

# 超声引导下腰骶丛神经阻滞联合全身麻醉 在老年髋关节置换术中的应用

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**摘要:** **目的** 分析老年髋关节置换术患者行超声引导下腰骶丛神经阻滞(UGLPB)联合全身麻醉的效果。**方法** 选择2019年2月至2021年1月在南充市中心医院进行髋关节置换术的老年高龄患者84例进行研究,随机分为两组,各42例。对照组行全身麻醉,观察组在此基础上加以UGLPB。比较两组患者应激反应指标、血流动力学参数、脑损伤指标及不良反应。**结果** 观察组舒芬太尼用量[(15.03±4.18)ml vs (31.95±7.82)ml]少于对照组,观察组术后拔管时间[(17.11±1.82)min vs (14.29±2.85)min]及排气时间[(13.54±2.63)h vs (21.06±3.57)h]均短于对照组( $P<0.01$ )。术后两组患者血糖、C反应蛋白水平均高于术前,但观察组均低于对照组( $P<0.01$ )。两组患者平均动脉压、心率比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ )。术后两组患者S100 $\beta$ 、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)水平均高于术前,但观察组均低于对照组( $P<0.01$ )。对照组围术期共出现不良反应3例(7.14%),观察组2例(4.76%),差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论** UGLPB联合全身麻醉较单独使用全身麻醉可减少高龄髋关节置换术患者舒芬太尼用量,缩短拔管时间及排气时间,减小患者血流动力学参数、应激指标及脑损伤指标的波动,安全性较好。

**关键词:** 超声引导; 腰骶神经丛阻滞; 全身麻醉; 高龄; 髋关节置换术; 舒芬太尼; 应激反应; 血流动力学  
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## Ultrasound-guided lumbosacral plexus block combined with general anesthesia in elderly hip arthroplasty

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**Abstract: Objective** To explore the effect of ultrasound-guided lumbosacral plexus block (UGLPB) combined with general anesthesia in elderly patients with hip arthroplasty. **Methods** A total of 84 elderly patients who underwent hip arthroplasty in Nanchong Central Hospital from February 2019 to January 2021 were selected and divided into control group ( $n=42$ , with general anesthesia) and observation group ( $n=42$ , with UGLPB and general anesthesia) randomly. The general operation conditions, stress reaction indexes, hemodynamic parameters, brain injury indexes and adverse reactions were compared between two groups. **Results** In observation group, the dosage of sufentanil was significantly less than that in control group [(15.03±4.18)ml vs (31.95±7.82)ml], and the postoperative extubation time [(17.11±1.82)min vs (14.29±2.85)min] and exhaust time [(13.54±2.63)h vs (21.06±3.57)h] were shorter than those in control group ( $P<0.01$ ). The levels of blood glucose and C-reactive protein after operation were significantly higher than those before operation in two groups, however, they were statistically lower in observation group than those in control group ( $P<0.01$ ). There were significant differences in mean arterial pressure and heart rate between two groups ( $P<0.01$ ). After operation, the levels of S100 $\beta$  and neuron-specific enolase (NSE) were significantly higher than those before operation in two groups, but they were lower in observation group than those in control group ( $P<0.01$ ). There

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were 3 cases (7.14%) showing adverse reactions in control group and 2 cases (4.76%) in observation group, without significant difference in it ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Compared with general anesthesia alone, UGLPB combined with general anesthesia can reduce the dosage of sufentanil and the fluctuation of hemodynamic parameters, stress reaction indexes and brain injury indexes and shorten the extubation time and exhaust time with good safety in elderly patients receiving hip arthroplasty.

**Keywords:** Ultrasound guidance; Lumbosacral plexus block; General anesthesia; Elderly; Hip arthroplasty; Sufentanil; Stress reaction; Hemodynamics

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髋关节置换术(total hip arthroplasty, THA)常用于股骨颈骨折、类风湿性关节炎等终末期髋关节疾病治疗,患者以老年人为主<sup>[1-2]</sup>。老年人手术耐受性多较差,同时此类患者高血压、糖尿病、冠心病等基础疾病的发病率较高,术后易出现多种并发症,因此需要给予一定的镇静、镇痛处理<sup>[3]</sup>。全身麻醉因具有确切的镇静、镇痛效果而常用于THA,但该麻醉方式可对机体的呼吸等系统产生不利影响<sup>[4]</sup>。超声引导下腰骶丛神经阻滞(ultrasound-guided lumbosacral plexus block, UGLPB)可在减少循环抑制及术后疼痛缓解方面有明显优势,有利于术后早期康复训练<sup>[5-7]</sup>。目前关于UGLPB联合全身麻醉应用于高龄THA的研究虽有报道,但多以临床观察为主,本研究旨在通过分析该麻醉方式对患者应激反应指标、血流动力学参数及脑损伤指标的影响,以进一步证实该麻醉方法对高龄THA的效果,为其临床应用提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选择2019年2月至2021年1月在南充市中心医院行THA的老年高龄患者84例进行研究。纳入标准:(1)年龄在70岁及以上;(2)具备手术指征,择期行THA;(3)美国麻醉师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)<sup>[8]</sup>分级I~II级;(4)可配合治疗;(5)患者知情并同意参与研究。排除标准:(1)外周神经疾病的患者;(2)药物依赖者;(3)对本研究拟使用药物过敏者;(4)合并颅脑损伤的患者;(5)感染及肿瘤患者。按随机数字表法分为各42例的两组。其中对照组男25例,女17例;年龄72~83(76.19±5.88)岁;ASA评级I级26例,II级16例;BMI 18.25~25.73(20.16±3.88)。观察组男23例,女19例;年龄71~85(75.93±6.04)岁;ASA评级I级27例,II级15例;BMI 18.19~25.88(20.47±3.91)。两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。本研究获得医院伦理委员会批准(2019094)。

**1.2 方法** 两组均常规禁食禁饮,入室后开放静脉通道并常规进行生命指标监测。对照组行全身麻醉,依次给予依托咪酯脂肪乳注射液0.3 mg/kg;枸橼酸舒芬太尼注射液0.4 μg/kg;注射用顺苯磺酸阿曲库铵0.15 mg/kg,进行麻醉诱导,成功后行气管插管,连接麻醉机进行机械通气。以微量泵泵注丙泊酚4~8 mg/(kg·h);注射用盐酸瑞芬太尼0.1~0.2 μg/(kg·min);注射用顺苯磺酸阿曲库铵0.1~0.15 mg/(kg·min),使脑电双频谱指数维持在45~55,视患者病情可适当给予舒芬太尼。观察组以德国DWL公司的MDX TCD-7型便携式超声仪行UGLPB,患者侧卧,患侧肢体在上,在超声引导下于腰丛(L<sub>3</sub>~L<sub>4</sub>)神经注入0.5%罗哌卡因注射液20 ml,同时在骶丛神经注入0.5%的甲磺酸罗哌卡因注射液15 ml,阻滞成功后全身麻醉,方法同对照组。

**1.3 评价指标** 比较两组患者手术一般情况、应激反应指标、血流动力学参数、脑损伤指标及不良反应发生情况。(1)手术一般情况:比较两组患者舒芬太尼用量、术后拔管时间、排气时间。(2)应激反应指标、脑损伤指标:在术前1 h及术后24 h,抽取肘静脉血5 ml,以3 000 r/min转速(离心半径15 cm),离心15 min分离血清后以日立公司生产的5600型全自动生化分析仪对患者应激反应指标[血糖、C反应蛋白(CRP)]及脑损伤指标[S100β、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)]进行检测。(3)血流动力学参数:记录并比较两组术前5 min(T<sub>0</sub>)、切片时(T<sub>1</sub>)、假体植入时(T<sub>2</sub>)及切口缝合时(T<sub>3</sub>)的平均动脉压、心率。(4)记录两组不良反应发生情况。

**1.4 统计学方法** 采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较行独立样本 $t$ 检验,组内比较行配对 $t$ 检验;计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示,行 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 两组患者手术一般情况比较** 观察组舒芬太尼用量少于对照组,观察组术后拔管时间及排气时间均

短于对照组( $P<0.01$ )。见表1。

2.2 两组患者应激反应指标比较 术前两组患者血糖、CRP 比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。术后两组患者血糖、CRP 水平均高于术前,但观察组均低于对照组( $P<0.01$ )。见表2。

2.3 两组患者血流动力学参数比较 各时间点平均动脉压、心率差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ );在不考虑测量时间的情况下,两组平均动脉压及心率差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ );平均动脉压、心率的时间点间及组间存在交互作用,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ )。见表3。

2.4 两组患者脑损伤指标比较 术前两组患者S100 $\beta$ 、NSE 水平差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),术后两组患者S100 $\beta$ 、NSE 水平均高于术前,但观察组均低于对照组( $P<0.01$ )。见表4。

表1 两组患者手术一般情况比较 ( $n=42, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab. 1 Comparison of general surgery in the two groups ( $n=42, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	舒芬太尼用量(ml)	术后拔管时间(min)	排气时间(h)
对照组	31.95 $\pm$ 7.82	14.29 $\pm$ 2.85	21.06 $\pm$ 3.57
观察组	15.03 $\pm$ 4.18	7.11 $\pm$ 1.82	13.54 $\pm$ 2.63
<i>t</i> 值	12.366	13.760	10.991
<i>P</i> 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表2 两组患者应激反应指标比较 ( $n=42, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab. 2 Comparison of stress reaction indexes between the two groups ( $n=42, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	血糖(nmol/L)		CRP(mg/L)	
	术前	术后	术前	术后
对照组	5.12 $\pm$ 0.53	6.97 $\pm$ 1.27 <sup>a</sup>	14.35 $\pm$ 3.47	112.06 $\pm$ 32.15 <sup>a</sup>
观察组	5.09 $\pm$ 0.65	6.11 $\pm$ 0.93 <sup>a</sup>	14.21 $\pm$ 2.83	72.39 $\pm$ 21.09 <sup>a</sup>
<i>t</i> 值	0.232	3.541	0.203	6.686
<i>P</i> 值	0.817	<0.001	0.840	<0.001

注:与术前比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.01$ 。

表3 两组患者血流动力学参数比较 ( $n=42, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab. 3 Comparison of the hemodynamic parameters between the two groups ( $n=42, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	平均动脉压(mm Hg)				心率(次/min)			
	T0	T1	T2	T3	T0	T1	T2	T3
对照组	107.25 $\pm$ 9.33	101.72 $\pm$ 8.53	97.05 $\pm$ 11.04	92.18 $\pm$ 12.77	83.02 $\pm$ 10.17	80.13 $\pm$ 9.64	76.18 $\pm$ 10.27	73.14 $\pm$ 9.63
观察组	108.06 $\pm$ 9.64	106.85 $\pm$ 9.22	105.83 $\pm$ 11.02	105.15 $\pm$ 9.42	83.85 $\pm$ 10.54	83.11 $\pm$ 8.95	82.07 $\pm$ 8.93	81.95 $\pm$ 10.64
<i>F</i> <sub>时间</sub> / <i>P</i> <sub>时间</sub>	193.054/ $<0.001$				48.331/ $<0.001$			
<i>F</i> <sub>组间</sub> / <i>P</i> <sub>组间</sub>	52.198/ $<0.001$				12.415/ $<0.001$			
<i>F</i> <sub>交互</sub> / <i>P</i> <sub>交互</sub>	23.925/ $<0.001$				7.904/ $<0.001$			

表4 两组患者脑损伤指标比较 ( $n=42, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab. 4 Comparison of brain injury indexes between the two groups ( $n=42, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	S100 $\beta$ (ng/ml)		NSE(ng/ml)	
	术前	术后	术前	术后
对照组	0.27 $\pm$ 0.07	0.77 $\pm$ 0.17 <sup>a</sup>	5.83 $\pm$ 1.37	18.96 $\pm$ 3.61 <sup>a</sup>
观察组	0.25 $\pm$ 0.04	0.54 $\pm$ 0.13 <sup>a</sup>	5.79 $\pm$ 1.29	14.18 $\pm$ 3.04 <sup>a</sup>
<i>t</i> 值	1.608	6.965	0.138	6.564
<i>P</i> 值	0.112	<0.001	0.891	<0.001

注:与术前比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.01$ 。

2.5 两组患者不良反应发生情况比较 对照组围术期共出现3例(7.14%)不良反应,恶心呕吐1例,呼吸抑制1例,心动过缓1例;观察组共出现2例(4.76%)不良反应,恶心呕吐1例,心动过缓1例,两组差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

### 3 讨论

THA 为临床常用术式,主要通过植入物或假体以替代髋关节,以期能缓解疼痛并改善活动度,促进患者肢体功能的恢复<sup>[8]</sup>。THA 患者多为老年人,此类人群机体功能减退且常合并有多种慢性、全身性基础疾病,因而对于手术与麻醉的耐受性均较差,手术

操作及麻醉药物不仅可引起机体应激反应,造成血流动力学参数的波动,还可对患者的认知功能造成一定影响<sup>[9-11]</sup>。但研究证实,在全身麻醉下进行THA 具有镇痛不足、血流动力学参数波动大等不足<sup>[12]</sup>。近年来UGLPB 在临床麻醉实践中的应用逐渐增加,研究发现腰丛及骶丛神经阻滞可在术中起到良好的镇痛作用且对血流动力学参数影响更小<sup>[13-14]</sup>。目前关于UGLPB 联合应用于高龄THA 的研究虽有报道,但就该麻醉方法对患者应激反应指标、血流动力学参数及脑损伤指标影响的研究较少,因此本研究分析UGLPB 联合麻醉对上述指标的影响,以期为该麻醉方式的临床应用提供参考。

本研究结果显示,观察组舒芬太尼用量少于对照组,观察组术后拔管时间及排气时间均短于对照组,这主要与观察组在超声引导下对周围神经进行直接阻滞,不仅方便对穿刺针移动情况的观察,提高穿刺准确性,还有助于了解局部麻醉药物扩散,提高神经阻滞的镇痛效果,减少术中舒芬太尼等阿片类药物的使用量,缓解术后早期疼痛并降低阿片类药物使用所引起的呼吸抑制等并发症发生风险,缩短拔管时间<sup>[15-16]</sup>。同时早期镇痛效果增强可提高早期锻炼率

而促进患者康复<sup>[17]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,术后两组患者血糖、CRP水平均高于术前,但观察组均低于对照组且各时间点平均动脉压、心率的主效应差异有统计学意义;在不考虑测量时间的情况下,两组平均动脉压及心率的主效应差异有统计学意义;平均动脉压、心率的时间点间及组间存在交互作用,差异有统计学意义,提示观察组所引起的应激反应更小、对机体血流动力学参数影响更小,这可能与观察组对腰骶丛神经进行阻滞,可阻断其刺激信号的传送,使应激反应降低而维持血流动力学参数的稳定<sup>[18]</sup>。高龄THA患者术后可能存在大量的隐性失血,加上术前的禁食、禁饮,全麻过程及术后有效血流量不足均可导致患者出现血压下降而引起大脑低灌注,严重者可引起脑组织缺血、缺氧性损伤<sup>[5,19]</sup>。S100 $\beta$ 及NSE均为临床常用的脑损伤指标,在正常人体内含量较低,当出现缺血缺氧性脑损伤后其可大量释放并通过血脑屏障进入循环。本研究结果显示,术后两组患者S100 $\beta$ 、NSE水平均高于术前,且观察组均低于对照组,这可能与观察组引入神经阻滞后可有效减少舒芬太尼等阿片类药物的使用,减少上述药物对机体循环、呼吸系统影响的风险,另外神经阻滞还可提高镇痛作用,降低血流动力学参数的波动、稳定血压,减少脑组织的缺血缺氧损伤<sup>[20]</sup>。

综上所述,UGLPB联合全麻较单独使用全麻可减少高龄THA患者舒芬太尼用量,缩短拔管时间及排气时间,减小患者血流动力学参数、应激指标及脑损伤指标的波动。

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