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· 临床研究 ·

拔管时机对幼儿七氟醚复合麻醉恢复期躁动的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨拔管时机对幼儿七氟醚复合麻醉恢复期躁动的影响。方法 将择期行腭裂手术的患儿90例, 随机分为3组($n=30$)。常规气管插管后, 七氟醚、丙泊酚、瑞芬太尼静吸复合维持全麻。手术结束前10 min 停止丙泊酚输入, 5 min 停止瑞芬太尼输入, 减小七氟醚吸入浓度至1%。术毕停七氟醚吸入, 将氧流量调至6 L/min。分别于5 min 内(A组)、5~10 min(B组)、10 min 以上(C组)拔除气管导管。记录停七氟醚吸入至苏醒时间, 苏醒后出室时间。3组患儿拔除气管导管时及出手术室时给予躁动评分。结果 3组患儿苏醒时间A组(21.8 ± 2.5)min、B组(21.4 ± 2.1)min、C组(20.9 ± 1.3)min 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。3组患儿出室时间分别是A组(8.1 ± 1.6)min、B组(5.2 ± 2.0)min、C组(2.1 ± 0.7)min, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。拔除气管插管时, A组躁动发生率(26/30)高于B组(16/30)和C组(5/30), 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。B组躁动发生率与C组差异也有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论 复合七氟醚吸入全身麻醉的患儿, 术毕通过适当给予丙泊酚控制呛咳, 延长拔管时间至停止七氟醚吸入10 min 以后, 可有效减少术后躁动的发生, 最佳拔管时间是停止七氟醚吸入后15 min。

【关键词】 全身麻醉; 拔管时机; 七氟醚; 麻醉苏醒; 术后躁动; 幼儿

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Influence of trached extubation time on the emergent agitation during the recovery of sevoflurane combined anesthesia in infants XIA Xuan¹, XU Bo², KANG Wei¹, LEI Lei¹, YAO Linchuan¹, LI Zhengqiang¹, XIN Zhong³.

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the influence of trached extubation time on the emergent agitation during the recovery of sevoflurane combined anesthesia in infants. **Methods** Sevoflurane, propofol and remifentanyl were combined to maintain general anesthesia after intubation. The propofol infusion was stopped 10 minutes before the operation, and the remifentanyl infusion was stopped 5 minutes before the end of the operation. The sevoflurane concentration was reduced to 1%, and the oxygen flow was adjusted to 6 L/min when the sevoflurane inhalation was stopped. Ninety infant patients with cleft palate were randomized into 3 groups ($n=30$): 30 patients in group A were extubated within 5 minutes, 30 patients in group B were extubated between 5 and 10 minutes, and 30 patients in group C were extubated after 10 minutes. A postoperative agitation score was given after extubation and recorded away from the operating room.

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Propofol was administered when agitation occurred. The recovery time after the operation and time away from the operating room were recorded. **Results** The recovery times of group A, group B, and group C were 21.8 ± 2.5 minutes, 21.4 ± 2.1 minutes and 20.9 ± 1.3 minutes, respectively, although the differences were not significant ($P > 0.05$). The times away from the operating room of group A, group B, and group C were 8.1 ± 1.6 minutes, 5.2 ± 2.0 minutes and 2.1 ± 0.7 minutes, respectively, and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). When endotracheal intubation was removed, the incidence of agitation in group A (26/30) was higher than that in group B (16/30) and group C (5/30), and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of agitation in group B was also significantly different from that in group C ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Propofol, which is used to control coughing and prolong the extubation time, can effectively prevent emergent agitation during the recovery period from sevoflurane-based anesthesia in infants. The optimum time of extubation was 15 minutes.

【Key words】 General anesthesia; Optimum time point; Sevoflurane; Anesthesia recovery period; Agitation; Infant

七氟醚血气分配系数低、起效快、苏醒快、麻醉深度易于调控、无刺激性气味、血流动力学平稳,且易于被患儿接受,是一种极为有效且理想的吸入式的全身麻醉药物^[1],但是多项研究表明其恢复期躁动发生率高^[2],与疼痛、年龄、患儿个体差异、药物种类等诸多因素有关,这对于患儿围术期的恢复是极为不利的,严重者还会导致患儿病情的加重。本研究通过延长拔管时间,探讨体内七氟醚残存对患儿麻醉苏醒期躁动的影响,为临床选择最佳拔管时机提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 病例选择

选择行腭裂修复术的患儿90例,ASA分级I~II级,年龄1~3岁,体质量8~18 kg,性别不限。采取随机数字表法,将患儿分为3组($n=30$)。所有纳入本研究的患儿均获得监护人同意并签署麻醉知情同意书。

1.2 麻醉方法

术前常规禁食水。入室后监测血压、心率、血氧饱和度。麻醉诱导方案:依次静推阿托品0.01 mg/kg,芬太尼3 μ g/kg,丙泊酚3~4 mg/kg,罗库溴铵0.6 mg/kg,经口明视下气管插管后麻醉机(Datex-Ohmeda,美国)控制呼吸。参数设置:潮气量8~10 mL/kg,呼吸频率20~25次/min,吸气时间:呼气时间=1:1.5,术中根据 $P_{Et}CO_2$ (正常值35~45 mmHg)和气道压力情况调整潮气量大小。术中输入乳酸钠林格注射液,按常规的4-2-1法则,第1小时内输入总丢失量的1/2,随后1 h补充总丢失量的25%。诱导后静脉持续输注瑞芬太尼0.25~0.5 μ g/

(kg·min),丙泊酚4~12 mg/(kg·min),吸入2%七氟醚,不追加肌松药。术中调节丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼输注速度,使心率、血压维持平稳。手术结束前10 min停止丙泊酚输入,5 min停止瑞芬太尼输入,同时减小七氟醚吸入浓度至1%。术毕停七氟醚吸入,将氧流量调至6 L/min。当麻醉气体监测七氟醚呼出浓度为0后,此时患儿自主呼吸恢复良好,双肺呼吸音正常,呼气末二氧化碳分压为35~45 mmHg,脉搏血氧饱和度>95%。5 min内拔除气管插管为A组,5~10 min组拔除气管插管为B组,10 min以上拔除气管插管为C组。A组患儿在5 min之内出现体动呛咳后立即拔除气管导管;B组患儿5 min内呛咳时给予丙泊酚0.5~1 mg/kg,待患儿呛咳反应消失,如有必要需重复给予丙泊酚^[3],将拔管时间控制在5~10 min内;C组患儿发生呛咳时处理方法同B组,将拔管时间控制在10 min以上。全部患儿术后待完全清醒,生命体征平稳后再送手术室回病房。

1.3 评价指标

记录3组患儿停七氟醚吸入至拔除气管插管的时间,停七氟醚吸入至苏醒时间,苏醒后出室时间。3组患儿拔除气管导管时及出手术室时给予躁动评分。1分:平静睡眠;2分:平静清醒;3分:易怒易激惹、哭喊;4分:难以安慰、无法控制的哭喊;5分:无法平静、体动剧烈、谵妄。若躁动评分 ≥ 4 分,即诊断有术后躁动^[4]。

1.4 统计学分析

观察结果采用SPSS 22.0专业统计软件分析处理,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,3组比较使用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用LSD法, $P < 0.05$ 为差

异有统计学意义。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,重复多次的假设检验,将使第一类错误 α 扩大,需重新规定检验水准,经计算本例中两两比较时检验水准 α 应设为0.017。

2 结果

3组患儿一般资料、手术时间见表1。3组患儿年龄、体质量和手术时间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。研究对象具有可比性。

表1 3组患儿一般情况比较

组别	年龄(月)	体质量(kg)	手术时间(min)
A	22.20 ± 6.718	11.72 ± 1.552	60.60 ± 16.406
B	23.60 ± 7.885	11.97 ± 1.613	57.33 ± 14.665
C	22.80 ± 8.544	11.88 ± 2.046	56.83 ± 13.613
F值	0.246	0.159	0.563
P值	0.782	0.854	0.572

3组患儿停七氟醚吸入至拔除气管插管的时间,停七氟醚吸入至苏醒时间,苏醒后出室时间见表2。拔管时间是本研究人为设置的实验分组方法,通过控制拔管时间来探讨最安全合适的拔管时机。出室时间A、B、C组间比差异具有统计学意义($F = 116.494, P < 0.001$),组间两两比较均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。苏醒时间3组间差异没有统计学意义($F = 1.15, P = 0.321$)。

表2 3组患儿拔管时间、苏醒时间、出室时间的比较

组别	拔管时间	苏醒时间	出室时间
A	3.1 ± 0.8	21.8 ± 2.5	8.1 ± 1.6
B	7.7 ± 1.9	21.4 ± 2.1	5.2 ± 2.0 ¹⁾
C	14.9 ± 2.5	20.9 ± 1.3	2.1 ± 0.7 ¹⁾²⁾
F值	/	1.150	116.494
P值	/	0.321	< 0.001

注 1):vs A组, $P < 0.001$;2):vs B组, $P < 0.001$ 。

3组患儿拔除气管插管时及出手术室时的躁动评分情况见表3。拔除气管插管时,A组躁动发生率(26/30)高于B组(16/30)和C组(5/30)。A组与B组相比差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 7.937, P = 0.005$);A组和C组比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 =$

29.433, $P < 0.001$);B组和C组比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.864, P = 0.003$)。3组患儿苏醒后出手术室时均无躁动,评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表3 3组患儿躁动评分情况

组别	拔管时躁动评分(分)					出室时躁动评分(分)				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
A	0	0	4	14	12	0	16	14	0	0
B	0	3	11	10	6	0	15	15	0	0
C	0	5	20	4	1	0	13	17	0	0

3 讨论

全麻苏醒期躁动是指患儿全麻苏醒期出现的一种可逆的意识与行为分离的精神状态^[5]。表现为无法安抚、易激惹、不合作,典型的会出现哭喊、手脚乱动、语无伦次和定向障碍及类似偏执狂的状态。苏醒期躁动不仅会引起全身炎症反应的激活,通过激活下丘脑垂体肾上腺皮质轴增加皮质醇的分泌,还能引起交感神经系统的兴奋增加肾上腺髓质激素的分泌,造成内分泌系统发生紊乱并引起多种内分泌腺体功能异常,内分泌激素分泌改变,表现为心率加快血压升高,气道压力增高,有效通气不足,血氧分压降低等^[6]。应激还能够激活下丘脑垂体甲状腺轴和肾素血管紧张素醛固酮系统,对血流动力学的稳定造成一定的影响^[7]。已经成为临床麻醉中研究的重点和热点问题。

小儿七氟醚麻醉后躁动的发生率为9%~100%,大多数报导发生率在35%~45%^[8]。国内有报道学龄前儿童发生率为40%^[9],大多数研究认为躁动与学龄前儿童海马和胆碱能系统发育不完全有关^[10],还可能与先天易感性、麻醉时间、苏醒时间、其他合用的药物等有关^[11]。七氟醚引起患儿术后躁动的机制很多,由于苏醒期七氟醚清除过快,导致大脑皮质与皮质下中枢恢复时间不同步,出现局部超敏化,这种超敏化带来的整体感觉异常会影响患者对外界反应和处理能力,在某些不良因素的作用下,中枢神经系统表现出异常兴奋而导致躁动^[12]。

腭裂整复术会造成不同程度的口咽腔黏膜损伤并发生水肿,全麻苏醒期拔管时机不当,严重时危危及生命安全^[13]。本研究旨在观察不同浓度的

七氟醚残留与术后躁动的相关性,降低术后躁动发生率,提高苏醒期的安全性。术中采用丙泊酚、瑞芬太尼及七氟醚静吸复合全麻,手术结束前10 min 停丙泊酚输入,5 min 停瑞芬太尼输入,减少静脉药物对苏醒的影响。七氟醚静吸复合全麻术毕加大氧气流量,冲洗呼吸管路,可有效地排出七氟醚。麻醉气体监测七氟醚呼出浓度为0时,表明呼吸回路没有七氟醚,但此时在患儿体内仍有少量七氟醚残留。B和C组的患儿拔除气管导管前如出现呛咳体动立即静脉给予丙泊酚,丙泊酚主要是作用于神经突触后膜 GABA 受体抑制兴奋的传递,作用时间短起效快从而达到迅速镇静的作用^[14]。本研究结果提示延长拔管时间确实有效。为了减少混杂因素,本研究术后全部采用舒芬太尼 0.1 μg/kg 镇痛,以减少术后疼痛对结果的影响^[15]。国内外多项研究证实加用镇痛和(或)镇静药物,如芬太尼、右美托咪定、咪达唑仑等对术后躁动有一定的缓解作用^[16]。本研究结果显示3组患儿停止七氟醚吸入后苏醒时间(T₂)均为20 min 左右,完全苏醒后出手术室时也均无躁动,提示术毕通气长达20 min 可以排净体内残存的七氟醚,干预拔管时间,3组患儿拔管时躁动评分和出室时间差异有统计学意义,术毕停止七氟醚吸入后5~10 min 拔管(B组)和10 min 之后拔管(C组)躁动发生率明显降低,C组在出室前观察期间情绪最为安静平稳,出室时间也最快,也许与体内七氟醚残存最少有关。综上所述,幼儿七氟醚吸入全身麻醉后,人为延长拔管时间,可有效减少术后躁动的发生,最佳拔管时机是术毕停止吸入七氟醚后15 min。

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