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控制通气在全麻患儿支气管异物取出术中的应用研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨静脉全麻下小儿支气管异物取出术中控制通气的应用效果。**方法:**选择 2014 年 1 月~2018 年 7 月本院收治的支气管异物患儿 138 例为研究对象,所有患儿均在静脉全麻下行支气管异物取出术,采用随机数字表法将其分为对照组(采用自主呼吸通气,69 例)和观察组(采用控制通气,69 例),比较两组手术时间、麻醉时间、苏醒时间、置镜首次成功率、置镜时间、置镜难易程度、心率、平均动脉压(MAP)、血氧饱和度(SpO₂)及不良反应发生率。**结果:**观察组手术时间、麻醉时间、苏醒时间均短于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组置镜首次成功率高于对照组,置镜难度低于对照组,置镜时间短于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组麻醉后心率、MAP 水平低于对照组,SpO₂ 水平高于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组不良反应发生率均低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**静脉全麻患儿支气管异物取出术中,采用控制通气的方式效果较好,其具有较强的可控性,且安全性高,是一种较理想的手术麻醉方案。

关键词:支气管异物取出术;静脉全麻;自主呼吸;控制通气;小儿

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Application of Controlled Ventilation in Bronchial Foreign Body Removal in Children with General Anesthesia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the application effect of controlled ventilation under intravenous general anesthesia for removal of bronchial foreign bodies in children. **Methods:** 138 children with bronchial foreign bodies who were admitted to our hospital from January 2014 to July 2018 were selected as the subjects, all the children were treated with removal of bronchial foreign bodies under intravenous general anesthesia. They were divided into control group (autonomous breathing ventilation mode, 69 cases) and observation group (controlled ventilation mode, 69 cases) by random number table. The operation time, anesthesia time, waking time, lens placement first success rate, difficult of lens placement, lens placement time, heart rate, mean arterial pressure (MAP), blood oxygen saturation (SpO₂) and the incidence of adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The operation time, anesthesia time and waking time of the observation group were shorter than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). The lens placement first success rate of the observation group was higher than that of the control group, the difficult of lens placement was lower than that of the control group, and the lens placement time was shorter than that of control group ($P<0.05$). After anesthesia, the heart rate and MAP level of the observation group were lower than those of the control group, and the SpO₂ level was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions of the controlled breathing was lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The effect of controlled ventilation is better in children undergoing bronchial foreign body extraction under general anesthesia, it has strong controllability and high safety, which is an ideal surgical anesthesia program.

Key words: Removal of bronchial foreign bodies; Intravenous general anesthesia; Spontaneous breathing; Controlled ventilation; Children

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前言

小儿支气管异物发病突然、病情紧急,是耳鼻喉科常见的危急病症之一,好发于 5 岁以下儿童,尤其是 1~3 岁的小儿^[1,2]。由于异物堵塞和刺激,支气管异物小儿常伴有一定程度的缺

氧、呼吸困难等症状,若不及时救治可能会威胁其生命安全。目前,支气管异物取出术是治疗小儿支气管异物的有效方法,术中麻醉的重点是提供合适的麻醉深度并维持有效的通气与氧合^[3,4]。然而,手术过程中支气管镜占据了呼吸道,呼吸道管理较为困难,既往观点多认为术中可保留自主呼吸,然而保留自主

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呼吸时麻醉深度不易维持,且麻醉作用和手术刺激可能引起呼吸中枢抑制、喉痉挛、咳嗽及屏气等情况,增加了手术的风险^[5,6]。近年来有研究指出^[7],此类手术中可采用肌松剂进行控制通气,并已成功运用于临床。然而,不同的麻醉医师对控制通气的认同不尽相同^[8,9],且学界对其缺乏系统的研究报告。因此本研究探讨控制通气在小儿支气管异物取出术静脉全麻中的应用效果,旨在为临床提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2014年1月~2018年7月在本院行支气管异物取出术的小儿138例为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄8个月至3岁;(2)明确诊断,且证实异物位于一侧支气管;(3)在静脉全麻下行支气管异物取出术;(4)所有患儿均有不同程度的呼吸道梗阻、呼吸困难和缺氧;(5)患儿家属签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)入室前存在低氧血症[血氧饱和度(Oxygen saturation, SpO_2) $\leq 92\%$]者;(2)证实患儿一侧肺不张;(3)无法完成本研究所有检查项目者。将138例患儿采用随机数字表法分为对照组(采用自主呼吸通气,69例)和观察组(采用控制通气,69例)。对照组69例患儿中,年龄8~34个月,平均(18.28 $\pm$ 6.73)个月;男39例,女30例;体重5.2~15.3 kg,平均(8.73 $\pm$ 2.65)kg;异物存留时间 <24 h者27例, ≥ 24 h者42例;异物位置:右支34例,左支30例,主气管5例。观察组69例患儿中,年龄9~36个月,平均(16.73 $\pm$ 5.28)个月;男36例,女33例;体重5.0~15.7 kg,平均(8.16 $\pm$ 2.05)kg;异物存留时间 <24 h者30例, ≥ 24 h者39例;异物位置:右支32例,左支29例,主气管8例。纳入患儿的一般资料比较统计学无差异($P>0.05$)。研究经本院伦理委员会审核批准。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 术前准备及质量控制 所有患儿入院确诊后立即收入病房监护室行心电图监护,给予氧流量5 L/min的面罩吸氧;在不缺氧的情况下,患儿均禁饮4 h,禁食6 h;若患儿出现哭吵、烦躁、不配合吸氧时,则肌肉注射5 mg/kg 苯巴比妥钠注射液(广东邦民制药有限公司,国药准字H44021888,规格1 mL:0.1 g)。入室前不给予抗胆碱药物,入室后给予面罩吸氧,实施心电图监护,开通静脉通路,给予0.02 mg/kg 盐酸戊乙奎醚注射液(成都力思特制药股份有限公司,国药准字H20020606,规格1 mL:1 mg)、0.5 mg/kg 地塞米松(西南药业股份有限公司,国药准字H50021463,规格1 mL:5 mg)静脉推注。所有患儿均由同一组医师完成,手术医师工作经验不少于10年。

1.2.2 麻醉方法 对照组给予患儿面罩吸入七氟烷(上海恒瑞医药有限公司,国药准字H20070172,规格120 mL),浓度为6%~8%,氧流量6 L/min。待麻醉生效(患儿睡着)后,将七氟烷浓度调整至4%~6%,观察患儿自主呼吸动度,当存在呼吸抑制时,则适当降低七氟烷吸入浓度,保留10 min 自主呼吸持续吸入七氟烷,然后依次静脉推注0.1 mg/kg 咪唑安定(江苏恩华药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20031071,规格5 mL:5 mg),2 μ g/kg 注射用盐酸瑞芬太尼(宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,国药准字H20030200,规格按 $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_5$ 计5 mg),采用1%利多卡因于咽喉部及声门下气管粘膜表面麻醉。由专业医师将支气管

镜置入,并将异物取出,术中根据患儿心率、体动、屏气及呛咳等反应的发生情况酌情追加盐酸氯胺酮注射液(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,国药准字H32022820,规格2 mL:0.1 g),每次1.5 mg/kg。观察组患儿依次给予静脉推注咪唑安定、注射用盐酸瑞芬太尼(药品及用法用量同对照组)、丙泊酚乳状注射液(西安力邦制药有限公司,国药准字H20010368,规格10 mL:100 mg)2 mg/kg、苯磺顺阿曲库铵注射液(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,国药准字H20183042,规格5 mL:10 mg)0.2 mg/kg,同时给予面罩加压吸氧,采用手动控制通气,待3 min后置入支气管镜,术中视手术时间、患儿反应等具体情况给予丙泊酚(每次1.5 mg/kg)。取出异物后,支气管镜退出,插入气管导管,连接麻醉机控制通气,待患儿自主呼吸平稳、清醒即可拔管。

1.2.3 术中及术后处理 支气管镜置入后,经支气管镜侧孔连接高频喷射呼吸机,呼吸比1:1.5,频率设置为30~60次/min,驱动压0.6~1.2 kg/cm²。异物取出过程中若患儿 SpO_2 低于85%,则将支气管镜退至气管内,将支气管镜外口堵住,待 SpO_2 恢复 $>95\%$ 则继续手术;若退至气管内,患儿 SpO_2 未有明显改善,则退出支气管镜,给予面罩加压给氧,若手术中反复置入支气管镜 >3 次,术毕可静脉滴注5 mg/kg 氢化可的松(河北天成药业股份有限公司,国药准字H13021683,规格20 mL:0.1 g)。对照组术后面罩辅助呼吸,待患儿清醒、呼吸平稳,不缺氧的情况下 $SpO_2>95\%$ 时送回病房;观察组术后静脉注射新斯的明0.02 mg/kg、阿托品0.2 mg/kg,待患儿清醒、呼吸平稳,不缺氧的情况下 $SpO_2>95\%$ 时送回病房。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 手术情况 比较两组手术时间、麻醉时间、苏醒时间等手术情况指标。

1.3.2 置镜情况 比较两组置镜首次成功率、置镜难易程度、置镜时间。置镜难易程度判断标准为:I级为下颌松弛,支气管镜可轻松置入,无抵抗;II级为下颌较松弛,支气管镜可置入,轻微抵抗;III级为下颌较紧,支气管镜无法置入,患儿憋气抵抗^[10]。

1.3.3 麻醉效果 于麻醉前后比较两组心率、平均动脉压(Mean arterial pressure, MAP)、 SpO_2 水平。

1.3.4 安全性评价 比较两组手术过程中缺氧2 min、体动、屏气、呛咳、喉水肿、支气管痉挛等不良反应情况。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS26.0统计学软件进行分析,计量资料采用($\bar{x}\pm s$)描述,行t检验;计数资料采用(%)描述,行 χ^2 检验;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组手术情况比较

观察组患儿手术时间、麻醉时间、苏醒时间均短于对照组($P<0.05$)。详见表1。

2.2 两组置镜情况比较

观察组置镜首次成功率高于对照组,观察组置镜难易程度I级人数占比高于对照组,II级、III级人数占比低于对照组,观察组置镜时间短于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。详见表2。

2.3 两组麻醉效果比较

麻醉前对照组与观察组心率、MAP、SpO₂ 水平比较差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05); 与麻醉前比较, 麻醉后对照组心率、SpO₂ 水平降低, MAP 升高 (P<0.05); 观察组麻醉后心率降低, 与麻醉前比较差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05), MAP、SpO₂ 水平

麻醉前后比较差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。麻醉后观察组心率、MAP 水平低于对照组, SpO₂ 水平高于对照组 (P<0.05)。详见表 3。

表 1 两组手术情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of operative conditions between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Operation time(min)	Anesthesia time(min)	Waking time(min)
Control group	69	26.58± 7.64	36.78± 2.65	41.72± 13.46
Observation group	69	13.37± 4.26	20.85± 5.73	28.72± 11.67
t		6.179	6.854	6.081
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

表 2 两组置镜情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of lens placement conditions between the two groups

Groups	n	Lens placement first success rate [n(%)]	Difficult of lens placement [n(%)]			Lens placement time (s)
			Level I	Level II	Level III	
Control group	69	56(81.16)	38(55.07)	24(34.78)	7(10.14)	55.37± 13.26
Observation group	69	69(100.00)	66(95.65)	3(4.35)	0(0.00)	36.18± 7.54
χ^2/t		14.352	30.597	20.306	7.374	8.354
P		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 3 两组心率、MAP、SpO₂ 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of heart rate, MAP and SpO₂ levels between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Heart rate (beats /min)		MAP(mmHg)		SpO ₂ (%)	
		Before anesthesia	After anesthesia	Before anesthesia	After anesthesia	Before anesthesia	After anesthesia
Control group	69	134.45± 2.83	126.18± 3.74*	86.17± 9.26	98.47± 7.65*	97.38± 1.62	92.46± 1.98*
Observation group	69	136.18± 4.25	120.69± 3.21*	85.39± 7.54	85.89± 6.14	96.54± 1.83	96.65± 2.14
t		1.346	2.474	0.763	3.752	1.476	4.857
P		0.127	0.021	0.628	0.000	0.112	0.000

Note: compared with before anesthesia, *P<0.05.

2.4 两组不良反应发生率比较

观察组缺氧 2 min、体动、屏气、呛咳、喉水肿、支气管痉挛

等不良反应的发生率均低于对照组 (P<0.05)。详见表 4。

表 4 两组不良反应发生率比较[n(%)]

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

Groups	n	Hypoxia 2 min	Body movement	Hold the breath	Choking cough	Larynx edema	Bronchospasm
Control group	69	18(26.09)	17(24.64)	14(20.29)	10(14.49)	13(18.84)	7(10.14)
Observation group	69	7(10.14)	0(0.00)	1(1.45)	1(1.45)	2(2.90)	1(1.45)
χ^2		5.726	10.675	7.653	6.784	6.278	4.777
P		0.032	0.000	0.009	0.012	0.014	0.029

3 讨论

小儿支气管异物是临床上较为常见的急症,急需行异物取出术,目前临床上通常采用静脉全麻支气管镜异物取出术^[1-13]。

在支气管镜异物取出术中,由于手术与麻醉共用一个气道,给麻醉操作及麻醉中呼吸道管理带来较大的困难。气道异物会引起呛咳、发绀、呼吸困难等气道症状,存在于支气管的异物会严重影响患儿呼吸,且支气管镜异物取出术是一类刺激很强的手

术,术中需要一定深度的麻醉,而麻醉会抑制小儿的呼吸,使低氧进一步加重,所以支气管镜异物取出术中麻醉的重点是维持足够的麻醉深度和保持有效的通气,麻醉医师必须在麻醉深度与有效通气之间寻找到平衡,这是手术成功的关键环节之一^[14,15]。既往,国内此类手术麻醉常采用静脉全麻保留自主呼吸,麻醉药物通常为芬太尼、氯胺酮、咪唑安定、 γ -羟丁酸钠、异丙酚等,但无论何种药物或几种药物组合,药物本身对呼吸中枢的抑制都是无法避免的,且小儿药代参数变异较大,稍有剂量偏差就会产生不良反应^[16]。针对这种情况,有学者提出术中可采用肌松剂控制通气,并证实控制通气可有效改善患儿氧合和肺不张,能有效防止自主呼吸下可能发生的多种不良反应^[17,18]。但也有医师认为,控制通气可能会使异物移位,甚至形成球瓣型堵塞,使情况进一步恶化^[19],因此对控制通气的效果进行系统分析具有重要的临床意义。

本研究显示,观察组患儿手术时间、麻醉时间、苏醒时间均短于对照组,提示在小儿支气管镜异物取出术中,采用控制通气的方式可以减少麻醉时间,加速患儿苏醒,且手术操作简便。分析原因主要在于:控制通气可轻易克服支气管镜置入引起的肺机械阻力,保证了足够的通气量,且在保证通气量的同时可维持一定的麻醉深度以减少手术刺激,提供更理想的手术条件,与既往多数学者的研究一致^[20,21]。本研究结果中,观察组置镜首次成功率高于对照组,置镜时间短于对照组,置镜难易程度优于对照组。分析原因主要在于:控制通气采用了肌松药,患儿喉部肌群处于松弛状态且声门完全开放,大大降低了置镜难度,提高了首次置镜成功率,缩短了置镜所需时间^[22]。Rizvanovic等^[23]、Gündüz等^[24]、陈蕾等^[25]的研究也表明,支气管异物取出术中使用肌松剂能大大降低置镜难度,与本研究基本一致。另外,观察组麻醉后心率、MAP水平低于对照组,SpO₂水平高于对照组,表明控制通气麻醉方案能很好的控制通气,可随时改变呼吸频率和潮气量,保证心率、血压及呼吸频率的稳定性,为手术创造良好的条件。Besch等^[26]、陶礼华等^[27]的研究显示,支气管异物取出术中保留自主呼吸容易发生呼吸暂停、呼吸浅快、呛咳及屏气等呼吸道不良反应,造成呼吸氧合变差。本研究结果中,观察组缺氧2 min、体动、屏气、呛咳、喉水肿、支气管痉挛等不良反应的发生率均低于对照组,其原因可能与麻醉药物刺激、手术刺激、操作复杂及操作时间较长等因素有关^[28,29]。既往研究^[30]证实,手术操作越复杂、手术时间越长,不良反应的发生率可能就越高。本研究虽证实全麻下小儿支气管异物取出术中控制通气具有较好的效果,但本研究属于单中心的研究,且样本含量较小,对研究结果的客观性可能会产生一定的影响,尚需开展多中心的大样本含量的研究进一步证实。

综上所述,静脉全麻小儿支气管异物取出术中,控制通气操作简便、手术时间短,且能保证足够的通气和有效的麻醉深度,安全性高,是一种较理想的手术麻醉方案,值得临床推广应用。

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