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不同剂量右美托咪定静脉维持对重型颅脑损伤患者术后生命体征、免疫功能和血清神经细胞因子的影响*

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摘要 目的:观察不同剂量右美托咪定静脉维持在重型颅脑损伤患者中的应用价值。**方法:**选取2018年9月~2020年9月期间江苏大学附属宜兴市人民医院麻醉与重症医学科接收的重型颅脑损伤患者96例,根据随机数字表法分为三组:A组(右美托咪定剂量为0.3 μg/kg·h)、B组(右美托咪定剂量为0.5 μg/kg·h)和C组(右美托咪定剂量为0.7 μg/kg·h),各32例。观察三组患者不同时间点的生命体征、免疫功能、镇静镇痛情况、血清神经细胞因子,记录三组不良反应发生情况。**结果:**B组、C组术后24 h、术后72 h的心率(HR)、呼吸频率(RR)、平均动脉压(MAP)低于A组($P<0.05$)。B组、C组术后24 h、术后72 h的Ramsay镇静评分、视觉模拟评分法(VAS)评分低于A组($P<0.05$)。B组、C组术后24 h、术后72 h的CD3⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺高于A组($P<0.05$)。B组、C组术后24 h、术后72 h的神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、中枢神经特异性蛋白(S100β)低于A组($P<0.05$)。C组的不良反应总发生率高于A组、B组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**重型颅脑损伤患者术中给予右美托咪定剂量为0.5 μg/kg·h、0.7 μg/kg·h维持,可有效维持患者生命体征平稳,促进患者免疫功能和血清神经细胞因子水平改善,但0.7 μg/kg·h剂量的右美托咪定使用后不良反应发生率相对较高。

关键词:右美托咪定;静脉维持;重型颅脑损伤;术后生命体征;免疫功能;血清神经细胞因子

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Effects of Different Doses of Dexmedetomidine on Postoperative Vital Signs, Immune Function and Serum Neurocytokines in Patients with Severe Craniocerebral Injury*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the application value of intravenous maintenance of dexmedetomidine in patients with severe craniocerebral injury. **Methods:** 96 patients with severe craniocerebral injury who were accepted by the anesthesiology and critical medicine department of Yixing people's hospital affiliated to Jiangsu university from September 2018 to September 2020 were selected, and they were randomly divided into three groups according to random number table method: group A (dose of dexmedetomidine was 0.3 μg/kg·h), group B (dexmedetomidine dose was 0.5 μg/kg·h) and group C (dexmedetomidine dose was 0.7 μg/kg·h), 32 cases in each group. The vital signs, immune function, sedation and analgesia, serum neurocytokines in the three groups at different time points were observed. The incidence of adverse reactions in three groups was recorded. **Results:** The heart rate (HR), respiratory rate (RR) and mean arterial pressure (MAP) in group B and group C were lower than those in group A ($P<0.05$). Ramsay sedation score and visual analogue scale of pain (VAS) scores in group B and group C at 24 h after operation and 72 h after operation were lower than those in group A ($P<0.05$). The CD3⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺ in group B and group C at 24 h after operation and 72 h after operation were higher than those in group A ($P<0.05$). Neuron specific enolase (NSE), central nerve specific protein (S100β) in group B and group C at 24 h after operation and 72 h after operation were lower than those in group A ($P<0.05$). The total incidence of adverse reactions in group C was higher than that in group A and group B ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Patients with severe craniocerebral injury are given dexmedetomidine at a dose of 0.5 μg/kg·h, 0.7 μg/kg·h maintenance can effectively maintain the stability of vital signs, and promote the improvement of immune function and serum neurocytokine level, but the incidence of adverse reactions after dexmedetomidine at 0.7 μg/kg·h is relatively higher.

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Key words: Dexmedetomidine; Venous maintenance; Severe craniocerebral injury; Postoperative vital signs; Immune function; Serum neurocytokines

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前言

颅脑损伤是一种常见的损伤,多由交通事故、机械事故、运动损伤等导致^[1]。根据病情严重程度可将患者分为轻型、中型、重型、特重型^[2]。重型以上的颅脑损伤患者救治较为困难,此类患者处于激烈的应激状态中,且伴有严重的内环境紊乱、脑微循环障碍,总病死率较高^[3]。故临床常在治疗期间选择具有脑保护作用的镇静药物。右美托咪定是临床上常用的麻醉辅助用药,以往的研究证实其具有良好的镇痛、镇静及抗交感作用^[4]。以往已有研究证实重型颅脑损伤患者使用右美托咪定进行麻醉,可获得良好的脑保护作用^[5]。但有关右美托咪定的具体剂量尚未完全统一。本次研究观察不同剂量右美托咪定静脉维持对重型颅脑损伤患者的影响,以期为其最佳剂量的选择提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2018 年 9 月~2020 年 9 月期间江苏大学附属宜兴市人民医院麻醉与重症医学科接收的重型颅脑损伤患者 96 例,根据随机数字表法分为三组:A 组、B 组和 C 组,各 32 例。本研究经江苏大学附属宜兴市人民医院伦理学委员会批准。纳入标准:(1)符合重型颅脑损伤的诊断标准^[6];(2)伤后 24 h 内入院者;(3)患者家属知情同意研究;(4)经颅脑 CT 或 MRI 确诊,具备手术指征且完成手术;(5)保证可进行镇静、镇痛评分的患者,格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)<8 分^[7];(6)未发生脑疝者;(7)美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级 III~IV 级,急性生理与慢性健康状况 II(APACHE II)评分 >20 分;(8)对本次研究用药无过敏症者。排除标准:(1)血流动力学难以控制者;(2)免疫缺陷或内分泌系统疾病者;(3)合并其他重要脏器严重损伤;(4)有心脏病、脑功能障碍者;(5)穿透性脑损伤、脊髓损伤患者;(6)合并严重糖尿病、高血压患者。三组一般资料对比无明显差异($P>0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 三组患者一般资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general data of three groups of patients

Groups	Group A(n=32)	Group B(n=32)	Group C(n=32)	χ^2/F	P
Male/female	17/15	18/14	19/13	0.253	0.881
Age(years)	43.69± 6.27	43.28± 7.31	43.93± 6.84	0.074	0.929
Time from injury to admission(h)	11.36± 2.48	11.57± 2.69	11.83± 3.07	0.233	0.793
GCS score(scores)	4.25± 0.73	4.31± 0.86	4.35± 0.74	0.134	0.875
Cause of injury	16/7/6/3	15/8/7/2	16/6/6/4	1.103	0.982
APACHE II score	26.83± 4.39	26.15± 5.34	27.16± 3.72	0.284	0.732
ASA gradet	23/9	24/8	26/6	1.469	0.793

Note: a tips were car accidents, high-altitude falls, heavy object hits and violent injuries.t tips were grade III and grade IV.

1.2 方法

三组患者入院后均给予营养神经、脱水利尿、维持内环境稳定等基础治疗。全麻下行骨瓣减压术或颅内血肿清除术。麻醉诱导:静脉注射丙泊酚乳状注射液(国药准字 H20133360,规格:50 mL:500 mg,广东嘉博制药有限公司)1.5 mg/kg、咪达唑仑注射液(国药准字 H20153019,规格:3 mL:15 mg,江苏九旭药业有限公司)0.05 mg/kg、枸橼酸舒芬太尼注射液(国药准字 H20203712,规格:按 $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2S$ 计 1 mL:50 μ g,国药集团工业有限公司廊坊分公司)3 μ g/kg、注射用苯磺顺阿曲库铵[国药准字 H20090202,规格:5 mg(以顺阿曲库铵计),浙江仙琚制药股份有限公司]0.2 mg/kg。诱导成功后行气管插管,机械通气。麻醉维持:吸入七氟醚(批准文号 HJ20160431,规格:250 mL, Baxter Healthcare Corporation)1%~2%,维持脑电双频指数为 40~60;间断静脉注射浓度丙泊酚 2.0~3.5 μ g/mL 和舒芬太尼

2.5 ng/mL。随后 A 组给予 0.3 μ g/kg·h 盐酸右美托咪定注射液[国药准字 H20090248,规格:2 mL:200 μ g(按右美托咪定计),江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司]与生理氯化钠溶液共 20 mL,B 组给予 0.5 μ g/kg·h 右美托咪定与生理氯化钠溶液共 20 mL,C 组给予 0.7 μ g/kg·h 右美托咪定与生理氯化钠溶液共 20 mL。手术结束后送患者至重症监护病房,监测生命体征,监护仪为美国 Mennen 公司生产的 Horizon1100 床旁监护仪。

1.3 观察指标

(1)记录三组患者术后即刻、术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的心率(HR)、呼吸频率(RR)、平均动脉压(MAP)。(2)记录三组患者术后即刻、术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的 Ramsay 镇静评分^[8]、视觉模拟评分法(VAS)^[9]评分。Ramsay 镇静评分 1~6 分,1 分为镇静效果较差,2~4 分为镇静满意,5~6 分为镇静过度。VAS 评分 0~10 分,分数越高,疼痛感越强。(3)术后即刻、术后 24 h、术后

72 h 采集三组患者静脉血 8 mL, 取 4 mL 采用美国 Coulter 公司生产的 EPICS XL 流式细胞仪检测 T 细胞亚群指标: CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺, 计算 CD4⁺/CD8⁺。另外 4 mL 经 3600 r/min 的速率离心 12 min, 离心半径 8 cm, 分离血清置于低温冰箱中待检测。采用酶联免疫吸附法(上海梵态生物科技有限公司)检测血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、中枢神经特异性蛋白(S100 β)水平。(4)记录三组不良反应发生率。

1.4 统计学方法

以 SPSS25.0 分析数据。计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验, 组内两个时点比较进行配对 t 检验, 多

时间点重复观测资料采用 F 检验。以%表示计数资料, 予以 χ^2 检验。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 生命体征指标对比

术后即刻、术后 24 h、术后 72 h 三组 HR、RR、MAP 均呈下降后升高趋势($P<0.05$)。B 组、C 组术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的 HR、RR、MAP 低于 A 组($P<0.05$)。但 B 组、C 组术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的 HR、RR、MAP 组间对比无差异($P>0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 生命体征指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of vital signs ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time points	HR(beats/min)	RR(beats/min)	MAP(mmHg)
Group A (n=32)	Immediately after operation	117.60 \pm 10.64	32.75 \pm 8.12	112.39 \pm 6.68
	24 h after operation	87.56 \pm 9.63 ¹	27.39 \pm 6.45 ¹	98.87 \pm 6.76 ¹
	72 h after operation	94.85 \pm 8.45 ¹	29.77 \pm 5.92 ¹	104.05 \pm 7.96 ¹
Group B (n=32)	Immediately after operation	116.72 \pm 9.35	32.99 \pm 8.81	113.17 \pm 6.12
	24 h after operation	82.30 \pm 8.32 ^a	25.48 \pm 6.63 ^a	94.91 \pm 5.62 ^a
	72 h after operation	85.34 \pm 7.24 ^a	27.79 \pm 5.88 ^a	99.72 \pm 6.79 ^a
Group C (n=32)	Immediately after operation	117.24 \pm 9.06	32.31 \pm 7.41	112.93 \pm 6.55
	24 h after operation	82.18 \pm 8.07 ^a	25.51 \pm 5.58 ^a	94.79 \pm 6.12 ^a
	72 h after operation	85.15 \pm 9.30 ^a	27.58 \pm 5.45 ^a	99.16 \pm 6.18 ^a
Overall analysis	HF coefficient	0.9402	0.8865	1.0113
Group comparison	F, P	12.232, 0.000	5.806, 0.005	5.424, 0.006
Intra group comparison	F, P	335.184, 0.000	18.734, 0.000	147.208, 0.000
Interaction	F, P	2.330, 0.076	0.245, 0.865	1.864, 0.119

Note: t was compared with immediately after operation, the difference was statistically significant. a was compared with group A, the difference was statistically significant.

2.2 镇静、镇痛评分对比

术后即刻、术后 24 h、术后 72 h 三组 Ramsay 镇静评分呈下降趋势, VAS 评分呈升高后降低趋势($P<0.05$)。B 组、C 组术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的 Ramsay 镇静评分、VAS 评分低于 A 组($P<0.05$)。但 B 组、C 组术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的 Ramsay 镇静评分、VAS 评分组间对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

2.3 免疫功能指标对比

三组术后即刻、术后 24 h、术后 72 h CD3⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 呈升高趋势($P<0.05$)。B 组、C 组术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 高于 A 组($P<0.05$)。但 B 组、C 组术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 组间对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 4。

2.4 血清神经细胞因子指标对比

三组术后即刻、术后 24 h、术后 72 h S100 β 、NSE 呈升高趋势($P<0.05$)。B 组、C 组术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的 S100 β 、NSE 低于 A 组($P<0.05$)。但 B 组、C 组术后 24 h、术后 72 h 的 S100 β 、NSE 组间对比无明显差异($P>0.05$)。见表 5。

2.5 不良反应发生率对比

A 组、B 组的不良反应总发生率对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$)、C 组的不良反应总发生率高于 A 组、B 组($P<0.05$)。见表 6。

3 讨论

重型颅脑损伤患者病情危重, 多需立刻进行急诊手术, 但此类患者大脑充血水肿、炎症级联反应过度激活, 交感神经处于过度兴奋状态, 手术环境恶劣, 部分患者的手术无法顺利进行^[10-12]。镇痛、镇静能稳定患者生命体征, 降低交感神经兴奋性^[13]。但是当镇静过深, 会导致呼吸抑制、无法及时评估意识状态等不利情况, 而镇痛、镇静不足时, 又会对患者产生机体代谢率提高、加重内环境紊乱等不利影响^[14,15]。现临床已总结出重型颅脑损伤患者手术时的脑保护措施, 包括以下四点: 尽可能的让患者保持意识清楚, 即处于浅镇静状态; 尽可能使用没有呼吸抑制相关副作用的药物; 尽量不使用导致颅内压升高或使用可引起恶心、呕吐的相关药物; 尽可能使用对瞳孔大小影响轻微的药物^[16,17]。右美托咪定具有良好的镇静、镇痛及抗交感作用, 且呼吸抑制程度轻, 以往有研究证实其药理特点较适合重型颅脑损伤患者^[18]。但也有研究显示^[19], 右美托咪定的药理作用

呈剂量依赖性。因此,本研究通过观察 0.3 μg/kg·h、0.5 μg/kg·h、0.7 μg/kg·h 这 3 种剂量的右美托咪定应用于重型颅脑损伤患

表 3 镇静、镇痛评分对比 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Table 3 Comparison of sedation and analgesia scores ($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	Time points	Ramsay sedation score	VAS
Group A (n=32)	Immediately after operation	4.25± 0.78	0.91± 0.15
	24 h after operation	3.47± 0.59 ^t	3.62± 0.37 ^t
	72 h after operation	2.72± 0.43 ^t	2.93± 0.36 ^t
Group B (n=32)	Immediately after operation	4.03± 0.62	0.93± 0.19
	24 h after operation	2.51± 0.62 ^{at}	2.94± 0.34 ^{at}
	72 h after operation	2.04± 0.35 ^{at}	2.28± 0.29 ^{at}
Group C (n=32)	Immediately after operation	4.11± 0.54	0.94± 0.17
	24 h after operation	2.46± 0.71 ^{at}	2.91± 0.29 ^{at}
	72 h after operation	1.99± 0.29 ^{at}	2.24± 0.28 ^{at}
Overall analysis	HF coefficient	0.8729	1.0142
Group comparison	F, P	32.608, 0.000	76.672, 0.000
Intra group comparison	F, P	275.239, 0.000	1,462.666, 0.000
Interaction	F, P	5.595, 0.001	20.855, 0.000

Note: t was compared with immediately after operation, the difference was statistically significant. a was compared with group A, the difference was statistically significant.

表 4 免疫功能指标对比 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of immune function indexes ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time points	CD3 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
Group A (n=32)	Immediately after operation	1.39± 0.26	34.25± 5.17
	24 h after operation	1.58± 0.23 ^t	38.66± 5.35 ^t
	72 h after operation	1.74± 0.21 ^t	42.40± 4.64 ^t
Group B (n=32)	Immediately after operation	1.43± 0.17	33.89± 5.28
	24 h after operation	1.71± 0.28 ^{at}	42.15± 5.41 ^{at}
	72 h after operation	1.93± 0.19 ^{at}	46.93± 4.56 ^{at}
Group C (n=32)	Immediately after operation	1.44± 0.13	34.52± 4.24
	24 h after operation	1.73± 0.31 ^{at}	42.26± 5.16 ^{at}
	72 h after operation	1.95± 0.25 ^{at}	47.35± 5.12 ^{at}
Overall analysis	HF coefficient	0.9752	0.9937
Group comparison	F, P	9.235, 0.000	7.065, 0.001
Intra group comparison	F, P	86.406, 0.000	136.912, 0.000
Interaction	F, P	1.140, 0.334	2.928, 0.035

Note: t was compared with immediately after operation, the difference was statistically significant. a was compared with group A, the difference was statistically significant.

本次观察结果表明, 右美托咪定剂量为 0.5 μg/kg·h、0.7 μg/kg·h 时, 患者可获得较为平稳的生命体征, 并改善其免疫功能。右美托咪定通过负反馈机制抑制节前神经细胞释放肾上腺素, 降低交感神经兴奋性; 同时右美托咪定可通过激活突触后膜 β2 受体, 降低交感神经的活性, 从而维持生命体征平稳, 利

于免疫功能恢复^[20-22]。同时本研究结果还显示, 0.5 μg/kg·h、0.7 μg/kg·h 的右美托咪定可获得相当的镇静、镇痛效果, 且优于 0.3 μg/kg·h 剂量的右美托咪定。主要是因为中高剂量的右美托咪定可以较合理地通过与外周神经作用靶点结合, 进而获得有效的镇静、镇痛效果, 同时中高剂量的右美托咪定不会过度抑

表 5 血清神经细胞因子指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/L}$)
Table 5 Comparison of serum neurocytokines ($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/L}$)

Groups	Time points	S100 β	NSE
Group A (n=32)	Immediately after operation	0.69 \pm 0.09	21.38 \pm 3.75
	24 h after operation	1.34 \pm 0.11 ^a	30.40 \pm 4.34 ^a
	72 h after operation	1.77 \pm 0.14 ^a	35.98 \pm 5.72 ^a
Group B (n=32)	Immediately after operation	0.72 \pm 0.08	21.55 \pm 4.20
	24 h after operation	1.05 \pm 0.12 ^{at}	26.27 \pm 4.16 ^{at}
	72 h after operation	1.32 \pm 0.15 ^{at}	30.90 \pm 4.98 ^{at}
Group C (n=32)	Immediately after operation	0.71 \pm 0.07	21.75 \pm 4.38
	24 h after operation	1.03 \pm 0.14 ^{at}	26.41 \pm 5.21 ^{at}
	72 h after operation	1.30 \pm 0.17 ^{at}	30.94 \pm 5.03 ^{at}
Overall analysis	HF coefficient	0.8604	1.0019
Group comparison	F, P	106.892, 0.000	14.342, 0.000
Intra group comparison	F, P	909.398, 0.000	116.139, 0.000
Interaction	F, P	42.264, 0.000	3.387, 0.011

Note: t was compared with immediately after operation, the difference was statistically significant. a was compared with group A, the difference was statistically significant.

表 6 不良反应发生率对比 [例(%)]

Table 6 Comparison of adverse reaction rates among the three groups [n(%)]

Groups	Bradycardia	Hypoxemia	Hypotension	Delirium	Total incidence rate
Group A (n=32)	1(3.13)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(3.13)a
Group B (n=32)	1(3.13)	0(0.00)	1(3.13)	0(0.00)	2(6.25)a
Group C (n=32)	2(6.25)	1(3.13)	2(6.25)	2(6.25)	7(21.86)
χ^2					6.921
P					0.031

Note: compared with group C, ^aP<0.05.

制背根神经节神经元伤害性通路中 P 物质的释放, 效果理想^[23,24]。S100 β ^[25]、NSE^[26-28]主要存在于中枢神经系统的胶质细胞中, 当机体进入重型颅脑损伤状态时, S100 β 、NSE 会从胶质细胞释放至血液中, 可有效反映脑损伤程度。本研究结果显示, 使用 0.5 $\mu\text{g/kg}\cdot\text{h}$ 、0.7 $\mu\text{g/kg}\cdot\text{h}$ 剂量右美托咪定静脉维持的患者可有效控制 S100 β 、NSE 水平。其机制主要有以下几点: 通过抗炎作用促使谷氨酸盐释放减少, 有效的预防神经损伤; 可调节机体抗凋亡系统和抗氧化系统; 可以减轻其他麻醉药物对海马神经系统的损害; 可减轻脑组织坏死程度, 将神经系统的功能损害尽可能降低^[29-31]。此外, 0.7 $\mu\text{g/kg}\cdot\text{h}$ 剂量的右美托咪定虽可获得较好的麻醉效果, 但不良反应发生风险较高, 提示在临床应用中应优先选择 0.5 $\mu\text{g/kg}\cdot\text{h}$ 的给药剂量。

综上所述, 右美托咪定剂量为 0.5 $\mu\text{g/kg}\cdot\text{h}$ 、0.7 $\mu\text{g/kg}\cdot\text{h}$ 时, 可有效维持重型颅脑损伤患者生命体征平稳, 促进患者免疫功能和血清神经细胞因子水平改善, 但 0.7 $\mu\text{g/kg}\cdot\text{h}$ 剂量的右美托咪定使用后不良反应发生率相对更高, 故以 0.5 $\mu\text{g/kg}\cdot\text{h}$ 的右美托咪定剂量效果更优。另外, 虽然 0.5 $\mu\text{g/kg}\cdot\text{h}$ 的右美托咪定剂静脉维持可获得良好的镇静镇痛效果, 但对昏迷较深患

者促清醒作用尚不明确, 有待进一步的深入分析。

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