻醉机。设置单肺通气参数:6~8 mL/kg潮气量、12~16次/min呼吸频率、1.5~2 L/min流量、吸入氧浓度在100%,并保持呼气末二氧化碳分压为30~40 mmHg之间。对照组静脉泵注丙泊酚6~7 mg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹(北京费森尤斯卡比医药有限公司,50 mL:0.5 g,14KE4179)、阿曲库铵7~8 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,25 mg,14081222)、瑞芬太尼0.05~0.15 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹。(武汉人福医药集团股份有限公司,1 mg,6140914)以维持麻醉。实验组则吸入1%~3%七氟烷(上海恒瑞医药有限公司,200 mL,14082131),静脉泵注阿曲库铵7~8 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,25 mg,14081222)、瑞芬太尼0.05~0.15 μg·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹。(武汉人福医药集团股份有限公司,1 mg,6140914),术中根据脑电双频指数(BIS)调整七氟烷吸入浓度(术中维持BIS40~60)。记录两组入室及单肺通气结束时MAP及HR,并统计患者的并发症情况。

1.3 观察指标

于入室时及单肺通气结束时抽取患者2 mL静脉血,常规分离血清并保存至低温环境中待检。采用免疫比浊法检测IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D及HMGB1浓度。丙二醇(MDA)按硫代巴比妥酸比色法进行,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)按黄嘌呤氧化酶法进行。

1.4 统计学分析

选择SPSS18.0行数据统计,计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较用t检验,计数资料用[(例)%]表示,用 χ^2 检验比较,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组通气前后血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D及HMGB1水平的比较

通气前,两组血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D及HMGB1水平比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05);通气后,两组血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D及HMGB1水平均较术前显著上升,而实验组以上指标均明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表1。

表1 两组通气前后血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D及HMGB1水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the serum IL-6, IL-10, MIP-2, SP-D and HMGB1 levels between two groups before and after the ventilation ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	IL-6(μg/L)	IL-10(μg/L)	MIP-2(μg/L)	SP-D(μg/L)	HMGB1(μg/L)
Control group (n=54)	Before ventilation	15.98±1.97	24.63±3.07	7.01±0.89	332.64±41.93	3.55±0.41
	After ventilation	34.27±4.57 [#]	45.32±5.66 [#]	14.50±1.81 [#]	624.28±78.05 [#]	9.26±1.15 [#]
Experimental group (n=54)	Before ventilation	15.75±1.84	24.85±3.20	7.14±0.84	333.12±41.63	3.51±0.46
	After ventilation	25.42±3.17 [#]	40.77±5.09 [#]	12.65±1.59 [#]	447.80±55.87 [#]	6.32±0.78 [#]

Note: compared with control group[#] P<0.05; compared with before ventilation [#]P<0.05.

2.2 两组通气前后血清MDA及SOD水平的比较

通气前,两组血清MDA、SOD水平比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。通气后,两组血清MDA水平均较术前上升,而实验组血清MDA水平明显低于对照组;两组血清SOD水平均较术前降低,而实验组血清SOD水平明显高于对照组,差异

均有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表2。

2.3 两组通气前后后血流动力学指标的比较

通气前,两组MAP、HR比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05);通气后,两组MAP、HR均较术前降低,而实验组MAP、HR水平明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表3。

表 2 两组通气前后血清 MDA 及 SOD 水平的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of the serum MDA and SOD levels between two groups before and after the ventilation ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	MDA(mmol/L)	SOD(U/L)
Control group(n=54)	Before ventilation	5.26± 0.65	74.30± 9.28
	After ventilation	9.77± 1.21 [#]	57.23± 7.15 [#]
Experimental group(n=54)	Before ventilation	5.19± 0.64	73.28± 9.67
	After ventilation	8.11± 1.02 ^{△#}	66.85± 8.35 ^{△#}

Note: compared with control group [△] P<0.05; compared with before ventilation [#]P<0.05.表 3 两组通气前后血流动力学指标的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the hemodynamic index between two groups before and after the ventilation ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	MAP(mmHg)	HR(Times / minute)
Control group(n=54)	Before ventilation	87.62± 10.95	79.22± 9.53
	After ventilation	78.54± 9.11 [#]	71.81± 8.92 [#]
Experimental group(n=54)	Before ventilation	87.11± 10.18	79.74± 9.96
	After ventilation	83.20± 10.41 ^{△#}	75.35± 9.21 ^{△#}

Note: compared with control group, [△] P<0.05; compared with before ventilation [#]P<0.05.

2.4 两组并发症发生情况的比较

两组均有低氧血症、肺部炎症、呼吸困难、肺不张发生,研

究组以上并发症的发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 4。

表 4 两组并发症发生情况的比较[(例)%]

Table 4 Comparison of the incidence of complications between two groups [(n)%]

Groups	Hypoxemia	Inflammation of the lungs	Difficulty breathing	Atelectasis	Complication rate
Control group(n=54)	6(11.11)	5(9.25)	7(12.96)	5(9.25)	23(42.59)
Experimental group(n=54)	2(3.70)	2(3.70)	2(3.70)	1(1.85)	7(12.96) [△]

Note: compared with control group, [△] P<0.05.

3 讨论

近年来,由于食管及肺部疾病发病率的不断升高,单肺通气现已广泛应用于胸外科手术。尽管单肺通气能够为手术提供有利条件,但通气肺过大的潮气量及过高的气道压力能够诱导此侧肺出现程度不一的肺部气压损伤及肺容积损伤,同时非通气侧肺还可出现肺不张及缺氧-缺血再灌注损伤^[7,8]。研究表明麻醉吸入药物能够缓解肺损伤,对肺部起到一定程度的保护作用^[9]。其中,七氟烷为吸入麻醉的新型药物不具有刺激性气味,对呼吸道的影响较小,且不会导致呼吸道分泌物增加,能够避免咳嗽、屏气等不良反应,由于其血气分配系数明显低于脑血分配系数,因此其起效迅速,不影响术后患者的苏醒,可控性好^[10]。

单肺通气是一种炎性刺激,能够导致肺泡的毛细血管屏障产生破坏,诱导系列炎性因子的生成与释放,破坏抗炎性与促炎性因子的平衡,加剧肺部损伤^[11]。IL-6 是机体最强的炎性因子,多来自于单核细胞、巨噬细胞、淋巴细胞等,可刺激炎性因子的释放,导致全身炎症反应,是机体组织损伤及炎症反应程度的特异性指标^[12,13]。IL-10 主要来自于 B 细胞、巨噬细胞、T 细胞,可使 Th1 细胞的增殖受到影响,对免疫应答反应起到抑制,且可对促炎性因子的生成产生抑制,缓解炎症反应,从而发挥抗纤维化、抗免疫、抗炎等多种作用^[14,15]。MIP-2 能够由白细胞介素、脂多糖等刺激而成,可对白细胞亚群发挥趋化作用,诱导

炎性因子转移至感染部位,加剧感染程度^[16]。SP-D 浓度能够提示其于肺泡上皮细胞中的生成状态,且可反映肺部毛细血管的通透性^[17]。HMGB1 为高度保守的核蛋白,可以调节 DNA 的基因转录,同时具有释放炎症介质的能力。HMGB1 能够主动分泌至胞质或者被动释放至细胞外。有研究显示 HMGB1 在炎性细胞遭受刺激时可以主动分泌至细胞膜外部,调控组织的再修复; 细胞坏死时能够松散 HMGB1 与 DNA 的结构,诱导 HMGB1 被动释放至胞浆或者细胞外^[18]。本研究结果显示两组患者通气后血清 IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D 及 HMGB1 浓度均上升,但七氟烷组上升幅度更小,表明七氟烷能够一定程度的抑制炎性因子的生成,发挥抗炎作用,缓解肺组织受损。

单肺通气时所致的肺部损伤能够增加血管的通透性,诱导氧自由基的过度生成,加重肺部损伤^[19]。MDA 水平能够直接反应机体过氧化程度,并能间接提示氧自由基的生成情况,及其对于组织细胞造成的损伤程度^[20]。SOD 能够减少氧自由基对于细胞产生的损伤,并可使受损细胞得到及时修复^[21]。本研究结果显示: 七氟烷组患者通气后血清 MDA 水平低于常规麻醉组,血清 SOD 水平更高,说明七氟烷能够缓解机体的氧化应激损伤,利于抗氧化与氧化状态的平衡。同时,本研究结果显示: 七氟烷吸入麻醉患者心率、血压等循环系统指标保持相对稳定状态,对血流动力学的影响较小,考虑与七氟烷作为吸入麻醉能够减轻外周血管末梢的神经抑制作用,对心肌有一定的保护

作用有关^[22]。此外,七氟烷组并发症率显著降低,提示七氟醚的安全性较高,更有利于减少术后并发症。

综上所述,七氟烷吸入麻醉能够降低单肺通气患者血清IL-6、IL-10、MIP-2、SP-D 及 HMGB1 水平,改善机体的氧化应激状态,利于血流动力学的稳定,进而发挥肺部保护作用。

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