

# 超声引导髂筋膜神经阻滞复合全身麻醉在 小儿先天性髋关节脱位术中的应用

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**摘要:** **目的** 探究超声引导髂筋膜神经阻滞复合全身麻醉在小儿先天性髋关节脱位术中的应用效果。**方法** 选取2019年3月至2021年3月在新汶中心医院进行小儿先天性髋关节脱位手术的患儿60例,随机分为全麻组(30例)和复合麻醉组(30例)。其中全麻组患者行全身麻醉,复合麻醉组患者行超声引导下髂筋膜神经阻滞复合全身麻醉。比较两组患儿不同时间点心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)水平,麻醉恢复及麻醉维持情况(手术时间、恢复室停留时间、气管拔管时间、芬太尼、异丙酚用量)、镇痛效果和并发症发生情况。**结果** 全麻组内收肌切断时(T1)、股骨上端旋转截骨时(T2)、髋臼截骨时(T3)时HR、MAP水平均高于全麻诱导后(T0)( $P<0.05$ ),复合麻醉组T3时HR、MAP水平均明显高于T0时( $P<0.05$ );且T1、T2、T3各时点复合麻醉组HR、MAP水平均明显低于全麻组( $P<0.05$ )。复合麻醉组患者手术时间、恢复室停留时间、气管拔管时间、芬太尼、异丙酚用量均低于全麻组( $P<0.01$ )。复合麻醉组患者术后6h、12h、24hVAS评分均明显低于全麻组( $P<0.05$ )。两组患者并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论** 超声引导髂筋膜神经阻滞复合全麻在小儿先天性髋关节脱位术中可有效镇痛,术中生命体征较为平稳,且可有效减少麻醉药物用量,缩短术后恢复时间。

**关键词:** 先天性髋关节脱位术, 小儿; 全身麻醉; 超声引导髂筋膜神经阻滞

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## Ultrasound-guided fascia iliac nerve block combined with general anesthesia in operation for children with congenital dislocation of the hip

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**Abstract: Objective** To explore the effect of ultrasound-guided fascia iliac nerve block combined with general anesthesia in operation for children with congenital dislocation of the hip. **Methods** A total of 60 children with congenital dislocation of the hip were selected and randomly divided into general anesthesia group ( $n=30$ ) and fascia iliac nerve block combined anesthesia group (combined anesthesia group,  $n=30$ ). The heart rate (HR) and mean arterial pressure (MAP) at different time points, operation time, staying time in recovery room and time of tracheal extubation, dosages of fentanyl and propofol, the analgesic effect and the occurrence of complications were compared between two groups. **Results** In general anesthesia group, HR and MAP at the time of adductor cut (T1), upper femoral rotation osteotomy (T2) and acetabular osteotomy (T3) were significantly higher than those after general anesthesia induction (T0) ( $P<0.05$ ). In combined anesthesia group, HR and MAP at T3 were significantly higher than those at T0 ( $P<0.05$ ). HR and MAP in combined anesthesia group were significantly lower than those in general anesthesia group at T1, T2, and T3 ( $P<0.05$ ). The operation time, staying time in the recovery room, the time of tracheal extubation and the dosages of fentanyl and propofol in combined anesthesia group were significantly lower than those in general anesthesia group ( $P<0.01$ ). VAS scores of patients in combined anesthesia group at 6-, 12- and 24-h after operation were significantly lower than those in general anesthesia group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant

difference in the incidence of complications between two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion** In the operation for children with congenital dislocation of the hip, ultrasound-guided iliac fascia nerve block combined with general anesthesia can effectively relieve pain during operation, with stable vital signs, reduce the amount of anesthetics and shorten the postoperative recovery time.

**Keywords:** Operation for congenital dislocation of the hip, children; General anesthesia; Ultrasound-guided iliac fascia nerve block

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先天性髋关节脱位为小儿常见的骨科疾病,女性儿童较为多见<sup>[1-2]</sup>。闭合复位失败者常需行截骨矫形手术,主要包括单髋人字石膏固定、自体髂骨移植、髋关节切开复位等,常累及骨骼组织、骨膜及肌肉软组织等,疼痛较为剧烈<sup>[2]</sup>。作为全身麻醉的补充及辅助,外周神经阻滞不仅麻醉效果明确,还可减少全麻药物用量,使术后恢复时间缩短,降低由全麻引起的并发症发生率<sup>[3-4]</sup>。目前,髂筋膜阻滞已在成人髋关节置换术中广泛应用,下肢外周神经阻滞效果较好<sup>[5-6]</sup>。但是将其用于小儿先天性髋关节脱位术中的研究相对较少。本研究对小儿先天性髋关节脱位术中应用超声引导下髂筋膜神经阻滞复合全麻并分析其作用。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选取2019年3月至2021年3月在新汶中心医院进行小儿先天性髋关节脱位手术的患儿60例,随机分为全麻组(30例)和复合麻醉组(30例)。其中全麻组患者年龄2~8(4.56±1.31)岁;男10例,女20例;身高70~131(105.23±6.78)cm;体重10~25(16.67±2.58)kg。复合麻醉组患者年龄2~7(4.42±1.25)岁;男8例,女22例;身高68~126(104.12±6.53)cm;体重10~23(16.21±2.49)kg。两组患者基本资料比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。纳入标准:(1)所有患者均符合《骨科疾病诊断标准》<sup>[7]</sup>中小儿先天性髋关节脱位相关诊断标准;(2)美国麻醉医师协会分级为1~2级患者;(3)患者家属均自愿签署知情同意书;(4)所有患者均适宜本研究麻醉方式。排除标准:(1)存在神经肌肉系统疾病患者;(2)合并凝血异常、肝肾功能障碍、呼吸系统及心血管疾病患者;(3)存在局部麻醉药过敏史患者。本研究经伦理委员会批准。

**1.2 方法** 术前,所有患者均常规禁食水,术前30 min给予0.01 mg/kg阿托品、0.5 mg/kg非那根、1.0 mg/kg杜冷丁肌肉注射,进入手术室前根据患者情况,选择5.0 mg/kg氯胺酮肌注行基础麻醉。进入手术室后,为患者开放静脉通路,持续监测患者血氧

饱和度、脉搏、无创血压及心电图等。所有患者均给予呼吸肌控制通气、气管内插管、全身麻醉。以3.0 mg/kg异丙酚、0.1 mg/kg维库溴铵、2.0 μg/kg芬太尼、0.08 mg/kg咪达唑仑为诱导药物。行全麻诱导后,复合麻醉组患者行Dalens法髂筋膜间隙阻滞,操作方法:患者下肢伸直,取仰卧位,超声探头置于腹股沟韧带中点处于腹股沟韧带平行,在该区域扫查并找到髂筋膜间隙,消毒穿刺点后以针尖穿过髂筋膜(平面进针方法),回抽无血将1 ml/kg 0.3%罗哌卡因注入。术中使用静息复合麻醉维持,将患者心率及无创血压控制在基础值20%上下浮动。静脉持续泵注芬太尼、异丙酚混合剂(将100 μg芬太尼加入500 mg异丙酚中),初始剂量为5 mg/(kg·h);七氟醚呼气末最低肺泡有效浓度(MAC)为0.8%~1.0%,氧气、一氧化二氮按照1:1吸入,根据患者手术进程及生命体征增减用量。若患者肌张力过大或自主呼吸恢复可追加维库溴铵,每次0.03 mg/kg。手术后,将患者送入麻醉恢复室,恢复自主呼吸后,对疼痛或语言有刺激反应,脉氧饱和度超过95%,呼吸频率低于30次/min,潮气量超过7 ml/kg时可将气管导管拔除。若患者全麻苏醒评分至少为4分、生命体征平稳即可离开恢复室,将其转入普通病房。

**1.3 观察指标** (1)不同时点心率(HR)、平均动脉压(MAP)水平,分别于全麻诱导后(T0)、内收肌切断时(T1)、股骨上端旋转截骨时(T2)、髋臼截骨时(T3)检测患者HR、MAP水平。(2)麻醉恢复及麻醉维持情况,记录并对比两组患者手术时间、恢复室停留时间、气管拔管时间、芬太尼、异丙酚用量。(3)镇痛效果,分别于术前和术后6 h、12 h、24 h以视觉模拟评分法(VAS)评估镇痛效果,共0~10分,分值越高表示疼痛越严重。(4)并发症发生情况,记录并对比两组患者神经损伤、局麻药中毒、尿潴留、恶心呕吐及呼吸抑制等并发症发生情况。

**1.4 统计学方法** 使用SPSS 22.0软件处理数据。计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用 $t$ 检验;计数资料用例(%)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 不同时点 HR、MAP 水平 全麻组 T1、T2、T3 时 HR、MAP 水平均高于 T0 时 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 复合麻醉组 T3 时 HR、MAP 水平均明显高于 T0 时 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 且 T1、T2、T3 各时点复合麻醉组 HR、MAP 水平均明显低于全麻组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 1。

2.2 麻醉恢复及麻醉维持情况 复合麻醉组患者手术时间、恢复室停留时间、气管拔管时间、芬太尼、异

丙酚用量均低于全麻组 ( $P < 0.01$ )。见表 2。

2.3 镇痛效果 复合麻醉组患者术后 6 h、12 h、24 h VAS 评分均明显低于全麻组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 3。

2.4 并发症 复合麻醉组发生恶心呕吐 1 例 (3.33%), 全麻组发生尿潴留 2 例 (6.67%), 恶心呕吐 4 例 (13.33%), 两组均未发生神经损伤、局麻药中毒或呼吸抑制。两组并发症总发生率比较差异无统计学意义 (3.33% vs 20.00%,  $\chi^2 = 2.588, P = 0.108$ )。

表 1 两组不同时点 HR、MAP 水平比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Tab. 1 Comparison of HR and MAP levels between the two groups at different time points ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数	HR (次/min)				MAP (mm Hg)			
		T0	T1	T2	T3	T0	T1	T2	T3
复合麻醉组	30	103.56±5.72	104.21±5.79	105.14±5.83	109.46±6.01 <sup>a</sup>	57.23±3.46	57.64±3.52	58.02±3.57	63.84±3.67 <sup>a</sup>
全麻组	30	102.12±5.86	107.78±6.02 <sup>a</sup>	110.78±6.21 <sup>a</sup>	115.79±6.32 <sup>a</sup>	56.77±3.42	60.43±3.56 <sup>a</sup>	66.82±3.63 <sup>a</sup>	71.64±3.79 <sup>a</sup>
<i>t</i> 值		0.963	2.341	3.627	3.975	0.518	3.052	9.467	8.098
<i>P</i> 值		0.339	0.023	<0.001	<0.001	0.607	0.003	<0.001	<0.001

注:与 T0 时比较, <sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ 。

表 2 两组麻醉恢复及麻醉维持情况比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Tab. 2 Comparison of anesthesia recovery and anesthesia maintenance between the two groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数	手术时间 (min)	恢复室停留时间 (min)	气管拔管时间 (min)	芬太尼 ( $\mu\text{g}$ )	异丙酚 (mg)
复合麻醉组	30	143.67±6.78	46.82±4.35	23.46±3.01	46.21±3.47	235.64±10.79
全麻组	30	150.79±7.23	68.43±6.21	30.67±3.61	75.37±3.82	365.82±15.62
<i>t</i> 值		3.935	15.611	8.402	30.948	37.558
<i>P</i> 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表 3 两组术后 VAS 评分比较 (分,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Tab. 3 Comparison of postoperative VAS scores between the two groups (point,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数	术前	术后 6 h	术后 12 h	术后 24 h
复合麻醉组	30	7.05±1.21	2.15±0.72	2.79±0.82	3.74±0.92
全麻组	30	7.16±1.26	3.79±0.89	4.58±1.15	6.02±1.36
<i>t</i> 值		0.345	7.847	6.941	7.606
<i>P</i> 值		0.731	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

## 3 讨论

先天性髋关节脱位为我国常见的小儿疾病,手法整复用于 3 岁以上患儿失败率较高,多需手术治疗<sup>[8-9]</sup>。手术治疗涉及骨盆、髋臼、股骨上端及内收肌等区域,通常选用骶麻复合全麻或全麻等麻醉方式,但是会不可避免的引起呼吸抑制、恶心呕吐等全麻相关并发症<sup>[10-11]</sup>。骶麻虽可减少阿片类药物及全麻药的使用,术中镇痛作用较为明确,可使患者生命体征更为平稳,但是存在全脊麻及广泛阻滞等潜在风险因素,也可引起尿潴留等常见的术后并发症<sup>[12]</sup>。外周神经阻滞为辅助全身麻醉的有效方法,其中髂筋膜间隙阻滞为临床常用的一种外周神经阻滞方法,髂

筋膜间隙后方以髂腰肌为界,前方以髂筋膜为界,为潜在间隙,阔筋膜覆盖浅层,向上延伸即为腹横筋膜,向其注射麻醉药物可经间隙扩散,对其神经起阻滞作用<sup>[13-14]</sup>。髂筋膜阻滞穿刺点距离血管及神经较远,神经血管损伤风险发生几率较低,还无需进行神经刺激定位,即可在一定程度上减少麻醉药物用量。研究显示,髂筋膜神经阻滞用于髋部手术中可通过满足股骨上端及髋部麻醉镇痛的需求起镇痛作用<sup>[15]</sup>。将髂筋膜神经阻滞用于小儿患者操作简单,不仅可明确体表定位,还无需患者神经刺激器或异感主诉,并发症较少,成功率较高;局麻药由于小儿电生理及解剖特点扩散更加广泛,可更加充分的进行阻滞,进而使麻醉效果更加明确。而超声能够将血管及神经等组织清晰显示出来,可帮助实现观测组织穿刺针走向及神经位置,提高麻醉阻滞准确性<sup>[16]</sup>。

本研究结果显示, T1、T2、T3 各时间点复合麻醉组 HR、MAP 水平均明显低于全麻组;复合麻醉组患者手术时间、恢复室停留时间、气管拔管时间、芬太尼、异丙酚用量均明显低于全麻组,术后 6、12、24 h VAS 评分均明显低于全麻组。提示,超声引导下髂

筋膜神经阻滞复合全麻用于小儿先天性髋关节脱位术可有效维持患者生命体征平稳,减少麻醉用药,有效镇痛,促进术后恢复。分析原因,可能是因为超声引导下髂筋膜神经阻滞具有以下优势:(1)可减少术中阿片类药物用量及其有关副作用;(2)血流动力学较为稳定,对患者生理病理影响较小;(3)镇痛效果肯定,作用范围明确,可促进术后恢复<sup>[17-18]</sup>。本研究还发现,超声引导下髂筋膜神经阻滞复合全麻不会增加全麻相关并发症,安全性较好。

综上所述,超声引导下髂筋膜神经阻滞复合全麻在小儿先天性髋关节脱位术中可有效镇痛,术中生命体征较为平稳,可有效减少麻醉药物用量,缩短术后恢复时间。但是本研究并未将患者静息状态下及被动活动时的疼痛情况进行评估,尚不清楚麻醉对其不同状态下的镇痛效果。

利益冲突 无

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