

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.18.015

# 右美托咪定对颅脑损伤手术患者氧化应激反应的影响 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨右美托咪定对颅脑损伤手术患者氧化应激反应的影响。**方法:**选择 2014 年 9 月至 2016 年 9 月我院接诊的 92 例拟行急诊手术的颅脑损伤患者,通过随机数表法分为观察组( $n=46$ )和对照组( $n=46$ ),观察组在诱导后给予右美托咪定的静脉注射,对照组给予相同剂量的生理盐水。比较两组术前术后血流动力学指标、血清 S100β 蛋白、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、丙二醛(MDA)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)水平的变化。**结果:**观察组在给药后(T1)、插管时(T2)、拔管时(T3)、手术完成(T4)时,收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP)、心率(HR)水平均显著低于对照组组( $P<0.05$ );在 T4、手术后 6 h(T5)、手术后 12 h(T6)时,观察组血清 S100β、NES、MDA 水平均明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),血清 SOD 均明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**右美托咪定应用于颅脑损伤患者手术可有效保持手术过程中血流动力学的稳定,减轻术后氧化应激反应。

**关键词:**颅脑损伤;右美托咪定;氧化应激;脑保护

中图分类号:R651.1;R614 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)18-3470-03

## Effect of Dexmedetomidine on Oxidative Stress in Patients with Craniocerebral Trauma Operation\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To study the effect of dexmedetomidine on the oxidative stress in patients with craniocerebral trauma operation. **Methods:** 92 cases of patients with brain injury undergoing emergency surgery from September 2014 to September 2016 in our hospital were selected and divided into the observation group ( $n=46$ ) and the control group ( $n=46$ ) according to the random number table. The observation group was given intravenous injection of dexmedetomidine after induction, the control group was given the same dose of normal saline. The hemodynamics, serum S100 beta protein, neuron specific enzyme (NSE), malondialdehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutase (SOD) levels before and after operation were compared at different time points. **Results:** At administration (T1), intubation (T2), extubation (T3), operation completed (T4), the levels of systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), heart rate (HR) of the observation group were lower than those of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ); at T4, after operation 6h (T5), after operation 12h (T6), the levels of serum S100β, NES and MDA levels of observation group were lower than those of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ), the serum SOD levels was higher than that of the control group( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Dexmedetomidine was effective for the craniocerebral trauma operation, which could effectively maintain the stability of hemodynamics during operation, reduce the oxidative stress reactions.

**Key words:** Craniocerebral trauma; Dexmedetomidine; Oxidative stress; Cerebral protection

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R651.1; R614 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)18-3470-03

### 前言

急性颅脑损伤是临幊上常见的急危重症创伤,死亡率、残疾率较高,通常采取手术治疗。然而,在麻醉过程中,不仅要保持术中血流动力学的平稳以及完善的麻醉,还需要保护脑组织功能<sup>[1]</sup>。右美托咪定是一种新型高选择性中枢α2 肾上腺素受体激动剂,不仅可有效地镇静、催眠,还有抑制交感活性、镇痛、提高手术期间心血管稳定性等优点,还可减少急性颅脑损伤所致的脑水肿<sup>[2]</sup>。研究表明在颅脑损伤患者的手术过程中,由于手术复杂、时间较长、出血量较多等,患者常处于较为强烈的应激状

态,会有大量的活性氧产生,致使细胞膜发生脂质过氧化损伤,进而损伤肾脏、肺等器官,影响预后<sup>[3,4]</sup>。而右美托咪定是否可抑制颅脑损伤患者术后氧化应激并发挥脑保护效果,目前并不完全清楚。因此,本研究对在我院拟行急诊手术的颅脑损伤患者麻醉过程中应用右美托咪定,探讨了其对颅脑损伤手术患者氧化应激反应的影响,现报道如下。

### 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 一般资料

选择 2014 年 9 月至 2016 年 9 月我院接诊的 92 例拟行急

\* 基金项目:陕西省自然科学基金项目 (99SM39)

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(收稿日期:2016-12-16 接受日期:2016-12-30)

诊手术的颅脑损伤患者。纳入标准<sup>[5]</sup>:①美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)Ⅰ~Ⅱ级;②伴有不同程度的意识障碍、血压及心率升高、恶心呕吐等现象;③脑外伤时间≤6 h;④患者及家属同意此次研究。排除标准<sup>[6]</sup>:①其余脏器或器官严重损伤;②失血性休克;③凝血功能障碍、脊髓损伤、心、肝、肾功能障碍;④受伤前存在感染。通过随机数表法分为观察组和对照组,各46例。观察组男27例,女19例;年龄22~59岁,平均(43.94±3.74)岁;ASA分级Ⅰ级29例,Ⅱ级17例;其中广泛脑挫裂伤伴蛛网膜下腔出血24例,脑挫裂伤合并颅内出血22例。对照组男25例,女21例;年龄21~60岁,平均(44.13±3.65)岁;ASA分级Ⅰ级27例,Ⅱ级19例;其中广泛脑挫裂伤伴蛛网膜下腔出血22例,脑挫裂伤合并颅内出血24例。本次研究已获得我院伦理委员会批准,两组患者性别、年龄、ASA分级、脑损伤类型、无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。

## 1.2 治疗方法

两组进入手术室后,常规监测血氧饱和度及心电图,进行桡动脉穿刺置管,并对桡动脉血压进行检测。给予0.5 mg/kg咪达唑仑(规格2 mL:2 mg,厂家:宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,国药准字H20067040),0.3 mg/kg依托咪酯(规格10 mL:20 mg,厂家:德国B.Braun Melsungen AG,国药准字H20090131),芬太尼5 μg/kg(规格2 mL:0.1 mg,厂家:宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,国药准字H42022076),0.1 mg/kg维库溴铵(规格4 mg,厂家:扬子江药业集团有限公司,国药准字H20066941),气管插管后进行机械通气,完成诱导后,观察组给予1 μg/kg右美托咪定(规格2 mL:0.2 mg,国药准字H20110085,厂家:江苏恩华药业股份有限公司)的静脉注射,在10 min内完成注射,之后以

0.4 μg·kg·h的速度持续泵入右美托咪定,直至手术结束。对照组给予相同剂量的生理盐水。两组术中均给予1%~2%的七氟醚(规格100 mL,厂家:鲁南贝特制药有限公司;国药准字H20080681),0.7 μg·kg·h的舒芬太尼(规格5 mL:250 μg,厂家:宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,国药准字H20054256),维持麻醉。

## 1.3 观察指标

①记录术前(T0)、给药后(T1)、插管时(T2)、拔管时(T3)、手术完成(T4)时收缩压(SBP)、舒张压(DBP)、心率(HR)的变化;②在术前(T0)、手术完成(T4)、手术后6 h(T5)、手术后12 h(T6)采集患者颈内静脉血,使用酶联免疫双抗体夹心法对S100β蛋白、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE),试剂盒购于北京晶美生物工程有限公司;使用硫代巴比妥酸比色法检测丙二醛(MDA)含量,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性的检测使用使用黄嘌呤氧化酶法,试剂盒均购于南京建成生物工程研究所。

## 1.4 统计学分析

数据用SPSS18.0软件包处理,计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,并采用t检验,计数资料的比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组不同时点血流动力学指标的比较

两组在T0时SBP、DBP、HR水平比较差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );观察组在T1、T2、T3、T4时SBP、DBP、HR水平均比对照组显著降低( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

表1 两组不同时点血流动力学指标的比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of the hemodynamics between two groups at different time points( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Items	Groups	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4
SBP(mmHg)	Observation group(n=46)	120.45±8.96	122.34±8.19*	125.93±8.04**	123.54±7.94*	124.62±8.20**
	Control group(n=46)	121.18±8.81	129.63±8.52*	155.43±9.26*	140.56±8.93*	137.26±8.37*
DBP(mmHg)	Observation group(n=46)	81.54±5.73	80.71±5.63*	82.41±6.12*	83.58±5.94*	82.41±5.47*
	Control group(n=46)	81.61±5.69	85.19±5.58*	89.63±6.97*	90.67±6.83*	88.93±5.98*
HR(time/min)	Observation group(n=46)	73.89±4.14	72.39±4.18*	74.73±3.50*	73.54±3.34*	73.52±3.14*
	Control group(n=46)	74.12±4.58	77.17±5.93*	89.51±5.19*	92.46±5.27*	90.79±5.25*

Note: Compared with the same group T0, \* $P<0.05$ ; Compared with the control group, \*\* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 两组不同时点血清S100β、NES水平的比较

两组T0时血清S100β、NES水平比较差异均无统计学意

义( $P>0.05$ );观察组在T4、T5、T6时血清S100β、NES水平均显著低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

表2 两组不同时点血清S100β、NES水平比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , μg/L)

Table 2 Comparison of the serum levels of S100β and NES between two groups at different time points ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , μg/L)

Items	Groups	T0	T4	T5	T6
S100β	Observation group(n=46)	0.23±0.05	1.59±0.34**	1.27±0.25**	0.78±0.14**
	Control group(n=46)	0.25±0.04	2.75±0.69*	2.40±0.57*	1.89±0.32*
NES	Observation group(n=46)	9.34±1.48	18.56±3.96**	14.08±2.53**	11.42±1.84**
	Control group(n=46)	9.56±1.33	26.92±4.35*	21.36±3.17*	17.63±2.63*

Note: Compared with the same group T0, \* $P<0.05$ ; Compared with the control group, \*\* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 两组不同时点血清 MDA、SOD 水平的比较

两组 T0 时血清 MDA、SOD 比较差异均无统计学意义

( $P>0.05$ )；观察组在 T4、T5、T6 时血清 MDA 水平均比对照组显著降低，血清 SOD 水平均明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )，见表 3。

表 3 两组不同时点血清 MDA、SOD 水平比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of the serum levels of MDA and SOD between two groups at different time points ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Items	Groups	T0	T4	T5	T6
MDA(μmol/L)	Observation group(n=46)	3.68± 0.36	3.19± 0.24**	2.79± 0.17**	2.42± 0.14**
	Control group(n=46)	3.71± 0.35	3.45± 0.31*	3.17± 0.24*	3.07± 0.19*
SOD(KU/L)	Observation group(n=46)	145.83± 31.28	173.45± 34.62**	197.30± 26.14**	217.84± 25.98**
	Control group(n=46)	147.02± 30.94	159.81± 32.04*	171.30± 24.58*	184.50± 21.54*

Note: Compared with the same group T0, \* $P<0.05$ ; Compared with the control group, \*\* $P<0.05$ 。

### 3 讨论

在颅脑麻醉手术中,不仅需要足够的麻醉深度,而且需保持手术过程中血流动力学的稳定,并不损伤或能够保护患者的脑组织<sup>[7]</sup>。有研究表明颅脑损伤患者进行手术后体内儿茶酚胺水平增加,因此对患者交感神经细胞进行调控以维持血流动力学平稳十分重要<sup>[8]</sup>。右美托咪定主要是在蓝斑核  $\alpha_2$  肾上腺素受体中产生作用,对去甲肾上腺素水平进行调控,达到有效的镇静、催眠效果;在脊髓后角产生作用,可达到抗伤害性的作用;在外周、中枢产生作用,可达到抗交感活性的效果<sup>[9,10]</sup>。研究表明在颅脑患者手术中,右美托咪定可缓解手术带来的有害刺激,维持心血管稳定,并降低脑血流<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究结果显示使用右美托咪定的患者在术中各时间点 SBP、DBP、HR 水平变化幅度不大,更稳定,而使用生理盐水的患者 SBP、DBP、HR 水平均出现较大波动,显示出右美托咪定在减轻术中的血压增加、心率增快等不良反应中具有明显的优势。

在颅脑损伤时,由于脑血管损伤、脑缺血缺氧、再灌注等现象,体内可产生大量氧自由基,对生物膜形成损伤,促使脂质过氧化,增加 MDA 含量,从而对细胞功能造成破坏<sup>[12]</sup>。而在再灌注的过程中,组织氧供应得以恢复,也会产生大量的电子受体,促使短时间内氧自由基又大量增加<sup>[13]</sup>。SOD 作为重要的抗氧化酶,具有清除自由基的效果,使缺血缺氧时脂质过氧化损伤缓解<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究显示两种方式术后 MDA、SOD 水平均有所变化,但应用右美托咪定的患者 MDA 含量更低,SOD 活性更高,显示出右美托咪定在对颅脑损伤患者术后所产生的氧化应激反应抑制效果上更为显著。其原因可能是右美托咪定可使颅脑损伤患者炎性因子水平降低,改善脑氧代谢,由此减轻氧化应激反应,对脑组织具有一定保护作用<sup>[15]</sup>。

S100 $\beta$  蛋白为神经胶质细胞标记物,主要存在于星形胶质细胞中,当患者出现脑组织缺血损伤时,神经胶质细胞会遭到损伤,S100 $\beta$  蛋白经过细胞间流向脑脊液,再经过损坏的血-脑积液的屏障,到达血液循环中<sup>[16]</sup>。临幊上通常对血液中 S100 $\beta$  蛋白水平的测定用以反映神经胶质细胞的损伤程度<sup>[17]</sup>。NSE 作为神经内分泌细胞和神经细胞的细胞内蛋白质,在其余细胞组织内没有 NSE 的存在,是神经元损伤表现的标志酶<sup>[18]</sup>。在健康人体中,血清 NSE 浓度较低,但当脑组织出现缺血、缺氧时,脑组织神经元会出现变性、坏死,NSE 可通过损伤的血-

脑积液屏障,到达血液中,致使血液中 NSE 浓度增加,其可对患者神经元损伤程度进行反应<sup>[19]</sup>。在本研究结果显示两组患者在术后 S100 $\beta$ 、NSE 水平均有所增加,但使用右美托咪定的患者上升程度较低,提示右美托咪定在预防神经胶质细胞、神经元损伤中效果显著,可有效保护患者脑组织。

综上所述,右美托咪定应用于颅脑损伤患者手术可有效保持手术过程中血流动力学的稳定,减轻术后氧化应激反应。

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