

- cRNA repertoires and expression patterns in tetrapods [J]. Nature, 2014, 505(7485) : 635 - 640
- 6 Morris KV, Mattick JS. The rise of regulatory RNA [J]. Nature Reviews Genetics, 2014, 15(6) : 423 - 437
- 7 Zhang Y, He Q, Hu Z, et al. Long noncoding RNA LINP1 regulates repair of DNA double - strand breaks in triple - negative breast cancer [J]. Nat Stru Mol Bio, 2016, 23(6) : 522 - 530
- 8 Li H, Li J, Jia S, et al. miR675 upregulates long noncoding RNA H19 through activating EGR1 in human liver cancer [J]. Oncotarget, 2015, 6(31) : 31958 - 31984
- 9 Zhang L, Yang Z, Trottier J, et al. LncRNA MEG3 induces cholestatic liver injury by interaction with PTBP1 to facilitate Shp mRNA decay [J]. Hepatology, 2016. Doi:10.1002/hep.28882
- 10 Hammerle M, Gutschner T, Uckelmann H, et al. Posttranscriptional destabilization of the liver - specific long noncoding RNA HULC by the IGF2 mRNA - binding protein 1 (IGF2BP1) [J]. Hepatology, 2013, 58(5) : 1703 - 1712
- 11 Wang Y, Liu X, Zhang H, et al. Hypoxia - inducible lncRNA - AK058003 promotes gastric cancer metastasis by targeting γ -synuclein [J]. Neoplasia, 2014, 16(12) : 1094 - 1106
- 12 He K, Wang P. Unregulated long non - coding RNA - AK058003 promotes the proliferation, invasion and metastasis of breast cancer by regulating the expression levels of the γ -synuclein gene [J]. Exp Ther Med, 2015, 9(5) : 1727 - 1732
- 13 Cheng S X, Zhang S, Zhang H, et al. Overexpression of synuclein - gamma confers resistance to antimicrotubule drugs against human hepatoma cells [J]. Yao Xue Xue Bao, 2010, 45(6) : 724 - 729
- 14 Huang M, Chen W, Qi F, et al. Long non - coding RNA TUG1 is up - regulated in hepatocellular carcinoma and promotes cell growth and apoptosis by epigenetically silencing of KLF2 [J]. Mol Cancer, 2015, 14(1) : 165
- 15 He L, Tian DA, Li PY, et al. Mouse models of liver cancer: Progress and recommendations [J]. Oncotarget, 2015, 6(27) : 23306 - 23322
- (收稿日期:2016-12-02)
(修回日期:2016-12-28)

右美托咪定联合咽喉部表面麻醉在老年患者左心耳封堵术中的研究

李 涛 夏中元 赵 博 雷少青 刘志刚

摘要 目的 观察右美托咪定联合咽喉部表面麻醉在老年患者经皮左心耳封堵术中的安全性和舒适度。**方法** 选择拟行左心耳封堵术患者 28 例,随机均分为两组,即对照组(S 组, n = 14)和右美托咪定组(M 组, n = 14)。S 组腹股沟局部浸润麻醉,M 组 1% 盐酸丁卡因咽喉表面麻醉 2 次,右美托咪定泵注负荷剂量 0.5 ~ 1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 10min 后改为 0.3 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{h})$ 泵注维持,铺巾后腹股沟局部浸润麻醉。记录患者术前、术中及术后生命体征(MAP、HR、SpO₂)的改变,置入食管超声镜期间恶心、呕吐发生率,并对患者进行 VAS、Ramsay 及 BCS 评分。**结果** S 组患者术中 HR、MAP、恶心、呕吐发生率高于 M 组($P < 0.05$);两组患者术前 VAS、Ramsay 及 BCS 评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),S 组术中与术后 VAS 评分高于 M 组,Ramsay 及 BCS 评分低于 M 组($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 右美托咪定联合咽喉部表面麻醉可以安全用于左心耳封堵术,有效降低患者恶心、呕吐发生率,提高患者舒适度。

关键词 右美托咪定 表面麻醉 咽喉部 经皮左心耳封堵术

中图分类号 R614

文献标识码 A

DOI 10.11969/j.issn.1673-548X.2017.09.014

Effect of Dexmedetomidine Combined with Surface Anesthesia in Elderly Patients of Percutaneous Closure of Left Atrial Appendage Occlusion.

Li Tao, Xia Zhongyuan, Zhao Bo, et al. Department of Anesthesiology, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, Hubei 430060, China

Abstract Objective To observe the effect of dexmedetomidine (Dex) combined with surface anesthesia in elderly patients of percutaneous closure of left atrial appendage occlusion. **Methods** Twenty - eight patients were randomly divided into two groups: group S, group M. Group S were received Local infiltration anesthesia in the groin. Group M were accepted not only surface anesthesia, but also Dex by intravenous and tetracaine for laryngopharynx. We recorded the MAP, HR, SpO₂, the ratio of nausea and vomiting, VAS score,

基金项目:湖北省自然科学基金资助项目(2016CFB167)

作者单位:430060 武汉大学人民医院麻醉科

通讯作者:夏中元,教授、博士,电子信箱:xiazhongyuan2005@aliyun.com

Ramsay score and the BCS score. **Results** HR, MAP and the ratio of nausea and vomiting in group S were higher than that in group M. The VAS, Ramsay and BCS score in group S compared with group M before operation had no significant difference ($P > 0.05$), however, during and after the operation, the VAS in group S was higher, the Ramsay and BCS score were lower than group M ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Dex combined with surface anesthesia can be safely used in the percutaneous closure of left atrial appendage occlusion. It can improve the comfortableness of patients.

Key words Dexmedetomidine; Surface anesthesia; Laryngopharynx; Percutaneous closure of left atrial appendage occlusion

经皮左心耳封堵术通过封堵左心耳预防心房颤动时在左心耳内的血栓形成,从而降低心房颤动患者由血栓栓塞引发的致残或致死的风险,是一种新的预防心房颤动脑卒中的微创治疗方法和选择^[1~3]。该微创治疗方案虽然预期结果较好,但由于患者多为老年患者,耐受力差,麻醉多采用腹股沟局部浸润麻醉或深度镇静。当置入食管超声探头时,患者易出现恶心、呕吐等症状,导致在放置封堵器期间无法满足无体动和生命体征平稳的要求^[4,5]。因此部分患者采用全身麻醉和气管插管术。由于上述两种方法因其各自的不足均无法满足该手术要求的理想状态,尤其是术中和苏醒期间的恶心、呕吐,可导致咽喉部损伤,甚至封堵器脱落等相关并发症。因此探寻一种舒适,安全,有效的方法,对临床工作具有重要的帮助。

右美托咪定是一种新型高选择性 α_2 肾上腺素能受体激动剂,具有中枢性抗交感和抗焦虑作用,能产生近似自然睡眠的镇静作用;同时具有一定的镇痛效果且对呼吸无明显抑制,作为麻醉复合用药和 ICU 气管内插管行呼吸机治疗患者的镇静具有独特优势^[6~8]。为提高患者在左心耳封堵术中的依从性及舒适度,本临床研究拟在监护麻醉下观察右美托咪定联合咽喉表面麻醉应用于左心耳封堵术的有效性、安全性。

资料与方法

1. 临床资料:随机选取 2014 年 6 月~2016 年 6 月在笔者医院拟择期行左心耳封堵术的患者 28 例。患者 ASA II ~ III 级,性别不限,体重 55~80kg,手术入选标准为:①持续性心房颤动,心房颤动发生时间 >3 个月(非风湿性瓣膜病所致);②脑卒中风险高,患者年龄 >65 岁;③非瓣膜性心房颤动脑卒中风险评分系统 CHA2DS2 - VASc 评分 ≥ 2 分;④ HAS - BLED 评分 ≥ 3 分,提示出血风险增高;⑤长期服用氯吡格雷和阿司匹林;⑥有华法林应用禁忌证或无法长期服用华法林。

2. 麻醉方法:患者随机分为两组,即对照组(S 组, $n = 14$)和右美托咪定组(M 组, $n = 14$)。患者入

心导管室后常规连接心电监护仪,两组开放静脉后均静注盐酸戊乙奎醚注射液 1 μg/kg(成都力思特制药股份有限公司,批号:140801)。M 组患者口腔咽喉盐酸丁卡因进行表面麻醉 2 次,右美托咪定(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,批号:15081532)泵注负荷剂量 0.5~1.0 μg/kg 10 min 后改为 0.3 μg/(kg · h) 泵注维持。待患者入睡,唤之睁眼并能进行相关配合操作后,经食管置入超声心动图探头(trans esophageal ecclocardiogrhy, TEE)进行心脏超声监测,定位满意后消毒铺巾,常规作腹股沟局部浸润麻醉。S 组清醒状态下置入超声心动图探头,消毒铺巾后仅作腹股沟局部浸润麻醉;两组随后实施微创左心耳封堵术。

3. 观察指标:(1)患者生命体征:MAP、HR、SpO₂。(2)置入食管超声探头期间恶心、呕吐发生率。(3)采用疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scales, VAS)评估患者疼痛情况:0 为无痛,10 为剧痛;VAS 0~2 分为优,患者完全无疼痛;3~4 分为良,有时轻度疼痛;5~6 分为差,疼痛剧烈;≥7 分为无效;术后镇静评分(Ramsay 镇静评分):1 分为患者焦虑、躁动不安;2 分为患者合作,清醒安静,有定向力;3 分为患者对指令有反应;4 分为患者嗜睡,轻叩眉间反应敏捷;5 分为患者嗜睡,轻叩眉间反应迟钝;6 分为患者深睡,无任何反应,<2 分为镇静不全,2~4 分为镇静满意,5~6 分为镇静过度;BCS (Bruggrmann comfort scale) 舒适评分:0 分为持续疼痛;1 分为安静时无痛、深呼吸或咳嗽时疼痛严重;2 分为平卧安静时无痛、深呼吸或咳嗽时轻微疼痛;3 分为深呼吸时亦无痛;4 分为咳嗽时亦无痛。

4. 统计学方法:采用 SPSS 17.0 统计学软件,计量资料以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,计数资料采用百分比(%)表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. 生命体征变化及预后:两组患者在入室后 MAP、HR、SpO₂ 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);手术过程中 S 组患者术中 HR、MAP 高于 M 组($P <$

0.05)。两组患者术中和术后均无封堵器脱落、心脏压塞和脑梗死临床表现(表1)。

表1 两组患者生命体征的变化($n=14, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别		MAP	HR	SpO ₂	并发症
术前	S组	73 ± 7	82 ± 6	98 ± 2	
	M组	72 ± 6	79 ± 8	97 ± 3	
术中	S组	86 ± 6	98 ± 10	98 ± 1	无
	M组	76 ± 7 *	83 ± 9 *	99 ± 1	无
术后	S组	76 ± 8	86 ± 8	98 ± 2	无
	M组	73 ± 5	81 ± 9	98 ± 1	无

与S组比较, * $P < 0.05$

2. 恶心、呕吐发生率:M组患者置入超声探头时恶心、呕吐发生率为14%,而S组恶心、呕吐发生率为86%,M组恶心、呕吐发生率及呕吐程度明显低于S组($P < 0.01$)。

3. VAS、Ramsay及BCS评分:两组患者术前VAS,Ramsay及BCS评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),S组术中与术后VAS高于M组,Ramsay及BCS评分低于M组($P < 0.05$,表2)。

表2 两组患者VAS、Ramsay、BCS评分的比较($n=14, \bar{x} \pm s$)

评分	组别	术前	术中	术后
VAS	S组	1.1 ± 0.2	5.4 ± 0.6	4.0 ± 0.4
	M组	0.9 ± 0.3	2.7 ± 0.4 *	1.2 ± 0.2 *
Ramsay	S组	2.4 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.4	1.7 ± 0.3
	M组	2.3 ± 0.2	2.4 ± 0.3 *	2.3 ± 0.3 *
BCS	S组	3.8 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.3	2.1 ± 0.2
	M组	3.7 ± 0.3	2.6 ± 0.2 *	3.4 ± 0.2 *

与S组相比较, * $P < 0.05$

讨 论

心房颤动时左心耳收缩力下降,加之左心耳自身的形态特点及其内的肌小梁凹凸不平,使得血流产生漩涡和流速减慢,促使血栓形成。研究表明,非瓣膜性心房颤动患者90%的心房血栓起源于左心耳^[9]。值得重视的是血栓脱落至脑部动脉会导致形成脑栓塞、脑梗死即脑卒中,使患者致残、致死;而作为最常见的持续性心律失常,心房颤动在普通人群中的发生率为0.5%~1.5%,而80岁以上心房颤动发生率高达10%^[10,11]。左心耳封堵术作为目前全球预防心房颤动患者脑卒中治疗新的有效方法,它能有效减少患者的病死率、致残率,同时减少出血的发生^[12,13]。其通过闭合心房颤动患者血栓发生的根源部位——左心耳,从而降低心房颤动患者脑卒中的风险。左心耳封堵术尤其适用于脑卒中风险高、有抗凝治疗禁忌、

出血风险高或不愿意长期服用抗凝药的心房颤动患者,是一种新的微创治疗选择。但接受左心耳封堵术的患者几乎均为老年人,合并症多,耐受力差;同时左心耳封堵术期间需要置入和调整超声食管探头。期间恶心、呕吐发生率高,往往影响封堵器放置的位置以及因为恶心、呕吐等导致应激性高血压等相关病理生理状态,且手术期间存在疼痛不适。因此,一般的腹股沟局部麻醉可以满足股动脉置管的镇痛,但难以达到左心耳封堵所需要的理想条件。本临床研究亦发现,常规情况下,部分患者能耐受左心耳封堵术,但高达60%以上的患者在术中出现明显恶心、呕吐,尤其在实施TEE监测时,90%患者无法耐受而出现明显的恶心、反胃现象,且这种不适感会持续至术后^[14]。

及时观察心室率及循环的变化并维持其稳定是心房颤动患者行左心耳封堵术麻醉的基本原则。右美托咪定(dexmedetomidide, Dex)是一种新型的高选择性 α_2 肾上腺素能受体激动剂,其通过激动突触前膜 α_2 受体、终止疼痛信号转导,发挥镇痛作用;同时可激动突触后膜受体,缓解患者焦虑^[15,16]。其显著的临床优点为右美托咪定因与其他镇静催眠药的作用机制不同,可产生自然非动眼睡眠,在一定剂量范围内机体的唤醒系统功能仍然存在,即镇痛镇静双效合一且为可唤醒自然睡眠状态,尤其适合诸如左心耳封堵术这类微创操作的基本要求。本研究依据照右美托咪定的药理作用特点和左心耳封堵的基本要求,右美托咪定泵注负荷剂量0.5~1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (10min)后,0.3 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{h})$ 泵注维持可以达到较好的镇痛镇静状态,且无呼吸抑制等并发症。

同时为了有效减轻超声食管探头置入、留置和调整导致的恶心、呕吐,笔者采用1%盐酸丁卡因2次口腔咽喉表面麻醉,复合泵注右美托咪定后,患者适度镇静和镇痛状态下,在操作过程中显著减少呕吐的发生率,并明显提升患者舒适度。与全身麻醉下气管插管术相比,右美托咪定联合表面麻醉克服了诱导插管和苏醒拔管的循环波动、呛咳不适^[17,18]。本组实施监护麻醉下,右美托咪定达到适度的镇痛镇静状态和两次咽喉表面麻醉约需要30min,尽管较规范的全身麻醉气管插管术简便,提示在安全监护的前提下,两类操作可提前在准备间实施。

综上所述,在监护麻醉下,右美托咪定复合咽喉部表面麻醉实施简便,应用于左心耳封堵术安全、有效,同时显著提高患者的舒适度,是该类老年患者微创手术的麻醉选择之一。

参考文献

- 1 Kimura T, Takatsuki S, Inagawa K, et al. Anatomical characteristics of the left atrial appendage in cardiogenic stroke with low CHADS2 scores [J]. Heart Rhythm, 2013, 10(6):921–925
 - 2 Camm AJ, Lip GY, De Caterina R, et al. 2012 focused update of the ESC Guidelines for the management of atrial fibrillation: an update of the 2010 ESC Guidelines for the management of atrial fibrillation – developed with the special contribution of the European Heart Rhythm Association [J]. Europace, 2012, 14(10):1385–1413
 - 3 Reddy VY, Doshi SK, Sievert H, et al. Percutaneous left atrial appendage closure for stroke prophylaxis in patients with atrial fibrillation: 2.3-Year Follow-up of the Protect AF (Watchman Left Atrial Appendage System for Embolic Protection in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation) Trial [J]. Circulation, 2013, 127(6):720–729
 - 4 Landmesser U, Holmes DR Jr. Left atrial appendage closure: a percutaneous transcatheter approach for stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation [J]. Eur Heart J, 2012, 33(6):698–704
 - 5 Wolfrum M, Attinger-Toller A, Shakir S, et al. Percutaneous left atrial appendage occlusion: Effect of device positioning on outcome [J]. Catheter Cardiovasc Interv, 2016, 88(4):656–664
 - 6 Lee J, Huh U, Song S, et al. Regional anesthesia with dexmedetomidine infusion: A feasible method for the awake test during carotid endarterectomy [J]. Ann Vasc Dis, 2016, 9(4):295–299
 - 7 Carter R, Richardson A, Santoro J, et al. Is dexmedetomidine more effective than remifentanil for neurologic outcomes in patients undergoing CEA surgery using regional anesthesia? [J]. J Perianesth Nurs, 2014, 29(6):466–474
 - 8 Eremenko AA, Chernova EV. Dexmedetomidine use for intravenous sedation and delirium treatment during early postoperative period in cardio-surgical patients [J]. Anestesiol Reanimatol, 2013, 9–10(5):4–8
 - 9 Ramlawi B, Abu Saleh WK, Edgerton J. The left atrial appendage: target for stroke reduction in atrial fibrillation [J]. Methodist Debakey Cardiovasc J, 2015, 11(2):100–103
 - 10 Ishiyama M, Akaike G, Matsusako M, et al. Severity of pseudofilling defect in the left atrial appendage on cardiac computed tomography is a simple predictor of the degree of left atrial emptying dysfunction in patients with chronic atrial fibrillation [J]. J Comput Assist Tomogr, 2012, 36(4):450–454
 - 11 García-Bolao I, Calvo N, Macias A, et al. Ablation of atrial fibrillation in combination with left atrial appendage occlusion in a single procedure. rationale and technique [J]. J Atr Fibrillation, 2016, 8(5):1346
 - 12 Abelson M. Left atrial appendage closure in patients with atrial fibrillation in whom warfarin is contra-indicated: initial South African experience [J]. Cardiovasc J Afr, 2013, 24(4):107–109
 - 13 Di Biase L, Santangeli P, Anselmino M, et al. Does the left atrial appendage morphology correlate with the risk of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation? Results from a multicenter study [J]. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2012, 60(6):531–538
 - 14 Budts W, Laenens D, Van Calenbergh F, et al. Left atrial appendage occlusion with the amplatzer cardiac plug could improve survival and prevent thrombo-embolic and major bleeding events in atrial fibrillation patients with increased bleeding risk [J]. Acta Cardiol, 2016, 71(2):135–143
 - 15 Nilekani E, Menezes Y, D'souza SA. A study on the efficacy of the addition of low dose dexmedetomidine as an adjuvant to lignocaine in intravenous regional anaesthesia (IVRA) [J]. J Clin Diagn Res, 2016, 10(10):UC01–UC05
 - 16 Mo Y, Zimmermann AE. Role of dexmedetomidine for the prevention and treatment of delirium in intensive care unit patients [J]. Ann Pharmacother, 2013, 47(6):869–876
 - 17 于带弟, 徐道妙. 右美托咪啶辅助颈丛神经阻滞在甲状腺手术中的应用 [J]. 医学研究杂志, 2011, 40(7):136–139
 - 18 Sardesai SP, Patil KN, Sarkar A. Comparison of clonidine and dexmedetomidine as adjuncts to intravenous regional anaesthesia [J]. Indian J Anaesth, 2015, 59(11):733–738
- (收稿日期:2017-01-02)
(修回日期:2017-01-02)

儿童股骨头坏死对颈干角影响的X线观察

何家维 陈伟 杨丽丽 郭安娜 李清萍

摘要 目的 探讨儿童股骨头坏死后对颈干角发育的影响。**方法** 在52例单侧股骨头坏死的儿童骨盆X线平片上,进行颈干角的测量(包括患侧和健侧),并按照年龄及病情进行分组比较。**结果** 52例股骨头坏死均为单侧发病,其中右侧20例,左侧32例,按照Catterall标准:I、II型分别有7例和16例(A组),III、IV型分别有21例和8例(B组)。颈干角患侧 $148.9^\circ \pm 13.3^\circ$,健侧 $156.1^\circ \pm 10.2^\circ$,健患两侧比较差异有统计学意义(P 均 <0.01);A组颈干角患侧较健侧小 $6.2^\circ \pm 2.3^\circ$,B组颈干角

基金项目:浙江省医药卫生科学的研究项目(2013KYB174);浙江省温州市科技计划项目(Y20160470)

作者单位:325000 温州医科大学附属第二医院、育英儿童医院

通讯作者:何家维,电子信箱:hejw505@163.com