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## 诱导前右美托咪定泵注联合髂筋膜阻滞对老年髋部手术患者镇痛效果及术后寒战的影响\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨诱导前右美托咪定泵注联合髂筋膜阻滞对老年髋部手术患者镇痛效果及术后寒战的影响。**方法:**选取我院2019年10月到2023年2月收治的60例髋部手术患者作为研究对象,将其分为观察组与对照组,每组30例。观察组在诱导前15分钟内泵注完20mL含0.5μg/kg右美托咪定的溶液,对照组泵注20mL的生理盐水。在泵注的同时对两组患者采取40mL0.33%罗哌卡因进行髂筋膜阻滞,待阻滞效果满意后进行全身麻醉诱导。对比两组患者术后2 h(T<sub>1</sub>)、术后6 h(T<sub>2</sub>)、术后12 h(T<sub>3</sub>)和术后24 h(T<sub>4</sub>)的VAS评分、Ramsay评分、舒适度评分;术后24 h内寒战发生情况和不良反应发生率。**结果:**观察组患者术后各个观测时间点的VAS评分低于对照组( $P<0.05$ );观察组在T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>时间点的Ramsay评分高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );观察组患者术后各个观测时间点的舒适度评分较对照组高( $P<0.05$ );观察组术后24 h内寒战发生率、寒战持续时间以及单次追加曲马多次数明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ );两组患者心动过缓、低氧血症、低血压的发生率对比无明显差异( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**诱导前右美托咪定泵注联合髂筋膜阻滞可降低髋部手术患者术后疼痛,缓解术后寒战,提高患者舒适度,而未产生明显不良反应。

**关键词:**右美托咪定;髂筋膜阻滞;髋部手术

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## Effect of Dexmedetomidine Pumping Combined with Fascia Iliac Block on Analgesia and Postoperative Chills in Elderly Patients Undergoing Hip Surgery\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of induced dexmedetomidine pumping combined with fascia iliac block on the analgesic effect and postoperative chills in elderly patients undergoing hip surgery. **Methods:** A total of 60 hip surgery patients admitted to our hospital from October 2019 to February 2023 were selected as research subjects, and they were divided into observation group and matched group, with 30 cases in each group. The observation group pumped 20 mL of solution containing 0.5 μg/kg dexmedetomidine within 15 minutes before induction, and the matched group pumped 20 ml of normal saline. At the same time of pumping, 40 mL of 0.33% ropivacaine was taken to the two groups for fascial iliac blockade, and general anesthesia induction was performed after the blocking effect was satisfactory. The VAS score, Ramsay score and comfort score of 2 h (T<sub>1</sub>), 6 h (T<sub>2</sub>), 12 h (T<sub>3</sub>) and 24 h (T<sub>4</sub>) after surgery were compared between the two groups. Occurrence of chills and incidence of adverse reactions within 24 hours after surgery. **Results:** The VAS scores of each observation time point in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ), the Ramsay scores in the observation group at T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> time points were higher than those in the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ), the comfort score of each observation time point in the observation group was higher than that in the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ), the incidence of chills, the duration of chills and the number of single tramadol supplements in the observation group within 24 hours after surgery were lower than those in the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the incidence of hypoxemia and hypotension ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Pre-induction dexmedetomidine pumping combined with fascia iliac block can reduce postoperative pain, relieve postoperative chills, and improve patient comfort in hip surgery patients without obvious adverse effects.

**Key words:** Dexmedetomidine; Fascia iliac block; Hip surgery

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### 前言

髋部骨折和关节疾病多发于老年群体,手术是其主要的治

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疗方式<sup>[1]</sup>。全髋关节置换、人工股骨头置换、股骨近端防旋髓内钉固定术(proximal femoral nail anti-rotation,PFNA)是当前常用的髋部手术方式,能够减轻患者临床症状与疼痛感,恢复髋关节功能<sup>[2,3]</sup>。由于髋部手术患者多为老年群体,老年群体术前合并症多故围术期风险高,而且术后极易发生认知功能障碍。因此,麻醉的选择也是手术成功与否的关键因素<sup>[4]</sup>。髂筋膜阻滞作为髋部手术镇痛与麻醉的常用方式,其效果肯定,操作简单<sup>[5]</sup>。但是临床实践发现,由于麻醉抑制血管收缩,促使局部热量从下肢到外周组织的重新分布,手术中扩髓、冲洗带来热量损耗,易出现寒战与低血压,增加患者耗氧量、导致酸中毒,影响患者预后水平<sup>[6]</sup>。有研究发现<sup>[7]</sup>,右美托咪定可在一定程度上预防术

后寒战发生,但对于老年髋部手术患者的麻醉效果尚无确切定论。因此,为了提升髋部手术患者的麻醉效果,降低寒战发生率,本研究探讨诱导前右美托咪定泵注联合髂筋膜阻滞对老年髋部手术患者镇痛效果及术后寒战的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取我院2019年10月到2023年2月收治的60例髋部手术患者作为研究对象,分为观察组与对照组,每组30例。两组患者一般资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),如表1所示。

表1 一般资料  
Table 1 General information

Groups	n	Gender (male/female)	Age(year)	BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Operation type			ASA	
					Total hip replacement	Half hip replacement	PFNA	II	III
Observation group	30	18/12	70.67±6.87	23.25±1.32	12	8	10	29	1
Matched group	30	16/14	68.12±7.21	23.14±1.43	11	5	14	28	2
t/x <sup>2</sup>	-	0.041	0.720	0.325		1.851		0.056	
P	-	0.839	0.487	0.749		0.762		0.727	

### 1.2 纳排标准

纳入标准:单侧髋部手术患者<sup>[8]</sup>;年龄>60岁;精神状态良好;可配合本研究相关操作并签署同意书。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准。

排除标准:对本研究所用药物过敏;心率<50次/分;血压<90/60 mmHg;低氧血症;存在严重的心脑血管疾病者;合并精神疾病者;有癫痫病史;BMI>30;美国麻醉医师协会分级<sup>[9]</sup>>III级者;合并感染类疾病者。

### 1.3 方法

患者进入手术室后行保温毯保暖,开放静脉通道,在局麻下行动脉穿刺置管,连续监测有创血压、心电图、脉搏氧饱和度等,后持续低流量吸氧。观察组在15分钟内静脉泵注20 mL含0.5 μg/kg右美托咪定的溶液,对照组在15分钟内静脉泵注20 mL生理盐水。输注同时行髂筋膜阻滞,在耻骨结节与髂前上棘连线中外1/3处将5~10 MHz的高频线阵探头垂直放置于腹股沟韧带处,探头中点位于腹股沟韧带上方,待针尖达到髂筋膜间隙位置之后,回抽无血,注入生理盐水,通过超声观察其扩散情况,扩散良好即可注射40 mL 0.33%罗哌卡因。待输注结束并确认阻滞效果满意后行快诱导气管插管全身麻醉。观察组和对照组均顺序静脉注射舒芬太尼0.5 μg/kg,依托咪酯0.3 mg/kg,罗库溴铵0.6 mg/kg,待肌松效果满意后在可视喉镜下行气管插管。麻醉维持应用2%七氟烷吸入直至术闭,0.1 mg/kg·h顺阿曲库铵持续泵注,直到手术结束前30 min,调节瑞芬太尼和间羟胺,将血压维持在基础值20%范围内,PETCO<sub>2</sub>30~40 mmHg,BIS值40~60,所有操作均由2位经验丰富的麻醉医师共同完成。

### 1.4 观察指标

(1)观察并对比两组患者术后2 h(T<sub>1</sub>)、术后6 h(T<sub>2</sub>)、术后12 h(T<sub>3</sub>)和术后24 h(T<sub>4</sub>)的VAS评分、Ramsay镇静评分和舒适度评分。VAS评分评价疼痛程度:使用0至10共11个数字表示疼痛程度,选取1个数字,以表示疼痛程度<sup>[10]</sup>。Ramsay镇静评分:烦躁、不安静为1分;安静合作为2分;嗜睡但可听从指令为3分;睡眠状态,但可唤醒为4分;嗜睡,唤之反应迟钝为5分;深度睡眠状态,呼唤不醒为6分。舒适度评分中4分为非常舒适;3分为舒适;2分为不舒适;1分为非常不舒适。

(2)观察并记录两组患者术后24 h内寒战评级情况、寒战发生率、寒战持续时间、单次追加曲马多次数。其中寒战评级情况应用Wrench寒战分级进行评价,0级,无寒战;1级,竖毛或外周血管收缩,但无肌颤;2级,仅一组肌群肌颤;3级,超过一组以上肌群但非全身的肌颤;4级,全身肌颤。3级和4级可判定为发生寒战。出现寒战后静脉注射1 mg/kg曲马多,若10分钟后寒战未缓解则重复此操作。

(3)观察并记录两组患者术后24 h内出现心动过缓(心率<50 bpm)、低氧血症(血氧饱和度<90%)、低血压(血压<90/60 mmHg)等不良情况。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采取SPSS 23.0分析,计数资料以(n/%)表示,进行 $\chi^2$ 检验;计量资料用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用t检验;以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 VAS评分对比

观察组患者T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>3</sub>和T<sub>4</sub>的VAS评分较对照组低( $P<0.05$ ),如表2所示。

表 2 VAS 评分对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,分)  
Table 2 VAS score comparison( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , divide)

Groups	n	VAS			
		2 h after operation	6 h after operation	12 h after operation	24 h after operation
Observation group	30	3.07± 1.02	2.90± 0.34	2.65± 0.14	1.85± 0.22
Matched group	30	3.68± 1.21	3.27± 0.26	3.13± 0.25	2.51± 0.26
t		2.111	3.455	3.441	10.614
P		0.039	0.001	0.001	0.001

## 2.2 镇静评分与舒适度对比

观察组患者术后各个观测时间点的舒适度评分高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。如表 3 所示。

表 3 镇静评分与舒适度对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,分)  
Table 3 Comparison of comfort and sedation scores ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , points)

Groups	n	Ramsay sedation score				Comfort score			
		T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>
Observation group	30	3.12± 0.53	3.04± 0.47	2.35± 0.16	2.16± 0.23	2.71± 0.52	3.06± 0.27	3.08± 0.17	3.11± 0.25
Matched group	30	2.55± 0.24	2.32± 0.22	2.12± 0.33	2.05± 0.34	2.02± 0.44	2.31± 0.22	2.48± 0.34	2.66± 0.38
t	-	13.242	19.631	0.367	0.977	18.179	12.577	8.851	6.372
P	-	0.001	0.001	0.871	0.331	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

## 2.3 寒战发生情况对比

追加曲马多次数明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )，如表 4 所示。

观察组术后 24 h 内寒战发生率、寒战持续时间以及单次

表 4 寒战发生情况对比  
Table 4 Comparison of occurrence of chills

Groups	n	Shiver rating (0/1/2/3/4)(n)	Occurrence rate of chills(n, %)	Time of shiver(min)	Single addition of tramadol(n)
Observation group	30	21/5/2/1/1	2(6.67%)	11.63± 3.62	3(10.00%)
Matched group	30	10/6/6/5/3	8(26.67%)	17.37± 4.26	12(40.00%)
$\chi^2/t$	-	-	4.320	3.664	7.200
P	-	-	0.038	0.001	0.007

## 2.4 麻醉后寒战与不良情况对比

对比无明显差异( $P>0.05$ )，如表 5 所示。

两组患者心动过缓、低氧血症、低血压等不良情况发生率

表 5 麻醉后不良情况对比(n,%)  
Table 5 Comparison of adverse conditions after anesthesia (n,%)

Groups	n	Adverse reactions			
		Bradycardia	Hypoxemia	Hypotension	Amount to
Observation group	30	2(6.67%)	0(0.00%)	1(3.33%)	3(10.00%)
Matched group	30	0(0.00%)	1(3.33%)	1(3.33%)	2(6.67%)
$\chi^2$	-	-	-	-	0.220
P	-	-	-	-	0.640

## 3 讨论

据统计，虽然髋部手术治疗能够让患者尽早下床活动，减少术后并发症发生率，但是依然有 25%~75% 患者术后 4 个月

到一年会出现日常生活困难现象,难以恢复到术前健康水平<sup>[11]</sup>。因此,对老年患者采取科学的麻醉措施能够在降低患者应激反应的同时,进一步减轻患者术后疼痛感,让患者早期下床活动,促进患者快速康复,降低术后并发症发生率<sup>[12]</sup>。腹股沟韧带下髂筋膜阻滞作为髋部手术常用辅助麻醉方式,能够尽可能同时阻滞闭孔神经、股外侧皮神经和股神经,从而产生更好的麻醉镇痛效果<sup>[13-15]</sup>。另外当前临床麻醉工作中,如何控制手术患者麻醉后由于寒战导致的躁动的发生是当前关注的热门问题。研究发现<sup>[16]</sup>,骨科患者发生寒战会对手术的成功率产生不良影响。当前临床对寒战的预防药物主要包括α2受体激动剂、阿片类药物、曲马多以及中枢兴奋类药物等,但是也为患者带来了低血压、恶心、呕吐等不良反应<sup>[17,18]</sup>。右美托咪定作为α2受体激动剂的一种,具有对抗寒战、焦虑、镇痛和镇静作用,它能够选择性与肾上腺素受体结合,是可乐定的8倍以上,所以预防寒战的效果更加理想<sup>[19]</sup>。因此,本研究针对我院髋部骨折患者采取右美托咪定泵注联合髂筋膜阻滞,希望能够为临床提供参考意见。

本研究结果显示,诱导前右美托咪定泵注联合髂筋膜阻滞可提升患者麻醉效果,与占霖森等<sup>[20]</sup>研究相符。占霖森等研究显示,右美托咪定超前镇痛应用于上肢骨折手术患者麻醉效果显著。这主要是因为,右旋美托咪定可以将靶点作用在患者脊髓上,激动脊髓背角α2受体,抑制去甲肾上腺素的释放,终止疼痛信号传导,进一步减轻患者术中疼痛程度,提升麻醉效果<sup>[21]</sup>。另外有研究显示<sup>[22]</sup>,对股骨颈骨折患者采取超声引导下髂筋膜阻滞配合全身麻醉可改善麻醉效果,与本研究结果相符。究其原因,在超声引导下能够直接辨别药液的扩散和针的行程,提升定位准确性。观察组术后24 h内寒战发生率、寒战持续时间以及单次追加曲马多次数明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。提示诱导前右美托咪定泵注联合髂筋膜阻滞可减少患者寒战发生情况和追加曲马多次数,与赵林等<sup>[23]</sup>研究相符。赵林等研究显示,右美托咪定超前镇痛可改善下肢骨折手术患者血流变力学状态,稳定心率和血压水平,减少术后寒战发生率。这主要是因为,右美托咪定除了具有抗焦虑、镇静等中枢作用之外,还能够通过对外周脊髓α2受体和中枢蓝斑核产生作用,进而展现出中度镇痛效果,减轻患者术后疼痛程度,间接减少寒战情况<sup>[25]</sup>。同时,右美托咪定还能够激活α2肾上腺素受体腺苷环化酶通路,进而改善患者脑组织区域血流灌注情况,继而对神经产生保护作用,降低术后寒战发生率<sup>[26]</sup>;观察组患者T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>3</sub>和T<sub>4</sub>的VAS评分较对照组低( $P<0.05$ )。以往研究中多使用右美托咪定诱导后注射来减轻患者术后疼痛情况,麻醉诱导前的较少。相关文献报道<sup>[27]</sup>,右美托咪定可减轻术后2 h、4 h、6 h、12 h、48 h的疼痛情况,且药效持续性良好。但本研究发现,诱导前使用右美托咪定泵注依然可改善患者术后镇痛效果。另外还有研究显示<sup>[28]</sup>,在区域神经阻滞中,应用右美托咪定进行局部麻醉,更有助于延长区域神经阻滞时间。因此,对患者采取右美托咪定泵注联合髂筋膜阻滞,能够使髂筋膜阻滞持续时间增加,从而提升术后镇痛质量<sup>[29]</sup>;两组患者心动过缓、低氧血症、低血压等不良情况发生率对比无明显差异( $P>0.05$ )。由此证明,右美托咪定的应用安全性高,与李春晖等<sup>[30]</sup>研究相符。

综上所述,诱导前右美托咪定泵注联合髂筋膜阻滞对老年髋部手术患者麻醉效果显著,可减轻术后疼痛程度,降低术后寒战,安全性较高,值得临床应用推广。

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