

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2023.24.030

右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼术后镇痛对卵巢癌根治术患者细胞免疫功能和炎症应激反应的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼术后镇痛对卵巢癌根治术患者细胞免疫功能和炎症应激反应的影响。**方法:**根据随机数字表法将2020年2月至2023年2月期间陕西省肿瘤医院120例择期行卵巢癌根治术的患者分为对照组(n=60,术后镇痛药物选用舒芬太尼)和研究组(n=60,术后镇痛药物选用右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼)。对比两组镇静(Ramsay镇静评分)、细胞免疫功能[CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺]、镇痛情况[视觉模拟评分法(VAS)]、不良反应、炎症应激反应[白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、皮质醇(Cor)和去甲肾上腺素(NE)]变化情况。**结果:**与对照组术后6h、12h、24h、48h相比,研究组同时间点VAS评分更低,Ramsay镇静评分更高($P<0.05$)。与对照组术后24h相比,研究组同时间点CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺更高,CD8⁺更低($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率组间对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。与对照组术后24h相比,研究组同时间点IL-6、TNF- α 、Cor、NE更低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼用于卵巢癌根治术患者术后镇痛,镇静、镇痛效果显著,同时还可减轻机体炎症应激反应,缓解免疫抑制。

关键词:右美托咪定;舒芬太尼;术后镇痛;卵巢癌根治术;细胞免疫功能;炎症应激反应

中图分类号:R737.31;R614 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2023)24-4751-04

Effects of Dexmedetomidine Combined with Sufentanil for Postoperative Analgesia on Cellular Immune Function and Inflammatory Stress Response in Patients Undergoing Radical Ovarian Cancer Surgery*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the effects of dexmedetomidine combined with sufentanil for postoperative analgesia on cellular immune function and inflammatory stress response in patients undergoing radical ovarian cancer surgery. **Methods:** 120 patients who were selected for radical ovarian cancer surgery in Shaanxi Cancer Hospital from February 2020 to February 2023 were divided into the control group (n=60, sufentanil was used as postoperative analgesic) and the study group (n=60, dexmedetomidine combined with sufentanil was used as postoperative analgesic) according to the method of random number table. The sedation (Ramsay sedation score), cellular immune function [CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺], analgesia situation [visual analogue scale (VAS)], adverse reactions, inflammatory stress response [interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), Cortisol (Cor) and norepinephrine (NE)] in the two groups were compared. **Results:** Compared with the control group at 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, and 48 h after surgery, the study group had lower VAS score, and higher Ramsay sedation score at the same time point ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group at 24 h after surgery, the study group had higher CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺, and lower CD8⁺ at the same time point ($P<0.05$). There was no difference in the incidence of adverse reactions in the two groups ($P>0.05$). Compared with the control group at 24 h after surgery, the study group had lower IL-6 and TNF- α , Cor, NE at the same time point ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Dexmedetomidine combined with Sufentanil are used for postoperative analgesia in patients undergoing radical ovarian cancer surgery, with significant sedative and analgesic effects. At the same time, they can also reduce the body's inflammatory stress response, and alleviate immune suppression.

Key words: Dexmedetomidine; Sufentanil; Postoperative analgesia; Radical ovarian cancer surgery; Cellular immune function; Inflammatory stress response

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R737.31; R614 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2023)24-4751-04

* 基金项目:陕西省卫生健康委科研基金项目(2021D036)

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(收稿日期:2023-05-23 接受日期:2023-06-17)

前言

卵巢癌是女性生殖器官常见的肿瘤之一,位列妇科肿瘤第三位,但其死亡率位居所有妇科肿瘤的首位^[1]。目前,卵巢癌根治术是治疗卵巢癌的有效方法之一,不仅可切除肿瘤组织,还可有效延长患者的生存期。由于卵巢癌根治术手术时间较长,患者机体长期处于应激状态,导致不少患者术后存在不同程度的疼痛。而疼痛若未能予以及时处理可使术后机体产生过度的应激反应并抑制免疫功能,不利于患者术后恢复^[2,3]。因此,探寻可有效减轻患者术后疼痛和免疫功能抑制的麻醉方案对促进患者术后恢复显得尤为重要。舒芬太尼主要作用于 μ 阿片受体,常应用于术后镇痛,但易受剂量影响,剂量较小恐导致镇痛不足,剂量较大又会增加不良反应发生风险^[4]。右美托咪定具有镇痛、镇静、抑制交感神经的作用,也是术后镇痛的常用药物^[5]。本研究探讨右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼术后镇痛对卵巢癌根治术患者细胞免疫功能和炎症应激反应的影响,以期为临床麻醉方案选择提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2020年2月至2023年2月期间陕西省肿瘤医院择期行卵巢癌根治术的患者120例。纳入标准:(1)经腹腔镜检查及病理检查确诊为卵巢癌^[6],均符合卵巢癌根治术手术指征;(2)美国麻醉医师学会^[7](ASA)分级为I~II级;(3)对本次研究用药无过敏和禁忌证;(4)均成功进行卵巢癌根治术,手术均由同一组医师操作完成;(5)签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)既往有卵巢或子宫手术史者;(2)合并免疫、内分泌、神经和精神疾病者;(3)既往接受过放疗、化疗及免疫治疗者;(4)凝血功能障碍者;(5)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(6)合并重要器官功能障碍者;(7)存在手术禁忌症者。本研究经过陕西省肿瘤医院医学伦理委员会批准。根据随机数字表法将患者分为研究组($n=60$)、对照组($n=60$)。对照组年龄36~62岁,平均 (52.69 ± 5.18) 岁;ASA分级:I级31例,II级29例;体质指数 $19.62 \sim 25.91 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均 $(23.68 \pm 1.25) \text{ kg/m}^2$;病理类型:黏液性囊腺癌、浆液性囊腺癌、子宫内膜样癌分别为13例、36例、11例。研究组年龄38~63岁,平均 (52.26 ± 4.93) 岁;ASA分级:I级34例,II级26例;体质指数 $19.15 \sim 26.32 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均 $(23.42 \pm 1.36) \text{ kg/m}^2$;病理类型:黏液性囊腺癌、浆液性囊腺癌、子宫内膜样癌分别为10例、38例、12例。两组患者的一般资料组间对比未见差异($P>0.05$),均衡可比。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术麻醉 两组患者入室后进行常规生命体征指标监测,并建立静脉通道,麻醉诱导:依次注射枸橼酸舒芬太尼注射液[国药集团工业有限公司廊坊分公司,国药准字H20203712,规格:按 $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ 计1 mL:50 μg]0.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 、依托咪酯注射液(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,国药准字H32022379,规格:10 mL:20 mg)0.2 mg/kg、苯磺顺阿曲库铵注射液[扬子江药业集团有限公司,国药准字H20213917,规格:5 mL:10 mg(以顺阿曲库铵计)]0.2 mg/kg诱导全身麻醉,诱导成功后行气管插管,控制呼气末二氧化碳分压 $35 \sim 40 \text{ mmHg}$,机械通气潮气量

$8 \sim 10 \text{ mL}/\text{kg}$,呼吸频率 $12 \sim 14$ 次/min,氧流量 $2 \text{ L}/\text{min}$ 。维持麻醉选用瑞芬太尼、七氟醚,手术结束前30 min连接静脉自控镇痛泵。

1.2.2 术后镇痛 对照组给予舒芬太尼 $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 、盐酸托烷司琼注射液[山东益康药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20163418,2 mL:2 mg(按 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ 计)]6mg分别使用生理盐水稀释至100 mL,注入镇痛泵。研究组给予舒芬太尼 $2 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 、盐酸右美托咪定注射液[湖南科伦制药有限公司,国药准字H20183150,规格:按 $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$ 计,1 mL:100 μg]200 μg 、托烷司琼6 mg分别稀释至100 mL,注入镇痛泵。静脉自控镇痛泵负荷剂量4 mL,锁定时间15 min,自控剂量0.5 mL/次,背景剂量 $2 \text{ mL}/\text{h}$,术后镇痛均持续48 h。

1.3 观察指标

(1)术后1 h、6 h、12 h、24 h、48 h采用视觉模拟评分法^[8](VAS)、Ramsay镇静评分^[9]评估两组患者的镇痛、镇静情况。Ramsay镇静评分范围1~6分,分别为烦躁、安静清醒、嗜睡、入睡速度快、沉睡、深睡不醒。VAS评分范围0~10分,分数越高疼痛感越强。(2)术毕、术后24 h留取患者静脉血6 mL,取其中3 mL经深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司生产的BriCyte E6流式细胞仪检测T淋巴细胞亚群:CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平,计算CD4⁺/CD8⁺。取另外3 mL经2600 r/min的速率进行离心处理,离心12 min,离心半径8 cm,分离出上清液待检测。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测白细胞介素-6(IL-6,试剂盒购自深圳市豪地华拓生物科技有限公司)、皮质醇(Cor,试剂盒购自武汉菲恩生物科技有限公司)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α ,试剂盒购自武汉纯度生物科技有限公司)、去甲肾上腺素(NE,试剂盒购自武汉纯度生物科技有限公司)水平。(3)观察两组不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法

数据分析采用SPSS24.0软件。计数资料以例数表示,两组间比较行 χ^2 检验。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,多时点重复观察资料采用重复测量方差分析,两组间数据比较采用t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具备统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组镇静、镇痛情况对比

两组术后1 h VAS评分、Ramsay镇静评分组间对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。研究组术后6 h、12 h、24 h、48 h Ramsay镇静评分高于对照组,VAS评分低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组术后6 h、12 h、24 h、48 h VAS评分升高后下降,Ramsay镇静评分持续下降($P<0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 两组免疫功能指标对比

两组术毕免疫功能指标组间对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。研究组术后24 h CD8⁺低于对照组,CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组术后24 h CD8⁺升高,CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺下降($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 两组炎症应激反应指标对比

两组术毕IL-6、TNF- α 、Cor、NE组间对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。两组术后24 h IL-6、TNF- α 、Cor、NE升高($P<0.05$)。研究组术后24 h IL-6、TNF- α 、Cor、NE低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表3。

表 1 两组镇静、镇痛情况对比(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of sedation and analgesia situation between the two groups(scores, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	VAS score	Ramsay sedation score
Control group(n=60)	1 h after surgery	1.42± 0.25	3.46± 0.27
	6 h after surgery	4.28± 0.42 ^a	2.78± 0.23 ^a
	12 h after surgery	3.67± 0.37 ^{ab}	2.36± 0.24 ^{ab}
	24 h after surgery	2.91± 0.28 ^{abc}	1.92± 0.17 ^{abc}
	48 h after surgery	2.54± 0.32 ^{abcd}	1.53± 0.24 ^{abcd}
Study group(n=60)	1 h after surgery	1.44± 0.28	3.44± 0.31
	6 h after surgery	3.68± 0.33 ^{ac}	3.11± 0.26 ^{ac}
	12 h after surgery	3.04± 0.36 ^{abf}	2.79± 0.22 ^{abf}
	24 h after surgery	2.58± 0.29 ^{abcg}	2.35± 0.21 ^{abcg}
	48 h after surgery	1.96± 0.32 ^{abcdh}	2.01± 0.24 ^{abcdh}
Overall analysis	HF coefficient	0.8345	0.8219
Intergroup differences	F, P	16.254,0.000	14.528,0.000
Time difference	F, P	12.649,0.000	10.087,0.000
Interaction	F, P	15.691,0.000	13.418,0.000

Note: Compared with the same group at 1h after surgery, ^aP<0.05. Compared with the same group at 6 after surgery, ^bP<0.05. Compared with the same group at 12 h after surgery, ^cP<0.05. Compared with the same group at 24 h after surgery, ^dP<0.05. Compared with the control group at 6 h after surgery, ^eP<0.05. Compared with the control group at 12 h after surgery, ^fP<0.05. Compared with the control group at 24 h after surgery, ^gP<0.05. Compared with the control group at 48 h after surgery, ^hP<0.05.

表 2 两组免疫功能指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of immune function indicators between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CD3 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ (%)		CD8 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	
	After surgery	24 h after surgery	After surgery	24 h after surgery	After surgery	24 h after surgery	After surgery	24 h after surgery
Control group(n=60)	42.92± 5.65	33.21± 4.67 ^a	35.43± 4.37	25.39± 5.24 ^a	23.28± 3.32	29.26± 2.54 ^a	1.52± 0.29	0.87± 0.12 ^a
Study group(n=60)	42.87± 6.57	37.89± 6.79 ^a	35.91± 5.28	30.05± 6.13 ^a	23.73± 4.92	27.34± 4.81 ^a	1.51± 0.35	1.10± 0.23 ^a
t	0.045	-4.399	-0.542	-4.476	-0.587	2.734	0.170	-6.867
P	0.964	0.000	0.589	0.000	0.558	0.007	0.835	0.000

Note: Compared with the same group after surgery, ^aP<0.05.

表 3 两组炎症应激反应指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of inflammatory stress response indicators between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	IL-6(pg/mL)		TNF-α(pg/mL)		Cor(μg/L)		NE(ng/L)	
	After surgery	24 h after surgery	After surgery	24 h after surgery	After surgery	24 h after surgery	After surgery	24 h after surgery
Control group(n=60)	26.73± 4.68	48.16± 4.73 ^a	22.81± 4.69	40.33± 4.83 ^a	36.25± 5.24	59.19± 4.38 ^a	367.81± 54.95	494.23± 52.84 ^a
Study group(n=60)	26.54± 5.92	35.09± 4.68 ^a	23.13± 6.53	32.79± 3.29 ^a	36.14± 6.45	48.52± 4.79 ^a	367.37± 53.82	432.69± 64.97 ^a
t	0.195	15.215	-0.308	9.994	0.103	12.734	0.044	5.724
P	0.846	0.000	0.758	0.000	0.919	0.000	0.965	0.000

Note: Compared with the same group after surgery, ^aP<0.05.

2.4 两组不良反应发生率对比

两组不良反应发生率组间对比未见差异(P>0.05)。见表 4。

临床针对卵巢癌治疗主要以卵巢癌根治术为主,但由于手术创伤以及术中麻醉药物会对机体产生刺激,导致患者术后常存在不同程度的疼痛。强烈的疼痛可使机体处于应激状态,且

3 讨论

表 4 两组不良反应发生率对比[n(%)]

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

Groups	Respiratory depression	Nausea and vomiting	Tachycardia	Hypotension	Total incidence rate
Control group(n=60)	1(1.67)	4(6.67)	3(5.00)	2(3.33)	10(16.67)
Study group(n=60)	1(1.67)	2(3.33)	1(1.67)	2(3.33)	6(10.00)
χ^2					1.154
<i>P</i>					0.283

应激程度随着疼痛程度的增加而逐渐加重,而应激反应程度加重可增加术后并发症的发生风险^[10]。此外,疼痛还会引起交感神经兴奋,儿茶酚胺释放增加,增强机体炎症反应程度,影响患者术后恢复^[11]。因此,良好的术后镇痛是卵巢癌根治术的重要一环。尽管静脉自控镇痛技术不断改进,但至今仍有一部分患者存在术后镇痛不完全,同时术后镇痛使用的药物也一直未能统一^[12]。目前,阿片类镇痛药是术后自控静脉镇痛期间的常用药物,舒芬太尼属于阿片类药物,其镇痛效果较好,但也有部分患者存在术后镇痛不足的情况^[13]。右美托咪定是临床上应用广泛的辅助药物,镇静、镇痛作用显著,近年来也开始应用于术后镇痛^[14]。

本次研究结果发现,右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼用于卵巢癌根治术患者术后镇痛,镇静、镇痛效果显著。分析原因可能为右美托咪定可与脊髓背角 α 受体结合,能使突触后膜发生超极化,抑制疼痛信号的传导。同时右美托咪定吸收入血后可作用于中枢蓝斑核 $\alpha 2$ 亚型,发挥镇静作用^[15]。既往研究证实:右美托咪定可通过激活内源性非快速动眼睡眠途径诱导睡眠,从而发挥良好的镇静效果^[16]。卵巢癌是典型的免疫抑制性肿瘤,相关研究显示,术后疼痛可抑制机体免疫系统,影响肿瘤复发与转移^[17]。T 淋巴细胞亚群可有效反映人体的细胞免疫功能,根据表型不同分为 $CD3^+$ 、 $CD4^+$ 、 $CD8^+$,当 $CD4^+/CD8^+$ 比值下降时,提示机体免疫功能下降^[18]。本次研究结果发现,右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼术后镇痛有助于减轻免疫抑制。分析原因可能是右美托咪定可以通过调节儿茶酚胺的释放,抑制交感神经兴奋,降低自主神经对下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴的作用,缓解免疫抑制状态^[19]。卵巢癌根治术术后会引起炎症应激因子的大量释放,IL-6 和 TNF- α 是人体常见的两种炎症因子,能够诱导多种炎性细胞浸润,高炎症反应会损害脏器,引发机体组织、功能的病理变化,如血管通透性增加、血液动力学变化、凝血功能异常改变,进而影响患者术后恢复^[20,21]。NE、Cor 是临床常见的应激指标相关因子,一般情况下 NE、Cor 代谢较缓慢,当机体受到创伤或刺激时,NE、Cor 分泌量增加,加重应激反应程度^[22,23]。本次研究结果显示,右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼术后镇痛有助于减轻炎症应激反应。分析原因可能是因为右美托咪定能够抑制 NE 的释放,同时降低交感神经的张力,以减轻机体的应激反应^[24]。此外,右美托咪定还可作用于 T 细胞表面的 $\beta 2$ 肾上腺素受体、单核巨噬细胞和糖皮质激素受体,促使儿茶酚胺分泌减少,进而降低相关炎症因子的生成水平,缓解炎症应激反应^[25]。本研究观察两组安全性发现,右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼术后镇痛不会增加不良反应发生率,具有较好的安全性。

综上所述,右美托咪定联合舒芬太尼用于卵巢癌根治术患者术后镇痛,镇静、镇痛效果显著,可能与减轻免疫抑制和炎症应激反应有关。

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