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## 艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛和自控镇痛联合应用于腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术患者的术后镇痛效果以及早期康复效果研究\*

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**摘要 目的:**观察艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛和自控镇痛联合应用于腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术患者的术后镇痛效果,并探讨其对患者术后早期康复的影响。**方法:**将100例接受腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术治疗的患者随机分为两组:无预处理组(C组,n=50)和预先应用艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛组(S组,n=50)。S组患者麻醉诱导前20 min单次静脉注射0.3 mg/kg艾司氯胺酮,0~3 min内注射完毕,手术开始后以300 μg/(kg·h)的速度泵注至手术结束前15 min。C组使用等量生理盐水替代,其余麻醉诱导和维持方案相同。术毕患者清醒后行相同的静脉自控镇痛(PCIA),记录术后各时间点镇痛泵中舒芬太尼的用量。采用视觉模拟评分法(VAS)评估两组患者术后各时间点的疼痛,采用改良警觉/镇静评分(MOAA/S)量表评估两组患者术后各时间点的镇静情况;观察并记录患者术后情绪状态、苏醒时间、首次排气时间、首次下床活动时间及不良反应。**结果:**术后1、3、6 h,S组镇痛泵中舒芬太尼用量明显少于C组( $P<0.05$ )。静息状态下S组患者在术后1 h VAS评分低于C组( $P<0.05$ );活动状态下S组患者术后1 h、3 h的VAS评分低于C组( $P<0.05$ );S组患者在术后15 min时MOAA/S量表评分显著低于C组( $P<0.05$ )。S组患者的情绪状态好于C组患者( $P<0.05$ );S组术后首次排气时间和首次下床活动时间显著短于C组( $P<0.05$ ),两组患者苏醒时间比较未见显著性差异( $P>0.05$ );S组术后寒战发生率明显低于C组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛和自控镇痛联合应用于腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术,可以在术后早期提供更好的镇痛和镇静效果,改善术后患者的情绪状态,降低术后寒战的发生率并促进患者术后尽快排气,有助于患者的早期康复。

**关键词:**腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术;艾司氯胺酮;超前镇痛;自控镇痛

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## Study on the Postoperative Analgesia Effect and Early Rehabilitation Effect of Combination of Esketamine and Patient-Controlled Analgesia in Patients Undergoing Laparoscopic Radical Resection for Colorectal Cancer\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To observe the postoperative analgesia effect of combination of esketamine and patient-controlled analgesia in patients undergoing laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer, and to explore its effect on the early rehabilitation of patients.  
**Methods:** 100 patients undergoing laparoscopic radical resection for colorectal cancer were randomly divided into two groups: no pre-treatment group (group C, n=50) and pre application of esketamine supra analgesia group (group S, n=50). Patients in group S received a single intravenous injection of 0.3 mg/kg esketamine 20 min before anesthesia induction, and the injection was completed within 0~3 min. After operation, the patients were treated with 300 μg/(kg·h) esketamine until 15 min before the end of the operation. Group C was replaced with the same amount of normal saline, and the other anesthesia induction and maintenance protocols were the same. The same patient-controlled intravenous analgesia(PCIA) was performed after the patients were awake after operation, and the dosage of sufentanil in the analgesia pump at each time point after operation was recorded. Visual analog scale(VAS) was used to evaluate the pain of the two groups at various time points after operation, and the Modified Observer's Assessment of Alertness and Sedation (MOAA/S) was used to evaluate the sedation of the two groups at various time points after operation. The patients' emotional state, recovery time, first exhaust time, first ambulation time and adverse reactions were observed and recorded. **Results:** At 1,3 and 6 h after operation, the dosage of sufentanil in analgesic pump in the group S was significantly less than that in the group C ( $P<0.05$ ). At rest, the VAS score in the group S was lower than that in the group C at 1h after operation( $P<0.05$ ). The VAS scores in the group S at 1 h and 3 h after operation were lower than those in the group C ( $P<0.05$ ). The score of MOAA/S scale in the group S was significantly lower than that in the group C at 15 min

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after operation( $P<0.05$ )。The emotional state of patients in the group S was better than that in group C ( $P<0.05$ )。The first exhaust time and the first ambulation time in the group S were significantly shorter than those in group C ( $P<0.05$ )，and there was no significant difference in the recovery time between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ )。The incidence of postoperative shivering in the group S was significantly lower than that in the group C ( $P<0.05$ )。Conclusion: The combination of esketamine pre-analgesia and patient-controlled analgesia in laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer can provide better analgesic and sedative effects in the early postoperative period, improve the postoperative emotional state of patients, reduce the incidence of postoperative shivering, promote the exhaust as soon as possible, and contribute to the early recovery of patients。

**Key words:** Laparoscopic radical resection of colorectal cancer; Esketamine; Preemptive analgesia; Postoperative patient-controlled analgesia

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## 前言

静脉自控镇痛 (Patient-controlled intravenous analgesia, PCIA)技术是患者自控镇痛体系中的一种常见类型,属于“自我管理”疼痛处理技术范畴,即医护人员根据各种疾病患者的身体状况和具体疼痛程度,通过静脉滴注的方式将适当剂量的镇痛药物进行滴注,然后交由疾病患者对静脉滴注过程进行自我管理的过程<sup>[1,2]</sup>。现阶段,PCIA 常用于腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术后镇痛的患者,具有较好的镇痛效果<sup>[3]</sup>。艾司氯胺酮是氯胺酮的右旋体形式,是具有镇痛作用的手性环己酮衍生物,它可以通过提前给药的方式预先非竞争性地拮抗 N- 甲基-D- 天冬氨酸 (N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor, NMDA)受体,在伤害产生前或传递过程中阻断疼痛信号形成或传递,阻止疼痛在术后的扩大从而产生超前镇痛效果<sup>[4]</sup>。相较于一般的腹腔镜手术,腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术创伤大,出血多,机体组织会释放大量的炎性介质或细胞因子作用于中枢和外周的各类伤害性感受器,引起外周和中枢敏化,术后患者疼痛剧烈,导致术后恢复缓慢<sup>[5,6]</sup>。因此,本研究结合艾司氯胺酮的药理学特点,探讨艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛联合术后自控镇痛在腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术中的镇

痛效果和早期康复效果。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 一般资料

在潍坊医学院附属医院伦理委员会 (批号:wyfy-2021-ky-088)的批准下,将 2020 年 5 月至 2021 年 12 月潍坊医学院附属医院收治的择期行腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术的 100 例患者按随机分数字表法为两组:无预处理组 (C 组, n=50) 和预先应用艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛组 (S 组, n=50)。两组在性别、ASA 分级、年龄、身高、体重、BMI、手术时间和术中瑞芬太尼的用量方面未见显著性差异 ( $P>0.05$ ),如表 1 所示。纳入标准:<sup>(1)</sup> 年龄 45~65 岁,  $18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \leq \text{体质质量指数}$  (Body mass index, BMI)  $\leq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ , 美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级 I ~ II 级, 性别不限;<sup>(2)</sup> 病情需要行择期腹腔镜结直肠癌根治手术的患者,术后自愿接受 PCI-A;<sup>(3)</sup> 了解并自愿参加本项临床试验的患者。排除标准:<sup>(1)</sup> 艾司氯胺酮及相关药物过敏者;<sup>(2)</sup> 严重心肺、颅脑疾病和肝肾功能障碍者;<sup>(3)</sup> 有精神疾病史者;<sup>(4)</sup> 腹腔镜手术中转开腹手术;<sup>(5)</sup> 手术时间  $>5 \text{ h}$ 。

表 1 两组患者的一般资料

Table 1 General data of the two groups

General data	Group C(n=50)	Group S(n=50)	t( $x^2$ )	P
Gender(male/female)	21/29	24/26	(0.364)	(0.546)
ASA classification( I / II )	27/13	38/12	(0.800)	(0.371)
Age(years)	61.04± 5.42	60.78± 6.06	0.226	0.822
Height(cm)	164.64± 5.95	164.32± 6.06	0.266	0.790
Weight(kg)	56.66± 6.35	57.86± 7.98	0.832	0.407
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	20.92± 2.29	21.47± 2.97	1.037	0.302
Operation time( min )	124.08± 23.80	127.32± 24.49	0.671	0.504
Dosage of sufentanil( μg )	41.64± 8.89	41.70± 9.50	0.033	0.974

### 1.2 麻醉与镇痛

患者进入手术室后,常规监测生命体征,患者接受桡动脉穿刺置管和右颈内静脉深静脉置管。S 组: 在麻醉诱导前 20 min 单次静脉注射 0.3 mg/kg 盐酸艾司氯胺酮注射液 (江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司, 国药准字 H20193336, 规格: 2 mL: 50 mg(按

$C_{13}H_{16}ClNO$  计), 生产批号: 20200419, 20200501), 0~3 min 内输注完毕。手术开始后以 300 μg/(kg·h) 的速度泵注至手术结束前 15 min。C 组: 采用等量生理盐水代替, 麻醉诱导时分别静脉注射舒芬太尼 0.4-0.6 μg/kg 和丙泊酚 2-3 mg/kg, 确认患者意识消失后给予罗库溴铵 0.6-0.9 mg/kg 松弛肌肉, 当肌肉松

弛水平满足条件后进行插管,术中持续地泵注丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼,速度分别为4.6 mg/(kg·h)和0.1-0.2 μg/(kg·min),按时给予罗库溴铵以维持手术必需的肌肉松弛效果。手术还有20 min结束时,不再给予罗库溴铵,缝皮时停止给药。当患者符合拔管标准时,吸净痰液后迅速拔掉气管导管。术后处置:两组患者术后行相同的自控静脉镇痛方案:舒芬太尼2 μg/kg+地塞米松10 mg,用0.9%生理盐水稀释至150 mL,背景剂量设定为1.5 mL/h,即舒芬太尼0.02 μg/(kg·h)。镇痛不足时,按PCA键按需给药,单次按剂量为1 mL即舒芬太尼0.01 μg/kg。锁定时间为15 min,镇痛泵的使用时间为24 h。待患者基本生命体征平稳后送往苏醒室监护。

### 1.3 观察指标

<sup>(1)</sup> 记录患者术后1、3、6、18、24 h镇痛泵中舒芬太尼的用量;<sup>(2)</sup> 术后镇痛和镇静评分:在术后1、3、6、18和24 h,采用视觉模拟评分法(VAS)评分<sup>[7]</sup>评价静息和活动时的疼痛程度。采用改良警觉/镇静评分(MOAA/S)<sup>[8]</sup>量表评估两组患者术后15 min、30 min、45 min、60 min时的镇静情况;<sup>(3)</sup> 患者情绪状态:患者醒来后,要求定性描述其情绪状态。研究人员提出了以下形容词来评估六种情绪状态:"紧张/放松"、"愉快/悲伤"、"易怒/平静"、"害怕/勇敢"、"警觉/困倦"和"抑郁/兴奋"。

仅当患者认为该形容词表明他们当前的情绪时才要求他们选择该形容词。如果患者认为没有形容词可适当表明他们当前的情绪,则此选择被计为零;<sup>(4)</sup> 统计患者苏醒时间、术后首次下床时间、术后首次排气时间以及术后寒战、恶心呕吐(PONV)、精神不良反应发生情况。

### 1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS26.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料均符合正态分布,用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,多个时间点计量资料比较采用重复测量方差分析+组间两两比较LSD-t检验+时间两两比较差值t检验。两独立组比较采用独立样本t检验(或校正t检验);计数资料以例数(百分比)的形式描述,两组之间的比较采用卡方检验或校正卡方检验。 $P < 0.05$ 代表差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组术后镇痛泵中舒芬太尼的用量和VAS评分比较

术后1 h、3 h和6 h,S组镇痛泵消耗的舒芬太尼显著少于C组( $P < 0.05$ ),两组在18 h、24 h时舒芬太尼用量的差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );静息时,相较于C组,S组患者仅在术后1 h时VAS评分更低( $P < 0.05$ )。活动时,S组在术后1 h和3 h的VAS评分显著低于C组( $P < 0.05$ ),如表2所示。

表2 镇痛泵中舒芬太尼的用量及术后静息、活动时VAS评分比较

Table 2 Comparison of sufentanil dosage in analgesia pump and VAS scores at rest and activity after operation

Groups	Time points	Dosage of sufentanil(μg)	Rest-VAS(score)	Activity-VAS(score)
Group C(n=50)	1 h after operation	2.21± 0.83	3.04± 1.14	3.56± 0.94
	3 h after operation	5.17± 1.37 <sup>t</sup>	2.68± 1.01	3.68± 0.89
	6 h after operation	8.95± 1.56 <sup>t</sup>	2.32± 1.08 <sup>t</sup>	2.60± 0.86 <sup>t</sup>
	18 h after operation	23.02± 2.72 <sup>t</sup>	1.92± 0.83 <sup>t</sup>	1.82± 0.91 <sup>t</sup>
	24 h after operation	30.06± 3.42 <sup>t</sup>	1.62± 0.64 <sup>t</sup>	1.34± 0.77 <sup>t</sup>
Group S(n=50)	1 h after operation	1.44± 0.62 <sup>a</sup>	2.42± 0.88 <sup>a</sup>	2.78± 1.11 <sup>a</sup>
	3 h after operation	4.02± 0.87 <sup>at</sup>	2.56± 0.91	3.22± 0.68 <sup>at</sup>
	6 h after operation	7.94± 1.31 <sup>at</sup>	2.32± 0.91	2.66± 1.02
	18 h after operation	22.59± 3.12 <sup>t</sup>	1.72± 0.81 <sup>t</sup>	1.68± 0.77 <sup>t</sup>
	24 h after operation	29.93± 4.03 <sup>t</sup>	1.58± 0.70 <sup>t</sup>	1.48± 0.76 <sup>t</sup>
Overall comparison	HF correction factor	0.5841	0.9645	0.9992
	Between groups F, P	12.682, 0.001	4.569, 0.035	7.355, 0.008
	In group F, P	2759.907, 0.000	32.300, 0.000	106.619, 0.000
	Interaction F, P	0.798, 0.451	2.023, 0.110	4.947, 0.002

Note: the significance mark a was compared with the two groups at the same time point  $P < 0.05$ , and the significance mark t was compared with the first time point in the group  $P < \alpha'$ ,  $\alpha'=0.05/n=0.05/4=0.013$ , n=4 was the number of multiple comparisons (Bonferroni correction method).

### 2.2 两组患者术后镇静评分比较

术后15 min,S组的MOAA/S量表评分显著低于C组,两组间比较存在显著性差异( $P < 0.05$ )。其他时间点两组MOAA/S量表评分比较无显著性差异( $P > 0.05$ ),如表3所示。

### 2.3 两组患者术后情绪状态比较

S组患者中"镇静"和"放松"2项情绪状态显著高于C组( $P < 0.05$ );C组患者中"害怕"情绪状态显著高于S组

( $P < 0.05$ ),如表4所示。

### 2.4 术后恢复指标和不良反应

S组术后首次下床时间和术后首次排气时间均短于C组( $P < 0.05$ );术后寒战的发生率S组明显低于C组( $P < 0.05$ )。两组患者在苏醒时间、PONV及精神不良反应发生率方面无显著性差异( $P > 0.05$ )。见表5。

表 3 术后各时间点的 MOAA/S 量表评分

Table 3 Scores of MOAA/S scale at various time points after operation

Groups	Time points	MOAA/S scale score(scores)
Group C(n=50)	15 min	4.84± 1.11
	30 min	4.02± 1.36 <sup>t</sup>
	45 min	4.18± 1.14 <sup>t</sup>
	60 min	5.06± 1.21
Group S(n=50)	15 min	3.62± 1.21 <sup>a</sup>
	30 min	4.05± 1.18
	45 min	3.85± 1.22
	60 min	4.90± 1.09 <sup>t</sup>
Overall comparison	HF correction factor	1.0081
	Between groups F, P	11.788, 0.001
	In group F, P	14.659, 0.000
	Interaction F, P	5.461, 0.001

Note: the significance mark a was compared with the two groups at the same time point  $P < 0.05$ , and the significance mark t was compared with the first time point in the group  $P < \alpha'$ ,  $\alpha' = 0.05/n = 0.05/4 = 0.013$ , n=4 was the number of multiple comparisons (Bonferroni correction method).

表 4 两组患者的术后情绪状态

Table 4 Postoperative emotional state of patients in the two groups

Emotional state	Group C(n=50)	Group S(n=50)	$\chi^2$	P
Tension / relaxation	5/1	2/8	6.921	0.031
Happy / sad	3/3	2/1	1.299	0.522
Irritability / calmness	4/1	2/13	12.202	0.002
Fear / courage	6/0	1/3	6.616	0.037
Alert / sleepy	3/1	4/2	0.521	0.771
Depression / excitement	4/1	2/0	1.763	0.414

表 5 术后恢复指标和不良反应发生情况

Table 5 Postoperative recovery indicators and adverse reactions situation

Items	Group C(n=50)	Group S(n=50)	t( $\chi^2$ )	P
Wake up time[min, ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )]	11.84± 1.71	12.10± 2.01	0.697	0.488
First ambulation time [h, ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )]	36.08± 4.77	33.46± 5.65	2.505	0.014
First exhaust time[h, ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )]	42.98± 5.66	39.16± 4.83	3.630	0.000
PONV[n, (%)]	19(38.00)	17(34.00)	(0.174)	0.677
Shiver[n, (%)]	19(38.00)	9(18.00)	(4.960)	0.026
Mental reaction[n, (%)]	3(6.00)	5(10.00)	(0.136)	0.712

### 3 讨论

研究表明 NMDA 受体的激活与脊髓兴奋性、术后持续性疼痛有关, NMDA 受体的活化是诱导和维持中枢致敏的关键<sup>[9]</sup>。基于这一理论, 艾司氯胺酮能防止中枢敏化的发生, 减轻在外周损伤之后疼痛的传递<sup>[10]</sup>。预先应用亚麻醉剂量艾司氯胺酮可提前拮抗脊髓背角神经元的 NMDA 受体, 抑制或降低伤害性刺激触发的中枢敏化, 抑制突触前膜释放兴奋性神经递质(谷

氨酸), 增强镁离子封闭突触后膜 NMDA 受体通道的作用, 从而阻止术后急性疼痛的放大<sup>[11,12]</sup>。Argiriadou H<sup>[13]</sup>和刘丝藻<sup>[14]</sup>等人的研究发现, 亚麻醉剂量艾司氯胺酮镇痛效果的取决于手术的刺激程度。由于腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术的疼痛刺激要比开胸、开腹要轻, 但相对于其他腹腔镜手术, 手术范围较广, 胃肠道刺激较大, 炎性反应较强, 故本试验将亚麻醉剂量设为切皮前 0.3 mg/kg 单次静脉注射, 术中持续泵入量 300 μg/(kg·h), 既能保证艾司氯胺酮的镇痛作用, 又可避免剂量依赖性的精神

不良反应。

从两组患者镇痛泵内舒芬太尼的用量及静息或活动时的VAS评分中均可发现,艾司氯胺酮在术后的镇痛效果集中于术后早期的1~3小时内,最迟可持续到术后6 h,说明艾司氯胺酮镇痛效力不完全受到药物药理作用时间的制约,而是艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛发挥作用的结果。本研究发现舒芬太尼用量和疼痛评分的显著降低不会持续到6 h以后,提示艾司氯胺酮提供超前镇痛作用的时间可能有限。中华医学会外科学分会和麻醉学分会共同发布的《中国加速康复外科临床实践指南(2021)》<sup>[15]</sup>指出,基于麻醉ERAS理念所推荐的多模式镇痛方案的目标是实现有效的动态痛控制(VAS评分小于3分),本研究超前镇痛联合术后镇痛的患者在术后1小时左右就已达到了有效镇痛的水平,说明艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛联合术后镇痛能够更早、更有效地控制术后疼痛。艾司氯胺酮对阿片类药物的节约效应可能在于预防术中瑞芬太尼所诱发的痛觉过敏(RIH)<sup>[16-18]</sup>。付宝军<sup>[19]</sup>等在腹腔镜手术中观察到,艾司氯胺酮干预组患者术后2 h的痛觉面积降低,痛敏阈值增加。Rivosecchi RM<sup>[20]</sup>等在一篇关于艾司氯胺酮预防RIH的综述中发现10项随机对照试验中的5项试验结果支持艾司氯胺酮可以预防RIH。本研究显示,相较于C组,S组的术后1、3和6小时内,镇痛泵消耗的舒芬太尼显著降低,阿片类药物消耗量减少主要发生在术后早期,尤其是术后3小时以内,这提示艾司氯胺酮在术后早期有效抑制了RIH从而减少了阿片类药物的用量,提供了更有效的止痛作用。

术后疼痛是一种十分复杂的主观感觉,其产生的原因不仅在于人体内各种机制的物理或化学反应,还在于它是一种极不舒服的情绪体验<sup>[21-23]</sup>。本文MOAA/S量表提示S组在术后15 min镇静效果优于C组。患者术后有效的镇静可以减少患者的应激反应,减轻患者焦虑、躁动反应,对术后的镇痛效果具有积极作用<sup>[24]</sup>。S组术后早期镇静效果良好,可能是因为艾司氯胺酮通过自身的镇静效力缓解了术后患者紧张和焦虑的情绪,间接提高了对疼痛的耐受。术后疼痛、肠道功能、PONV、寒战等多种因素均会对结肠癌术后患者的早期恢复造成影响<sup>[25]</sup>。王天龙<sup>[26]</sup>等强调,围手术期低阿片用药是影响ERAS的重要因素,尤其是高龄患者。S组患者的低阿片用药可减轻对患者肠道的刺激,最大限度地防止与阿片类药物相关的肠梗阻并发症,避免阿片类药物剂量相关的不良反应,因此,S组术后首次下床时间和术后首次排气时间均少于C组( $P<0.05$ )。两组在苏醒时间方面无明显差别,但艾司氯胺酮可以促进突触蛋白的形成,补充脑源性神经营养因子,缓解患者抑郁症状,改善情绪状态<sup>[27-29]</sup>。本研究发现,术后S组患者的情绪状态好于C组患者,这可能与艾司氯胺酮术后残留的镇静作用以及术后早期的阿片类用量更少有关。研究指出<sup>[30]</sup>,阿片类药物是术后情绪不良的独立危险因素,艾司氯胺酮在术后中的调节情绪作用可能与节约了术后阿片类药物剂量有关。S组患者术后寒战的发生率更低,有利于缓解患者焦虑、恐惧的情绪,促进术后恢复。因此,艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛联合术后镇痛能明显地改善患者术后情绪,减少焦虑、恐惧,有助于患者更积极地进行康复训练。S组使用亚麻醉剂量艾司氯胺酮的精神不良反应发生率更低,停药后消失,为小剂量艾司氯胺酮的临床安全应用提供了依据。一项关

于艾司氯胺酮对手术患者缓解疼痛和镇痛的安全性的荟萃分析显示<sup>[31]</sup>,艾司氯胺酮可能会增加精神不良反应的发生率。因此,在使用艾司氯胺酮镇静镇痛的过程中所产生的精神系统不良反应不容忽视。

综上所述,艾司氯胺酮超前镇痛和自控镇痛联合应用于腹腔镜结直肠癌根治术患者的术后镇痛,镇痛效果良好,可改善术后患者的情绪状态,减少术后寒战的发生率,有助于患者的早期康复。

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