

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.28.012

不同剂量甲强龙对行胸腔镜肺癌根治术患者免疫功能的影响*

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摘要 目的:评价不同剂量甲强龙对行胸腔镜肺癌根治术患者免疫功能的影响。**方法:**选择择期行胸腔镜肺癌根治术患者40例,美国麻醉医师学会(American Society of Anesthesiology,ASA)Ⅱ~Ⅲ级,性别不限,年龄65~85岁,采用随机数字表法分为两组(n=20):甲强龙高剂量组(M组)和甲强龙低剂量组(C组)。在麻醉诱导前30 min,M组静脉注射甲强龙1 mg·kg⁻¹,C组静脉注射甲强龙0.5 mg·kg⁻¹。于诱导前(T0)、术毕(T1)、术后24 h(T2)抽取外周静脉血样,采用流式细胞术测定T淋巴细胞亚群CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平,计算CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值。**结果:**与T0时比较,M组T1和T2时CD3⁺水平显著降低(P<0.05),CD4⁺水平、CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值有所降低,CD8⁺水平有所升高,但是差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);C组T1和T2时CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平以及CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。与C组比较,M组T1和T2时CD3⁺水平降低,T2时CD8⁺水平显著升高(P<0.05)。**结论:**麻醉诱导前30 min静脉注射1 mg·kg⁻¹的甲强龙对行胸腔镜肺癌根治术患者的免疫功能有一定影响,而麻醉诱导前30 min静脉注射0.5 mg·kg⁻¹的甲强龙对患者的免疫功能无明显影响。

关键词:甲强龙;免疫功能;肺癌;胸腔镜**中图分类号:**R734.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)28-5453-04

Effects of Different Doses of Methylprednisolone on the Immune Function of Patients undergoing Radical Resection of Pulmonary Carcinoma Performed via Video-assisted Thoracoscope*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the effects of different doses of methylprednisolone on the immune function of patients undergoing radical resection of pulmonary carcinoma performed via video-assisted thoracoscope. **Methods:** Forty patients of both gender, aged 65-85 yr, American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status II-III, scheduled for radical resection of pulmonary carcinoma performed via video-assisted thoracoscope under general anesthesia were randomly divided into two groups (n = 20 each): high-dose of methylprednisolone group (group M) and low-dose of methylprednisolone (group C). At 30 minutes prior to the induction of anesthesia, methylprednisolone 1 mg·kg⁻¹ was injected intra-venously in group M, and 0.5 mg·kg⁻¹ was injected intra-venously in group C. Before the induction of anesthesia (T0), immediately after surgery (T1), at 24 h after surgery (T2), the venous blood samples were collected to detect the levels of T lymphocyte subsets CD3⁺, CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ (by flow cytometry). CD4⁺/CD8⁺ ratio was calculated. **Results:** Compared with the values at T0, the levels of CD3⁺ was decreased at the time points of T1 and T2 (P<0.05), the levels of CD4⁺, and the ratio of CD4⁺/CD8⁺ were decreased, the level of CD8⁺ was increased, but there was no significant difference compared with the values at T0 in group M (P < 0.05), and no significant change was found in the levels of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and the ratio of CD4⁺/CD8⁺ in group C (P < 0.05). Compared with the group C, the levels of CD3⁺ were decreased at the time points of T1 and T2, and the level of CD8⁺ was increased at the time points of T2 (P < 0.05). **Conclusions:** Methylprednisolone injected intravenously at a dose of 1 mg/kg 30 mins before the induction of anesthesia could exert negative influence on the immune function of patients undergoing radical resection of pulmonary carcinoma performed via video-assisted thoracoscope, while no significant influence occurred when 0.5 mg·kg⁻¹ was given.

Key words: Methylprednisolone; Immunological function; Lung cancer; Thoracoscope**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R734.2 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)28-5453-04

* 基金项目:辽宁省自然科学基金项目(20102282);中国医科大学盛京医院三新项目(2016PS122J)

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(收稿日期:2017-03-28 接受日期:2017-04-20)

前言

肺癌为常见的呼吸系统恶性肿瘤,其发病率为男性肿瘤的首位^[1]。根治性手术切除是早期肺癌患者的最佳治疗方式^[2],但是手术时间较长及手术创伤较大导致肺癌患者免疫功能下降,加之围术期应激反应、全身麻醉期间各种麻醉药物的应用以及术后疼痛均不同程度影响机体的免疫防御功能,增加术后不良反应发生率^[3,4]。肿瘤患者的免疫功能状态虽不能直接反映对肿瘤的攻击力,但与肿瘤的发生发展和患者的预后密切相关^[5]。最大限度地控制围术期应激反应、减轻围术期免疫抑制特别是细胞免疫的抑制对控制术后感染、预防肿瘤扩散和减少术后并发症等具有重要意义。

甲强龙是一种人工合成的糖皮质激素,具有抗炎、抗毒素和抗休克等作用,能改善组织水肿和疼痛,目前广泛用于治疗气管机械性刺激引起的咽喉部并发症^[6]。临幊上肺癌根治术患者插管拔管前常用甲强龙预防拔管后咽部疼痛和喉头水肿等咽喉部并发症的发生,但单次使用不同剂量的甲强龙对老年肺癌根治性手术患者的免疫功能的影响研究还未见相关报道。本研究拟探讨单次应用不同剂量的甲强龙对行肺癌根治术的老年患者的免疫功能的影响,以期为临床合理用药提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究已获本院伦理委员会批准,病人已签署知情同意书。选择择期行胸腔镜肺癌根治术患者40例,性别不限,年龄65~85岁,美国麻醉医师学会(American Society of Anesthesiology, ASA)分级Ⅱ~Ⅲ级,患者入院前未接受任何化疗和放疗等抗肿瘤治疗,无药物过敏史。排除标准:曾使用影响机体免疫系统的药物者,术中有特殊并发症者,围术期有输血治疗的患者。采用随机数字表法将40例患者随机分为甲强龙高剂量组(M组)、甲强龙低剂量组(C组)。

1.2 麻醉方法

术前禁食8 h,禁饮4 h。患者入室后,开放外周静脉通路,

常规监测ECG、NIBP。记录患者的性别、年龄、体重、身高。在麻醉诱导前30 min,M组给予甲强龙1 mg·kg⁻¹,C组给予甲强龙0.5 mg·kg⁻¹静脉滴注。在麻醉诱导前两组均给予右美托咪定配成10 μg/mL浓度,以负荷剂量1 μg/kg于15 min静脉输注,此后以0.5 μg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹的速率持续静脉输注至手术结束前30 min。经充分预充氧后,两组均静脉给予舒芬太尼0.2 μg/kg,丙泊酚2.5 mg/kg,顺式阿曲库铵0.2 mg/kg行麻醉诱导。待患者下颌松弛后由一名工作经验的麻醉医生行支气管插管术,应用纤维支气管镜确认支气管位置正确后,连接麻醉机行机械通气,参数调整为:潮气量7 mL/kg,呼吸频率12次/min,吸呼比1:2,呼吸末正压通气调到零,氧/空气混合(40%/60%)。之后调整分钟通气量维持呼吸末二氧化碳浓度(pressure of end-tidal carbon dioxide,PETCO₂)在35~40 mmHg之间。术中两组均持续吸入七氟醚来进行麻醉维持。术中维持血流动力学稳定,若血压低于基础值25%且持续3 min,则给予麻黄素6 mg静脉注射;若心率低于50次/分,给予阿托品0.3 mg静注,维持术中SpO₂≥98%。术毕前30 min,两组均静脉给予尼松30 mg,雷莫司琼0.005 mg/kg。手术结束时停用麻醉药,待患者意识基本清楚、自主呼吸良好拔除气管导管,送入术后苏醒室。

1.3 观察指标

于诱导前(T0)、术毕(T1)及术后24 h(T2)抽取外周静脉血样,放入抗凝管中混匀。采用流式细胞仪采用测定T淋巴细胞亚群CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺细胞水平,计算CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值。

1.4 统计学分析

用SPSS 16.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组内不同时点的比较采用单因素方差分析,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般资料和术中情况的比较

两组患者的年龄、性别、体重(kg)、手术时间(min)、麻醉时间(min)比较差异均无统计学意义(表1)。

表1 两组患者一般资料和术中情况的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the general characteristics and intraoperative indicators between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Amount (n)	Gender (M/F)	Age (yr)	Weight (kg)	Operation Time (min)	Anesthesia Time (min)
Group M	20	12/8	55± 6.1	60.3± 4.2	107± 13.6	132± 15.2
Group C	20	13/7	57± 5.9	61.9± 5.1	104± 15.5	129± 14.9

2.2 两组不同时间点CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺及CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值的比较

与T0时比较,M组T1和T2时CD3⁺水平显著降低(P<0.05),CD4⁺水平、CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值有所降低,CD8⁺水平有所升高,但是差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);C组T1和T2时CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺水平以及CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。与C组比较,M组T1和T2时CD3⁺水平显著降低,T2时CD8⁺水平明显升高(P<0.05)(表2)。

3 讨论

肺癌目前仍缺乏有效的治疗手段,其总体5年生存仅8%~14%。有研究表明肿瘤的发生可能是肿瘤细胞逃避机体的免疫监视的结果^[7,8],肺癌患者的总T细胞、Th细胞以及NK细胞都有所降低,导致其免疫功能低下^[9],而手术创伤及术后疼痛可使机体的免疫功能进一步削弱,进而导致肿瘤细胞微转移的几率增加^[10],影响预后和转归。因此,采用药物降低患者在围手术

表 2 两组不同时间点 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 及 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比值的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD4⁺/CD8⁺ levels at different time points between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Indexes	groups	T0	T1	T2
CD3 ⁺	M	69.00± 6.29	67.52± 6.65* #	65.10± 6.31* #
	C	67.52± 6.65	66.60± 7.79	65.53± 6.19
CD4 ⁺	M	36.48± 7.81	34.52± 7.64	34.61± 8.41
	C	36.29± 8.11	35.30± 7.89	34.95± 7.15
CD8 ⁺	M	28.75± 6.47	29.87± 6.50	30.68± 6.83 *
	C	28.61± 5.52	27.25± 5.79	27.17± 5.35
CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ (%)	M	2.03± 1.22	1.92± 1.03	1.88± 0.89
	C	1.91± 0.89	1.89± 0.84	1.84± 0.87

Note; * P < 0.05 compared with group C; # P < 0.05 compared with T0.

期的免疫功能抑制程度对肺癌根治术的手术效果及远期预后具有重要意义。

甲强龙是一种人工合成的中效糖皮质激素,是非特异性炎症因子抑制剂,静脉注射后 30 min 达到血浆浓度峰值,生物半衰期为 2.5~4.0 h,作用时间为 36 h,具有抗炎作用强、副作用小等特点。有研究显示甲强龙可以通过抑制炎症细胞的活化、炎症因子的释放及肾上腺素能受体下调^[11]迅速解除气道痉挛改善呼吸道症状,并减轻全身性炎症反应以及应激反应导致的急性状态,有利于患者早期恢复。肾上腺皮质激素围术期应用专家共识指出:原因不明的气道高反应患者可给予甲强龙 20~40 mg^[12]。也有研究表明在手术切皮前静脉注射甲强龙 500 mg 可以通过抑制全身的炎症反应减轻肝叶切除术患者的肝缺血再灌注损伤^[13],但是关于甲强龙的治疗剂量以及其对肺癌患者术后的影响,目前国内外对此研究不足且结论各异。因此,本研究选取在麻醉诱导前 30 min 给予不同剂量的甲强龙观察其对行胸腔镜肺癌根治术患者免疫功能的影响。

CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 和 CD8⁺ 等 T 淋巴细胞亚群是机体细胞免疫功能重要评价指标^[14],CD3⁺ 可反映细胞免疫功能的总体水平。CD4⁺ 在识别外来抗原、介导炎症因子及抗感染等方面具有重要作用;CD8⁺ 具有免疫抑制作用。CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比值保持动态平衡是机体免疫功能稳定的重要原因,CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比值增加,提示细胞免疫功能增强,反之,提示细胞免疫功能降低^[15,16]。大量研究表明^[17~20]围术期患者外周血 CD3⁺ 细胞及 CD4⁺ 细胞含量降低、CD8⁺ 细胞含量增加,其细胞免疫功能收到明显抑制。因此,检测外周血 T 淋巴细胞亚群含量变化可评估患者免疫功能的变化,指导临床治疗。

本研究结果显示与麻醉诱导前(T0)时比较,高剂量甲强龙组术毕(T1)以及术后 24 h(T2)时 CD3⁺ 水平降低,低剂量甲强龙组 T1 和 T2 时 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 水平,以及 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比值差异均无统计学意义,而与 C 组比较,M 组 T1 和 T2 时 CD3⁺ 水平降低,T2 时 CD8⁺ 水平升高,这说明麻醉诱导前 30 min 静脉注射 1 mg·kg⁻¹ 的甲强龙可以对行胸腔镜肺癌根治术患者产生一定的免疫抑制作用,而静脉注射 0.5 mg·kg⁻¹ 的甲强龙其免疫抑制作用不明显。有研究报道术前 2 h 给予甲强龙 5 mg/kg 预处理可以减轻腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后的免疫抑制^[21],

术前给予甲强龙(1~2) mg/kg,1 次/d,静脉滴注 3 d 后停药,可以改善支原体肺炎患儿的免疫功能^[22]。此外,早期大剂量(30 mg/kg)的甲强龙对重症胰腺炎大鼠的免疫功能无影响^[23],其原因可能为甲强龙的给药剂量、给药方式不同,其可能会对机体产生不同的作用效果。

本研究结果显示高剂量甲强龙组术前应用甲强龙 1 mg·kg⁻¹ 仅对 CD3⁺ 水平产生比较明显的影响,而对 CD4⁺ 水平、CD8⁺ 水平以及 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 比值影响不大,可能与本研究术中均常规应用了盐酸右美托咪啶有关。研究表明 α2 受体激动药对围术期患者免疫功能有影响,盐酸右美托咪定是一种高选择性的 α2 肾上腺素受体(AR)激动药^[24,25],具有交感神经抑制作用,抑制围术期的应激反应,右美托咪定减少外科手术应激从而使活化的单核巨噬细胞和淋巴细胞产生的肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)、IL-1、IL-6 等促炎细胞因子减少,减轻机体细胞免疫的抑制状态^[26]。

综上所述,麻醉诱导前 30 min 静脉注射 1 mg·kg⁻¹ 的甲强龙对行胸腔镜肺癌根治术患者的免疫功能有一定影响,而麻醉诱导前 30 min 静脉注射 0.5 mg·kg⁻¹ 的甲强龙对患者的免疫功能无明显影响。

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