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腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉对老年髋关节置换术患者术后应激反应、凝血功能和认知功能的影响*

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摘要目的:探讨腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉对老年髋关节置换术患者术后应激反应、凝血功能和认知功能的影响。**方法:**研究纳入 2020 年 6 月~2021 年 6 月期间在南京中医药大学无锡附属医院行髋关节置换术的老年患者 100 例,根据随机数字表法分为对照组(n=50)和研究组(n=50),对照组手术麻醉采用全麻,研究组采用腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉,对比两组麻醉后恢复室滞留时间、开始下床活动时间、凝血功能、应激反应、认知功能和不良反应发生率。**结果:**麻醉诱导后 10 min (T1)~术毕(T3)时间点,两组心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)先下降后升高,且研究组 T1~T3 时间点 HR、MAP 均低于对照组($P<0.05$)。研究组的麻醉后恢复室滞留时间、开始下床活动时间均较对照组更短($P<0.05$)。术后 1 d~术后 7 d,两组纤维蛋白原(FIB)、血小板计数(PLT)先升高后下降,活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)先缩短后延长,且研究组术后 1 d~术后 7 d 的 FIB、PLT 低于对照组,APTT、PT 长于对照组($P<0.05$)。术后 1 d~术后 7 d,两组肾上腺素(NE)、皮质醇(Cor)水平先升高后下降,且研究组术后 1 d~术后 7 d 的 NE、Cor 水平均低于对照组($P<0.05$)。术后 1 d~术后 7 d,两组简易精神状态量表(MMSE)评分先下降后升高,且术后 1 d~术后 7 d 研究组的 MMSE 评分较对照组高($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率组间对比,统计学差异不显著($P>0.05$)。**结论:**老年髋关节置换术患者应用腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉,可降低术后应激反应,减轻凝血功能和认知功能损害,缩短麻醉后恢复室滞留时间、开始下床活动时间,有利于患者术后恢复。

关键词:腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞;七氟烷;吸入麻醉;老年;髋关节置换术;应激反应;凝血功能;认知功能

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Effects of Lumbar Plexus Sciatic Nerve Block Combined with Sevoflurane Inhalation Anesthesia on Postoperative Stress Response, Coagulation Function and Cognitive Function in Elderly Patients Undergoing Hip Arthroplasty*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of lumbar plexus sciatic nerve block combined with sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia on postoperative stress response, coagulation function and cognitive function in elderly patients undergoing hip arthroplasty. **Methods:** The study included 100 elderly patients who underwent hip arthroplasty in our hospital from June 2020 to June 2021. According to the random number table method, they were divided into control group (n=50) and study group (n=50). The operation anesthesia in the control group was general anesthesia, and the study group was lumbar plexus sciatic nerve block combined with sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia. The retention time in recovery room after anesthesia, the time of getting out of bed activity, coagulation function, stress response, cognitive function and the incidence of adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The heart rate (HR) and mean arterial pressure (MAP) decreased first and then increased in the two groups at the time point of 10 min (T1) ~ T3 after anesthesia induction, and HR and MAP in the study group were lower than those in the control group at the time point of T1-T3 ($P<0.05$). The retention time in recovery room after anesthesia and the time of getting out of bed activity in the study group were shorter than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). From 1 d to 7 d after operation, fibrinogen (FIB) and platelet count (PLT) increased first and then decreased in two groups, the activated partial enzyme hemolytic enzyme time (APTT) and prothrombin time (PT) were firstly

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shortened and then prolonged, and FIB and PLT in the study group were lower than those in the control group from 1 d to 7 d after operation, APTT and PT were longer than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). From 1 d to 7 d after operation, the levels of epinephrine (NE) and cortisol (Cor) in the two groups first increased and then decreased, and the levels of NE and Cor in the study group from 1 d to 7 d after operation were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). From 1 d to 7 d after operation, the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score in the two groups decreased first and then increased, and the MMSE score in the study group was higher than that in the control group from 1 d to 7 d after operation ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Lumbar plexus sciatic nerve block combined with sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia in elderly patients with hip replacement can reduce postoperative stress response, reduce coagulation and cognitive impairment, shorten the retention time in recovery room after anesthesia and the time of getting out of bed, which is conducive to postoperative recovery of patients.

Key words: Lumbar plexus sciatic nerve block; Sevoflurane; Inhalation anesthesia; Elderly; Hip replacement; Stress response; Coagulation function; Cognitive function

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前言

髋关节置换术是严重髋关节退行性骨关节炎、股骨头坏死、股骨颈骨折等疾病的常用治疗方案,老年患者是上述病症的主要发病群体。因老年患者常伴有心、肺等基础疾病,机体耐受力差,手术创伤对其影响更为明显,包括术后强烈的应激反应、凝血障碍以及认知功能损伤等^[1,2]。良好的麻醉有助于维持机体循环稳定,帮助手术顺利进行。全麻是髋关节置换术常用的麻醉方式,为达到良好的效果,全麻需给予较多不同的麻醉药物,对循环系统影响较大,且其对机体应激反应的抑制效果达不到理想状态,术后镇痛效果不佳^[3,4]。近年来,神经阻滞技术在临床麻醉实践中的应用效果越来越受到认可,腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞适用于下腹部手术,具有阻滞局限于神经外周区域的作用,且不会影响到交感神经,可保证术中血流动力学的稳定,帮助手术顺利实施^[5,6]。七氟烷是一种新型吸入全身麻醉剂,起效迅速,代谢快,麻醉深度易控制,既往常用于各类外科置换手术^[7]。而为了弥补单一的麻醉药及方法的不足,临床多倡导复合麻醉。因此,本次研究探讨老年髋关节置换术患者应用腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉对术后应激反应、认知功能和凝血功能的影响,以期临床选择麻醉方案提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2020年6月~2021年6月期间在南京中医药大学无锡附属医院行髋关节置换术的100例老年患者。纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 60 岁;(2)符合髋关节置换术治疗指征,首次接受治疗,手术由同一组医师团队完成;(3)美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级:I~III级;(4)所有患者均知情且签署同意书;(5)对本次研究麻醉药物无过敏症者。排除标准:(1)合并神经系统疾病或精神疾病;(2)穿刺部位存在感染或肿物;(3)术前存在认知功能障碍者;(4)术前存在凝血功能障碍者;(5)合并心血管系统、肝肾等严重原发疾病者。采用随机数字表法将患者分为研究组(50例)和对照组(50例),其中研究组女27例,男23例;年龄60~79岁,平均(71.95 \pm 1.63)岁;体质指数20.4~28.2 kg/m²,平均(23.84 \pm 0.83)kg/m²;股骨粗隆间骨折13例,股骨颈骨折14例,股骨头无菌性坏死14例,股骨粗隆下骨折9例;ASA分

级:I级6例,II级24例,III级20例。对照组女29例,男21例;体质指数19.6~27.8 kg/m²,平均(23.51 \pm 0.74)kg/m²;年龄61~78岁,平均(72.34 \pm 1.57)岁;股骨粗隆间骨折15例,股骨颈骨折14例,股骨头无菌性坏死12例,股骨粗隆下骨折9例;ASA分级:I级5例,II级23例,III级22例。两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。研究方案得到南京中医药大学无锡附属医院医学伦理学委员会批准。

1.2 麻醉方法

患者入室后均行动态心率、血氧饱和度等监测,于局麻下进行健侧桡动脉穿刺置管。对照组患者给予全麻,麻醉诱导:依托咪酯注射液(规格:10 mL:20 mg,江苏恩华药业股份有限公司,国药准字H32022992)0.3 mg/kg、咪达唑仑注射液(规格:3 mL:15 mg,江苏九旭药业有限公司,国药准字H20153019)0.02 mg/kg、枸橼酸舒芬太尼注射液[规格:2 mL:100 μ g(按C₂₂H₃₀N₂O₂S计),江苏恩华药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20203651]0.3 μ g/kg、罗库溴铵注射液(天津红日药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20213910,规格:5 mL:50 mg)0.6 mg/kg静脉注射,采取持续静脉给予丙泊酚乳状注射液(规格:20 mL:0.2 g,四川国瑞药业有限责任公司,国药准字H20030115)进行麻醉维持。研究组患者接受腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉,先接受腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞,将神经刺激仪(苏州医疗用品厂有限公司生产)负极与神经刺激针连接,正极通过一个电极与患者腿部皮肤相连,起始刺激频率为1 Hz,脉冲0.1 ms,刺激强度为1 mA。腰丛阻滞法:取侧卧位,患侧在上,屈髋屈膝,取各脊椎棘突连线为中线,于髂后上棘画一平行线,经L4棘突画脊椎棘突中线、髂后上棘的垂直线,以两平行线之间的垂直线段的中外1/3交界点作为进针点。进针后,观察回抽无脑脊液、无血的情况下缓慢注射体积分数0.4%盐酸罗哌卡因注射液[国药准字H20133181,广东嘉博制药有限公司,规格:10 mL:50 mg(按盐酸罗哌卡因计)]约25 mL。坐骨神经阻滞:取髂后上棘和股骨大转子的连线,以该连线的中垂线与股骨大转子和骶裂孔连线的交点作为穿刺点,神经刺激器使用同腰丛阻滞,注射体积分数0.4%盐酸罗哌卡因注射液约25 mL。神经阻滞20 min后进行气管插管全身麻醉操作,全身麻醉诱导同对照组,采用吸入用七氟烷(国药准字H20080681,鲁南贝特制药有限公司,规格:100 mL)吸入方式进行麻醉维持。术后患者转

入复苏室,均给予自控静脉镇痛。

1.3 观察指标

(1)记录两组患者术前(T0)、麻醉诱导后 10 min(T1)、手术开始后 30 min(T2)、术毕(T3)的心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)。(2)记录两组患者麻醉后恢复室滞留时间和开始下床活动时间。(3)分别于术前、术后 1 d、术后 7 d 采集患者静脉血 5 mL,分装两管,其中一管血样经美国 BECKMAN COULTER 公司生产的 ACLTOP 全自动凝血分析仪检测凝血功能指标:纤维蛋白原(FIB)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、血小板计数(PLT)。另一管血样经 1900 r/min 离心 15 min 后分离血清,采用高效液相色谱法测定血清肾上腺素(NE)水平,采用放射免疫法测定血清皮质醇(Cor)水平,所用试剂盒均由武汉博士德生物工程有限公司提供。(4)分别于术前、术后 1 d、术后 7 d 采用简易精神状态量表(MMSE)^[8]评估

患者的认知功能。MMSE 包括五个评分维度:注意力和计算力、记忆力、语言能力、定向力、回忆能力,总分 30 分,分数越高,认知功能越好。(5)记录两组患者麻醉相关不良反应。

1.4 统计学方法

应用 SPSS 23.0 软件分析数据。以例数(%)表示计数资料,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差表示,组内不同时间比较应采用重复测量方差分析,两组数据比较采用 t 检验。检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 血流动力学指标比较

T0 时间点,两组 HR、MAP 对比无差异($P>0.05$)。T1~T3 时间点,两组 HR、MAP 先下降后升高($P<0.05$)。研究组 T1~T3 时间点 HR、MAP 均低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 HR、MAP 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of HR and MAP($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time point	HR(beats/min)	MAP(mmHg)
Control group(n=50)	T0	73.73 \pm 8.47	94.48 \pm 6.49
	T1	70.81 \pm 6.47	91.69 \pm 6.75
	T2	75.48 \pm 8.51	97.98 \pm 7.02
	T3	79.82 \pm 6.32	102.41 \pm 6.89
Study group(n=50)	T0	74.36 \pm 7.59	95.26 \pm 7.46
	T1	67.98 \pm 6.36*	87.82 \pm 7.51*
	T2	71.94 \pm 4.28*#	92.92 \pm 6.27*#
	T3	74.59 \pm 5.43*##	96.53 \pm 5.14*##

Note: compared with T1 in the control group, * $P<0.05$. Compared with T2 in the control group, # $P<0.05$. Compared with T3 in the control group, ## $P<0.05$.

2.2 麻醉后恢复室滞留时间、开始下床活动时间比较

对照组更短($P<0.05$),见表 2。

研究组的麻醉后恢复室滞留时间、开始下床活动时间均较

表 2 麻醉后恢复室滞留时间、开始下床活动时间比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of retention time in recovery room after anesthesia and time of getting out of bed activity($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Retention time in recovery room after anesthesia(min)	Time of getting out of bed activity(d)
Control group(n=50)	54.23 \pm 7.47	2.61 \pm 0.28
Study group(n=50)	41.27 \pm 6.24	1.94 \pm 0.22
t	9.415	13.305
P	0.000	0.000

2.3 凝血功能指标比较

两组术前 FIB、APTT、PT、PLT 对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。术后 1 d~术后 7 d,两组 FIB、PLT 先升高后下降,APTT、PT 先缩短后延长($P<0.05$)。研究组术后 1 d~术后 7 d 的 FIB、PLT 低于对照组,APTT、PT 长于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

2.4 应激反应指标比较

两组术前 NE、Cor 水平对比无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。术后 1 d~术后 7 d,两组 NE、Cor 水平先升高后下降($P<0.05$)。研究组术后 1 d~术后 7 d 的 NE、Cor 水平均低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

2.5 认知功能评分比较

两组术前 MMSE 评分对比无差异($P>0.05$)。术后 1 d~术后 7 d,两组 MMSE 评分先下降后升高($P<0.05$)。术后 1 d~术后 7 d 研究组 MMSE 评分较对照组高($P<0.05$)。见表 5。

2.6 不良反应

对照组出现呼吸抑制、心动过缓、恶心呕吐各 1 例,研究组出现呼吸抑制、恶心呕吐各 1 例、尿潴留 2 例;研究组不良反应发生率为 8.00%(4/50)、对照组不良反应发生率为 6.00%(3/50),组间对比无差异($\chi^2=0.154, P=0.695$)。

表 3 凝血功能指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of coagulation function indexes($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time point	FIB(g/L)	APTT(s)	PT(s)	PLT($\times 10^9/L$)
Control group(n=50)	Before operation	3.39±0.56	35.13±3.89	10.88±0.45	161.96±33.28
	1d after operation	5.74±0.42	25.26±4.74	4.32±1.29	252.53±47.36
	7d after operation	4.91±0.35	29.16±3.62	7.14±1.31	196.97±37.23
Study group(n=50)	Before operation	3.47±0.31	35.34±2.26	10.63±0.57	162.57±33.14
	1d after operation	4.89±0.28*	29.05±4.22*	6.28±2.43*	231.66±44.42*
	7d after operation	4.28±0.37**	35.46±3.28**	9.89±1.41**	174.53±35.23**

Note: Compared with the control group 1 d after operation, * $P<0.05$. Compared with the control group 7d after operation, ** $P<0.05$.

表 4 NE、Cor 水平比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of the levels of NE and Cor($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time point	NE(nmol/L)	Cor(ng/mL)
Control group(n=50)	Before operation	1.91±0.42	246.17±25.33
	1d after operation	3.27±0.53	425.32±34.25
	7d after operation	2.76±0.41	347.83±29.17
Study group(n=50)	Before operation	1.88±0.44	245.16±33.05
	1d after operation	2.78±0.35*	357.42±41.98*
	7d after operation	2.32±0.39**	291.28±42.81**

Note: Compared with the control group 1 d after operation, * $P<0.05$. Compared with the control group 7 d after operation, ** $P<0.05$.

表 5 MMSE 评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)

Table 5 Comparison of MMSE scores($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Groups	Before operation	1d after operation	7d after operation
Control group(n=50)	28.48±0.53	24.85±0.32	26.16±0.35
Study group(n=50)	28.55±0.48	26.16±0.38	27.39±0.37
t	-0.692	-18.646	-17.077
P	0.490	0.000	0.000

3 讨论

髋关节置换术是临床常见术式,其技术操作已较为成熟,但由于行髋关节置换术者多为老年患者,此类患者身体状况差、合并基础疾病多,手术耐受力下降,相对其他年龄段的髋关节置换术患者,围术期应激反应更为强烈。另认知功能下降是老年患者手术后的常见并发症之一,认知功能障碍可导致患者回忆、记忆的存储和集中力水平下降,如处理不当可演变为永久性认知功能损害,严重影响患者的生活质量^[9-11]。老年患者行髋关节置换术时麻醉方式的选择主要考虑以下几个方面;一是麻醉效果良好,使手术能够顺利的完成;二是麻醉过程中要确保循环稳定,减少术后并发症发生率;三是能够有效抑制机体应激反应,避免过度应激反应对人体器官功能造成的损伤。既往临床实施髋关节置换术时,常采用全麻的麻醉方式,但为达到有效镇痛目的,全麻过程中往往需给予较多的麻醉药物,而过多的麻醉药物又会导致机体血流波动较大,应激反应较强,不利于患者术后恢复^[12-14]。腰丛、坐骨神经是下肢的主要支配神经,理论上而言腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞可以降低术中机体应激反

应,同时可减少术中全麻药物用量,降低麻醉对循环系统的影响,降低术后全麻并发症的发生率。但传统的腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞无法确认麻醉药物的扩散范围、操作难度大,而随着超声医学的发展,能够清晰定位神经,故腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞逐渐应用于下肢外科手术的治疗中^[15,16]。七氟烷具有麻醉诱导快、清醒快、血流动力学稳定等特点,常在临床麻醉中用于麻醉维持^[17]。本研究将腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉方案用于老年髋关节置换术中,以期明确其应用价值。

研究结果发现,腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉可降低患者血流动力学波动及减轻术后应激反应,缩短麻醉后恢复室滞留时间、开始下床活动时间。可能是因为腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞中所用的罗哌卡因可有效抑制手术伤害刺激向中枢神经系统传导,减少全身麻醉引起循环系统血流动力学的剧烈波动,机体应激程度下降,患者术后可尽快恢复^[18,19];同时,腰丛-坐骨神经阻滞不阻断腹腔和盆腔的内脏神经,故不影响胃肠道功能和排尿功能,有利于患者术后恢复,缩短术后开始下床活动时间^[20,21]。老年患者由于局部血管、软组织损伤,激活凝血系统,易导致血栓形成^[22]。而本次研究发现,腰丛-坐骨神经阻

滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉可更好的改善患者术后的凝血功能。其中 APTT 是反映内源性凝血系统的凝血活性;PT 主要是反映外源性凝血系统功能;FIB 在血液凝固中起重要作用;PLT 主要反映患者有无出血倾向和有无止血能力^[23]。分析能更好改善患者凝血功能的原因可能与七氟烷的药物特性有关,七氟烷吸入麻醉本身即具有改善术后血液高凝状态的作用,其可通过抑制血管内皮素 -1 和血栓烷活性,抑制内、外源性凝血途径活性,减少 PLT 聚集,改善血液高凝^[24,25]。研究还发现,腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉对患者的认知功能影响较小,这可能与腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞范围局限,对循环影响较小,对中枢系统的影响也相对轻微有关^[26,27]。研究还发现,腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉不会增加不良反应发生率,安全性较好。主要是因为腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞起效迅速,效果确切,麻醉时间不受限制,麻醉药物中毒的发生率较低^[28,29]。且七氟烷吸收度高,半衰期短,不良反应作用也较为轻微,总体而言,此麻醉方案较为安全可靠^[30]。

综上所述,老年髋关节置换术患者应用腰丛 - 坐骨神经阻滞联合七氟烷吸入麻醉可减轻术后应激反应、凝血功能障碍和认知功能损害,同时还可促进患者术后恢复,安全有效。

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