

术中脑氧饱和度调控对青少年脊柱侧凸矫形术后早期神经认知障碍的影响

吴浩, 顾伟

南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院麻醉科, 江苏 南京 210008

摘要: **目的** 评价术中脑氧饱和度(rSO_2)监测与目标导向调控对青少年脊柱侧凸矫形术后早期神经认知障碍的影响。**方法** 南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院择期行脊柱侧凸矫形手术患者86例,年龄11~18岁,ASA分级I或II级,按随机数字表法分为 rSO_2 调控组(G组, $n=43$)和对照组(C组, $n=43$)。以患者入室安静状态下呼吸空气测得的 rSO_2 为基础值。G组当 rSO_2 下降>基础值10%立即予以提高呼末二氧化碳分压、提高吸入氧浓度、输注红细胞、调整头颈偏侧角度、升高平均动脉压等措施使 rSO_2 降低幅度尽量低于10%;C组仅监测 rSO_2 按常规麻醉管理。记录两组麻醉诱导前(T0)、气管插管后5 min(T1)、手术开始后30 min(T2)、椎板暴露完毕后30 min(T3)、截骨矫形开始后30 min(T4)、手术结束前即刻(T5)的 rSO_2 。记录两组术中 rSO_2 降低超过10%且持续时间超过5 min的例数,并按降低程度分类(10% $\leq rSO_2$ 下降<20%为轻度,20% $\leq rSO_2$ 下降<30%为中度, rSO_2 下降 $\geq 30\%$ 为重度)。记录两组术中及麻醉复苏期相关指标。评估并记录两组术后发生神经认知障碍的例数。**结果** 每组各有40例患者完成研究。两组T2、T4时的 rSO_2 低于其他时间点($P<0.05$),G组T2、T4时的 rSO_2 高于C组($P<0.05$),其余时间点两组 rSO_2 的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。G组睁眼时间、拔管时间、麻醉后恢复室内停留时间短于C组($P<0.01$)。G组1例、C组2例患者发生中度脑缺氧,G组轻度脑缺氧发生率低于C组,正常 rSO_2 比率G组高于C组($P<0.05$)。两组术后均发生1例术后谵妄,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。G组神经认知恢复延迟发生率低于C组(10.0% vs 27.5%, $\chi^2=4.02$, $P<0.05$)。**结论** 采用术中 rSO_2 监测与目标导向调控可以有效减少青少年脊柱侧凸矫形术中脑缺血缺氧的程度,加快患儿复苏,减少术后早期神经认知障碍的发生率。

关键词: 脑氧饱和度; 脊柱侧凸; 脑缺氧; 术后神经认知障碍; 全身麻醉

中图分类号: R614.2 文献标识码: B 文章编号: 1674-8182(2023)03-0430-06

Intraoperative regional cerebral oxygen saturation monitoring on early postoperative cognitive dysfunction following scoliosis surgery in adolescents

WU Hao, GU Wei

Department of Anesthesiology, Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital, The Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing University Medical School, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210008, China

Corresponding author: GU Wei, E-mail: guwei9306@163.com

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the influences of intraoperative regional cerebral oxygen saturation (rSO_2) monitoring and goal-oriented regulation on postoperative early neurocognitive disorders in surgical treatment of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. **Methods** A total of 86 adolescents aged 11-18 years old and with American Society of Anesthesiologists(ASA) class I or II undergoing elective surgery for scoliosis were randomly assigned into rSO_2 regulation group (G group, $n=43$) and control group (C group, $n=43$). The rSO_2 value measured in a quiet state was defined as the baseline after the patients entering operating room. As rSO_2 value decreased by more than 10% of the baseline, the active measures should be immediately taken to maintain rSO_2 value at the target range (decreasing lower

than 10% of the baseline), including the increases of partial pressure of end-tidal carbon dioxide, inhaled oxygen concentration and mean arterial pressure(MAP), adjusting the lateral position of the head and neck and transfusion of red blood cells in G group, and the routine anesthesia management was performed in C group. The rSO₂ values were recorded before anesthesia induction (T0), 5 min after tracheal intubation (T1), 30 min after surgery for scoliosis (T2), 30 min after complete exposure of the lamina (T3), and 30 min after osteotomy (T4) and immediately before the end of the surgery (T5) in both groups. The cases of rSO₂ decreased by more than 10% and lasting for more than 5 min during operation were recorded and classified as mild group with a rSO₂ decrease of $\geq 10\%$ and $< 20\%$, moderate group with a rSO₂ decrease of $\geq 20\%$ and $< 30\%$ and severe hypoxia group with a rSO₂ decrease $\geq 30\%$ according to its reduction degree. The relevant indexes during operation and anesthesia recovery period were recorded, and the postoperative neurocognitive disorders were observed and evaluated in two groups. **Results** Forty patients in each group completed the study. Eye opening time, extubation time and retention time in post-anesthesia care unit in G group were significantly shorter than those in C group ($P < 0.05$). The rSO₂ values at T2 and T4 were significantly lower than those at other time points in both groups ($P < 0.05$), and they were statistically higher in G group than those in C group at T2 and T4 ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in rSO₂ values at T0, T1, T3 and T5 between two groups ($P > 0.05$). There were 1 and 2 cases of moderate cerebral hypoxia in G group and C group, respectively. The incidence of mild cerebral hypoxia in G group was significantly lower than that in C group ($P < 0.05$), and the percentage of normal rSO₂ value in G group was statistically higher than that in C group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of postoperative delirium (one case per group, $P > 0.05$). The incidence of delayed neurocognitive recovery in G group was significantly lower than that in C group (10.0% vs 27.5%, $\chi^2 = 4.02$, $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Intraoperative rSO₂ monitoring and goal-oriented regulation can effectively reduce the degree of cerebral ischemia and hypoxia during surgical treatment for adolescent scoliosis, accelerate the recovery and decrease the incidence of early postoperative neurocognitive disorders.

Keywords: Cerebral oxygen saturation; Scoliosis; Cerebral hypoxia; Postoperative neurocognitive disorders; General anesthesia

术后早期神经认知障碍包括术后谵妄(postoperative delirium, POD)及神经认知恢复延迟(delayed neurocognitive recovery, DNR)^[1]。术后神经认知障碍是青少年脊柱侧凸手术后常见的神经并发症之一,临床症状主要表现为语言理解、记忆及执行能力等认知功能的降低,对患儿的身心健康造成不利影响^[2]。脊柱矫形手术因大量失血、俯卧位、控制性降压等因素易发生术中脑氧饱和度(rSO₂)降低^[3]。大量研究已证实术后神经认知障碍与术中rSO₂降低有关^[4-5]。而既往鲜有术中rSO₂调控对青少年脊柱侧凸矫形术后神经认知障碍发生率影响的文献。本研究拟探讨通过术中rSO₂监测与目标导向调控管理是否能够减少青少年脊柱侧凸矫形术后早期神经认知障碍的发生率,为提高该类手术围麻醉期的质量与安全性提供新的依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 对象及分组 选取南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院择期行脊柱侧凸矫形手术患者86例,年龄11~18岁,ASA分级I或II级,按随机数字表法分为rSO₂调控组(G组, $n = 43$)和对照组(C组, $n = 43$)。剔除标

准:术前存在认知障碍,术中大量出血(出血量 \geq 循环血容量的50%),术中发生严重并发症需送重症监护病房,术后发生可能影响认知功能的严重并发症。本研究通过医院伦理委员会批准(2021-217-02),并取得患方的知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 麻醉方法 两组均采用全凭静脉麻醉。麻醉诱导:咪达唑仑0.1 mg/kg,维库溴铵0.15 mg/kg,丙泊酚1 mg/kg,芬太尼6 μ g/kg。气管插管后接麻醉机机械通气,调整呼吸参数使呼气末二氧化碳分压(P_{ET}CO₂)在30~40 mm Hg。采用空氧混合,初始吸入氧浓度(FiO₂)设定为60%。桡动脉穿刺置管测定有创血压,中心静脉置管并监测中心静脉压。术中监测脑电双频指数(BIS)维持在40~60。麻醉维持:丙泊酚根据血流动力学及BIS值调整输注速度,瑞芬太尼0.3 μ g/(kg·min),右美托咪定0.2 μ g/(kg·h),顺式阿曲库铵以肌松监测仪指导使用,使拇内收肌TOF值维持在一个肌颤搐水平。手术开始暴露椎板过程中给予控制性降压,平均动脉压(MAP)不低于基础值30%且在60 mm Hg以上^[6]。唤醒期间停用所有麻醉用药。视情况给予补液、输血或使用血管活性药保

持术中血流动力学平稳及内环境稳定。监测直肠温度,维持 35.5~37.0 ℃。术后采用患者静脉自控镇痛。

1.2.2 脑氧饱和度监测与调控 两组均连接 FORE-SIGHT 近红外光脑氧饱和度监测仪(CASMED,美国)全程监测 rSO₂,患者入室安静状态下呼吸空气测量 rSO₂,以较低的一侧的数值为基础值。G 组患者 rSO₂ 下降 ≤ 基础值的 10% 立即启动干预措施:调整呼吸参数提高 P_{ET} CO₂、输注红细胞、增加吸入氧浓度 (FiO₂)、调整头颈偏侧角度等,必要时提高 MAP 增加脑血流灌注并适当放宽控制性降压要求,尽量使 G 组患儿 rSO₂ 下降不超过基础值的 10%。C 组仅行 rSO₂ 监测,按常规麻醉管理。

1.2.3 神经认知功能评估 术前采用简易精神状态检查表 (minimum mentalstate examination, MMSE) 评估患者认知功能,评分 < 24 分的予以排除。术前 1 d 使用蒙特利尔认知评估基础量表 (Montreal Cognitive Assessment-Basic, MoCA-B) 评估患者的认知功能,术后 7 d 使用平行版本的 MoCA-B 再次评估。计算术前所有患者 MoCA-B 得分的标准差,术后得分降幅大于等于术前的一个标准差,则认为该患者出现 DNR。术后 1 d、3 d、7 d 采用中文版 3 min 谵妄诊断量表 (3-minute Diagnostic Interview for CAM, 3D-CAM) 评估患儿谵妄情况。谵妄的诊断主要有以下四个方面的特征:(1) 急性波动性病程;(2) 注意力障碍;(3) 思维紊乱;(4) 意识水平改变。同时具备(1)和(2),以及具备(3)或(4)其中一项即可诊断 POD^[7]。

1.3 观察指标 术前 1 d 访视患者,记录年龄、性别、

身高、体重、受教育年限、Cobb 角度等;术前 1 d,术后 1、3 d 进行疼痛视觉模拟评分 (VAS),并且记录术后并发症及药物使用情况,记录术后住院天数。记录手术时间、控制性降压时间、出血量,记录睁眼时间、拔管时间及麻醉后恢复室 (PACU) 内停留时间。记录两组麻醉诱导前 (T0)、气管插管后 5 min (T1)、手术开始后 30 min (T2)、椎板暴露完毕后 30 min (T3)、截骨矫形开始后 30 min (T4)、手术结束前即刻 (T5) 的 rSO₂。记录两组术中 rSO₂ 降低超过 10% 且持续时间超过 5 min 的例数,并按降低程度分类:10% ≤ rSO₂ 下降 < 20% 为轻度,20% ≤ rSO₂ 下降 < 30% 为中度,rSO₂ 下降 ≥ 30% 为重度^[8]。记录两组发生 POD 及 DNR 的例数,比较两组患者术后神经认知障碍的发生率。

1.4 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行分析。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验。偏态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [*M* (*IQR*)] 表示,组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验;等级资料比较采用秩和检验。*P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组一般资料比较 4 例术中大量出血 (G 组、C 组各 2 例),G 组 1 例术中出现胸膜破裂,C 组 1 例术后发生严重感染,以上均退出,共 80 例患者完成研究。两组患者年龄、性别、身高、体重、受教育年限、Cobb 角度比较差异无统计学意义 (*P* > 0.05)。见表 1。

表 1 两组一般资料比较 (n=40)
Tab. 1 Comparison of general data between two groups (n=40)

组别	年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	性别 (例,男/女)	身高 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	体重 (kg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	受教育年限 (年, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Cobb 角 (°, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
G 组	14.48 ± 1.81	15/25	161.53 ± 8.17	51.00 ± 9.47	8.40 ± 1.79	48.35 ± 4.26
C 组	14.73 ± 1.87	16/24	164.45 ± 7.50	50.60 ± 8.46	8.53 ± 1.69	48.78 ± 4.57
<i>t</i> / χ^2 值	0.61	0.53	1.67	0.20	0.32	0.43
<i>P</i> 值	0.55	0.82	0.10	0.84	0.75	0.67

2.2 两组 VAS 评分及术后住院天数比较 两组 VAS 评分、术后住院天数差异无统计学意义 (*P* > 0.05)。见表 2。

2.3 两组术中 rSO₂ 比较 组内比较:两组 T2、T4 时的 rSO₂ 低于其他时间点 (*P* < 0.05),两组 T1 时的 rSO₂ 高于其他时间点 (*P* < 0.05),两组 T0、T3、T5 时的 rSO₂ 差异无统计学意义 (*P* > 0.05);组间比较:G 组 T2、T4 时的 rSO₂ 高于 C 组 (*P* < 0.05),其余时间点两组 rSO₂ 的差异无统计学意义 (*P* > 0.05)。见表 3。两组术中均未发生重度脑缺氧,G 组 1 例、C 组 2 例发生中度

脑缺氧,G 组轻度脑缺氧发生率低于 C 组,G 组正常 rSO₂ 比率高于 C 组 (*P* < 0.05)。见表 4。

表 2 两组 VAS 评分及术后住院天数比较
Tab. 2 Comparison of VAS and postoperative hospital stay between two groups

组别	例数	VAS 疼痛评分 [分, <i>M</i> (<i>IQR</i>)]			术后住院天数 [d, <i>M</i> (<i>IQR</i>)]
		术前 1 d	术后 1 d	术后 3 d	
G 组	40	0	3.5 (1)	2 (1.75)	9.5 (1.75)
C 组	40	0	4 (1.75)	2 (2)	10 (3)
<i>z</i> 值			0.17	0.63	1.73
<i>P</i> 值			0.86	0.53	0.08

表3 两组术中 rSO₂ 比较 (% , $\bar{x}\pm s$)Tab. 3 Comparison of change in intraoperative rSO₂ between two groups (% , $\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
G组	40	75.18±4.39	78.78±4.14	69.05±4.07	74.78±5.37	71.28±5.46	75.03±4.31
C组	40	75.85±4.57	79.13±4.04	67.10±4.17	74.75±4.57	68.95±4.64	74.98±4.40
<i>t</i> 值		0.45	0.15	4.48	0.00	4.22	0.00
<i>P</i> 值		0.50	0.70	0.04	0.98	0.04	0.96

表4 两组术中 rSO₂ 降低程度比较 [例(%)]Tab. 4 Comparison of intraoperative reduction of rSO₂ between two groups [case(%)]

组别	例数	正常	轻度	中度
G组	40	29(72.50)	10(25.00)	1(2.50)
C组	40	20(50.00)	18(45.00)	2(5.00)
<i>z</i> 值			2.04	
<i>P</i> 值			0.04	

表5 两组 MMSE 及 MoCA-B 得分比较 [M(IQR)]

Tab. 5 Comparison of MMSE and MoCA-B between two groups [M(IQR)]

组别	例数	术前 MMSE	术前 MoCA-B	术后 MoCA-B
G组	40	29.00(2.00)	29.00(2.00)	28.00(4.00)
C组	40	29.00(1.75)	28.50(2.00)	27.00(4.00)
<i>z</i> 值		1.33	0.86	0.84
<i>P</i> 值		0.19	0.39	0.40

表6 两组术中及麻醉复苏期相关指标比较 ($n=40$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)Tab. 6 Comparison of relevant indexes during the surgery and anesthesia resuscitation between two groups ($n=40$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	手术时间(min)	控制性降压时间(min)	出血量(ml)	睁眼时间(min)	拔管时间(min)	PACU 停留时间(min)
G组	229.38±38.72	52.03±10.27	833.00±303.05	13.78±8.27	18.50±10.69	55.00±14.94
C组	233.38±48.06	52.80±10.26	831.25±277.51	22.15±11.84	30.38±14.20	67.38±15.11
<i>t</i> / χ^2 值	0.41	0.34	0.27	3.67	4.22	3.68
<i>P</i> 值	0.68	0.74	0.98	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

3 讨论

手术后神经认知障碍的发生与很多因素有关,患者自身因素包括年龄、术前基础疾病、受教育程度等^[9];麻醉手术相关因素包括手术应激、炎症反应、血压波动、低血压、脑灌注不足等^[10]。大量研究证实脑缺血、脑灌注不足造成脑组织损伤,从而影响患者的神经认知功能。脑缺血情况下脑内星形胶质细胞被激活释放炎症因子,产生大量的自由基,引起神经细胞的损伤或死亡^[11]。 β 淀粉样蛋白(A β)在脑灌注不足、脑氧供需失衡时表达增加,而A β 沉积可诱导神经元凋亡,引起神经递质失调和突触功能障碍,损伤患者的认知功能^[12]。此外脑低灌注还导致线粒体ATP生成受损、内皮功能障碍和血脑屏障破坏,引起神经退行性变^[13]。因此术中发现并改善大脑低灌注对减少术后神经认知障碍的发生有重要意义。rSO₂可以反映术中脑氧供需平衡的变化,术中rSO₂降

2.4 两组神经认知障碍发生率比较 两组术前MMSE评分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),术前1d的MoCA-B及术后7d的MoCA-B得分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表5。术后第1天G组和C组各发生1例POD,术后第3天G组没有发生POD,C组发生1例,术后第7天两组均未发生POD,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。C组有11例发生DNR,发生率为27.5%;G组有4例发生DNR,发生率为10.0%。G组DNR的发生率低于C组($\chi^2=4.02, P<0.05$)。

2.5 两组术中及麻醉复苏期相关指标比较 两组手术时间、控制性降压时间、出血量差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),G组睁眼时间、拔管时间、PACU内停留时间短于C组($P<0.01$)。见表6。

低往往提示脑灌注不足。研究表明术中发现rSO₂降低可以通过提高P_{ET}CO₂、输注红细胞、增加FiO₂、调整头颈偏侧角度、提高MAP等措施予以逆转^[14-16]。故本研究在术中监测rSO₂水平并针对其降低情况及时予以干预,以减少术中脑缺血缺氧的时间与程度,观察患儿术后神经认知障碍的发生情况。

脊柱侧凸矫正手术易出现术中低rSO₂^[17]。强志鹏等^[18]研究表明俯卧位会使儿童脊柱侧凸矫正术中rSO₂降低。手术椎板暴露阶段为减少出血需要控制性降压,手术快速失血引起的低血压或者低血红蛋白也是导致rSO₂降低的重要因素^[19-20]。本研究结果显示T2(手术开始后30min)、T4(截骨矫形开始后30min)时的rSO₂低于其他时间点。T2为椎板暴露控制性降压阶段,T4时截骨矫形出血较多,患儿出现不同程度的rSO₂降低。本研究G组T2、T4时的rSO₂高于C组,表明通过血流动力学等监测手段指导麻醉管理不能发现rSO₂降低,而监测rSO₂发现降低及

时干预可以有效改善术中 rSO_2 的降低,从而保障患儿术中脑氧供需平衡。 rSO_2 存在一定个体差异,所以统计 rSO_2 降低幅度更有意义^[21]。本研究显示 G 组轻度脑缺氧的发生率明显低于 C 组,正常脑氧饱和度比率高于 C 组,说明术中脑氧饱和度监测及目标导向调控改善了患儿术中脑缺氧的程度。G 组 DNR 的发生率低于 C 组,表明术中采用 rSO_2 目标导向技术可以降低青少年脊柱侧凸矫形术后神经认知障碍的发生率。

本研究采用的 MoCA-B 量表内容涵盖认知功能的多个分领域,且受教育程度的影响较小,适用于青少年认知功能的评判^[22]。两组受教育年限的差异无统计学意义,排除了受教育年限对患者认知功能评判的影响。术中采用 BIS 监测并控制在 40~60 范围内,避免了麻醉过浅术中知晓及麻醉过深对患儿术后神经功能的影响。Zhou 等^[23] 研究表明监测麻醉深度并控制在合适的范围可以降低 POD 的发生率,本研究两组发生 POD 的例数均只有 1 例的结果与之一致。G 组睁眼时间、拔管时间、PACU 内停留时间低于 C 组,说明麻醉医生优化术中麻醉管理,采用 rSO_2 目标导向技术有助于加快患儿复苏。这也是减少术后神经认知障碍发生率的可能原因。

综上所述,采用术中 rSO_2 监测与目标导向调控可以有效减少青少年脊柱矫形术中脑缺血缺氧的程度,优化麻醉管理,加快患儿复苏,减少术后早期神经认知障碍的发生率。

利益冲突 无

参考文献

- [1] 杨满平,路志红.围手术期神经认知功能障碍评估方法的研究进展[J].国际麻醉学与复苏杂志,2021,42(4):410-413.
Yang MP, Lu ZH. Research progress on the assessment methods of perioperative neurocognitive disorders[J]. Int J Anesthesiol Resusc, 2021, 42(4): 410-413.
- [2] 郑旭,羊妍,顾小萍.青少年特发性脊柱侧凸矫形术后认知功能障碍的危险因素[J].中华麻醉学杂志,2017,37(6):653-656.
Zheng X, Yang Y, Gu XP. Risk factors for postoperative cognitive dysfunction after orthopedic surgery for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis[J]. Chinese Journal of Anesthesiology, 2017, 37(6): 653-656.
- [3] 王玲,李晓征,于文刚,等.局部脑氧饱和度指导控制性降压对合并高血压的老年脊柱手术患者出血量及术后康复的影响[J].中华医学杂志,2020,100(41):3230-3234.
Wang L, Li XZ, Yu WG, et al. The effect on bleeding volume and postoperative recovery of regional cerebral oxygen saturation guides controlled hypotension in elderly patients with hypertension undergoing spinal surgery [J]. Natl Med J China, 2020, 100(41): 3230-3234.
- [4] Şahan C, Sungur Z, Çamcı E, et al. Effects of cerebral oxygen changes during coronary bypass surgery on postoperative cognitive dysfunction in elderly patients: a pilot study [J]. Braz J Anesthesiol, 2018, 68(2): 142-148.
- [5] Ding L, Chen DX, Li Q. Effects of electroencephalography and regional cerebral oxygen saturation monitoring on perioperative neurocognitive disorders: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. BMC Anesthesiol, 2020, 20(1): 254.
- [6] O'Donnell C, Michael N, Bloch N, et al. Strategies to minimize blood loss and transfusion in pediatric spine surgery[J]. JBJS Rev, 2017, 5(5): e1.
- [7] 李立群,王建宁,江榕,等.中文版3分钟谵妄诊断量表在ICU患者中应用的信度效度评价[J].中国护理管理,2021,21(11):1639-1642.
Li LQ, Wang JN, Jiang R, et al. Validity and reliability of the Chinese version of 3-Minute Diagnostic Interview for CAM-defined Delirium in ICU patients [J]. Chin Nurs Manag, 2021, 21(11): 1639-1642.
- [8] Olbrecht VA, Skowno J, Marchesini V, et al. An international, multicenter, observational study of cerebral oxygenation during infant and neonatal anesthesia [J]. Anesthesiology, 2018, 128(1): 85-96.
- [9] Oliveira FR, Oliveira VH, Oliveira ÍM, et al. Hypertension, mitral valve disease, atrial fibrillation and low education level predict delirium and worst outcome after cardiac surgery in older adults[J]. BMC Anesthesiol, 2018, 18(1): 15.
- [10] 刘健慧,胡佳勇,杜雪.围手术期神经认知功能障碍的现状与未来[J].同济大学学报(医学版),2020,41(1):9-18.
Liu JH, Hu JY, Du X. Status and future of perioperative neurocognitive disorders[J]. J Tongji Univ Med Sci, 2020, 41(1): 9-18.
- [11] Zhong XY, Ruan S, Wang F, et al. Electroacupuncture ameliorates ischemic injury in cerebral ischemia-reperfusion rats by regulating endogenous melatonin and inhibiting the activation of astrocytes[J]. Zhen Ci Yan Jiu, 2022, 47(1): 39-45.
- [12] Canter RG, Penney J, Tsai LH. The Road to restoring neural circuits for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease[J]. Nature, 2016, 539(7628): 187-196.
- [13] Daulatzai MA. Cerebral hypoperfusion and glucose hypometabolism: key pathophysiological modulators promote neurodegeneration, cognitive impairment, and Alzheimer's disease [J]. J Neurosci Res, 2017, 95(4): 943-972.
- [14] 储宝,黄尧,王贻坤,等.基于近红外光谱技术的脑氧检测系统研究进展[J].传感器与微系统,2021,40(12):1-5.
Chu B, Huang Y, Wang YK, et al. Research progress in cerebral oxygen detection system based on NIRS technology [J]. Transducer Microsyst Technol, 2021, 40(12): 1-5.
- [15] Ki SH, Rhim JH, Park JH, et al. Quantitative analysis of the effect of end-tidal carbon dioxide on regional cerebral oxygen saturation in patients undergoing carotid endarterectomy under general anaesthesia [J]. Br J Clin Pharmacol, 2018, 84(2): 292-300.

(下转第 444 页)

- thyroiditis with ultrasonography[J]. Chin J Ultrasound Med, 2009, 25(3): 233-235.
- [9] Hammerstad SS, Jahnsen FL, Tauriainen S, et al. Inflammation and increased myxovirus resistance protein A expression in thyroid tissue in the early stages of Hashimoto's thyroiditis[J]. Thyroid, 2013, 23(3): 334-341.
- [10] Aktas G, Kocak MZ, Bilgin S, et al. Uric acid to HDL cholesterol ratio is a strong predictor of diabetic control in men with type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. Aging Male, 2020, 23(5): 1098-1102.
- [11] Aktas G, Kocak M, Duman, et al. Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) as an inflammatory marker in type 2 diabetes mellitus and obesity [J]. Bali Med J, 2018, 7(3): 650-953.
- [12] Zhang YN, Wang QQ, Chen YS, et al. Association between serum uric acid to HDL-cholesterol ratio and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in lean Chinese adults[J]. Int J Endocrinol, 2020, 2020: 5953461.
- [13] Aktas G, Alcelik A, Tekce BK, et al. Mean platelet volume and red cell distribution width in hepatosteatosis [J]. National Journal of Medical Research, 2013, 3(3), 264-266.
- [14] Aktas G, Duman TT, Kurtkulagi O, et al. Liver steatosis is associated both with platelet distribution width, neutrophil lymphocyte and monocyte lymphocyte ratios[J]. Primary Health Care Open Access, 2020, 10(4): 346:1-4.
- [15] Erkus E, Kocak M, Kosekli M. Mean Platelet Volume to Platelet ratio as a promising marker of hepatosteatosis[J]. Exp Biomed Res, 2018, 1(2): 55-59.
- [16] Aktas G, Sit M, Dikbas O, et al. Could red cell distribution width be a marker in Hashimoto's thyroiditis? [J]. Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes, 2014, 122(10): 572-574.
- [17] Aktas G, Sit M, Dikbas O, et al. Elevated neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio in the diagnosis of Hashimoto's thyroiditis[J]. Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992), 2017, 63(12): 1065-1068.
- [18] Duntas LH. Thyroid disease and lipids[J]. Thyroid, 2002, 12(4): 287-293.
- [19] 曾奕斐,陈宏志,李静蔚.自身免疫性甲状腺疾病的代谢组学研究进展[J].中国临床研究,2021,34(12):1714-1716.
Zeng YF, Chen HZ, Li J(W/Y). Advances in metabonomics of autoimmune thyroid diseases[J]. Chin J Clin Res, 2021, 34(12): 1714-1716.

收稿日期:2022-05-23 修回日期:2022-07-26 编辑:王娜娜

(上接第 434 页)

- [16] Deschamps A, Hall R, Grocott H, et al. Cerebral oximetry monitoring to maintain normal cerebral oxygen saturation during high-risk cardiac surgery: a randomized controlled feasibility trial[J]. Anesthesiology, 2016, 124(4): 826-836.
- [17] 顾伟,顾小萍,殷霞丽.脑氧饱和度目标导向麻醉管理对青少年脊柱侧凸矫形手术唤醒试验的影响[J].中国临床研究,2022,35(5):665-669.
Gu W, Gu XP, Yin XL. Influence of goal-oriented anesthetic management on regional cerebral oxygen saturation on the wake-up test for scoliosis surgery in adolescents[J]. Chin J Clin Res, 2022, 35(5): 665-669.
- [18] 强志鹏,张建敏,赵欣,等.儿童脊柱侧弯手术中体位改变对患儿脑氧饱和度的影响分析[J].临床小儿外科杂志,2020,19(2):125-129,154.
Qiang ZP, Zhang JM, Zhao X, et al. Effect of postural changes on regional cerebral oxygen saturation in children during scoliosis correction surgery [J]. J Clin Pediatr Surg, 2020, 19(2): 125-129, 154.
- [19] Li H, Fu Q, Wu Z, et al. Cerebral oxygen desaturation occurs frequently in patients with hypertension undergoing major abdominal surgery[J]. J Clin Monit Comput, 2018, 32(2): 285-293.
- [20] 黄昕,白文娅,常媛媛,等.右美托咪定对低血红蛋白全麻患者脑氧饱和度及术后认知功能的影响[J].现代生物医学进展,2019,19(1):63-67.
Huang X, Bai WY, Chang YY, et al. Effects of dexmedetomidine on the cerebral oxygen saturation and postoperative cognitive function of patients with low hemoglobin[J]. Prog Mod Biomed, 2019, 19(1): 63-67.
- [21] 陈卓娅,罗建生,丁玲玲,等.局部脑氧饱和度监测的基线水平及其影响因素分析[J].中国医学装备,2021,18(7):39-43.
Chen ZY, Luo JS, Ding LL, et al. Study on baseline level of regional cerebral oxygen saturation and its influence factors [J]. China Med Equip, 2021, 18(7): 39-43.
- [22] 王涛,郭志伟,杜泳荟,等.MoCA-B 与 MMSE 对轻度认知功能障碍患者的筛查效果对比[J].西部医学,2021,33(8):1220-1224,1229.
Wang T, Guo ZW, Du YH, et al. Comparison of screening effect of MoCA-B and MMSE in patients with mild cognitive impairment[J]. Med J West China, 2021, 33(8): 1220-1224, 1229.
- [23] Zhou YM, Li YH, Wang K. Bispectral index monitoring during anesthesia promotes early postoperative recovery of cognitive function and reduces acute delirium in elderly patients with colon carcinoma: a prospective controlled study using the attention network test[J]. Med Sci Monit, 2018, 24: 7785-7793.

收稿日期:2022-06-21 编辑:王海琴