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罗哌卡因复合右美托咪定腹横肌平面阻滞镇痛对剖宫产术后子宫血流动力学、泌乳及胃肠功能的影响

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[摘要] 目的: 分析罗哌卡因复合右美托咪定腹横肌平面阻滞(transversus abdominis plane block, TAPB)镇痛对剖宫产术后子宫血流动力学、泌乳及胃肠功能的影响。方法: 选取2021年6月至2022年1月在秦皇岛市妇幼保健院妇产科行剖宫产术的150例产妇作为研究对象, 采用随机数据表法将其分为研究组与对照组, 每组75例。研究组产妇术后采用罗哌卡因复合右美托咪定TAPB联合舒芬太尼自控静脉镇痛(patient-controlled intravenous analgesia, PCIA), 对照组产妇采用单纯PCIA。对两组产妇的一般资料、镇痛效果进行比较; 对两组产妇产前和术后72 h时的子宫动脉收缩期最大血流速度(peak systolic blood flow velocity, PSV)、舒张末期血流速度(end diastolic blood flow velocity, EDV)、阻力指数(resistance index, RI)、搏动指数(pulsatility index, PI)进行比较; 对两组产妇的初乳分泌时间、泌乳量及术前、术后24 h时的血清催乳素(prolactin, PRL)水平进行比较; 对两组产妇术后72 h内镇痛不良反应的发生率进行比较。结果: 在术后各个时点, 研究组产妇的视觉模拟量表(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)评分均低于对照组, Ramsay镇静评分均高于对照组。研究组产妇的镇痛泵首次按压时间长于对照组, 镇痛泵按压次数、舒芬太尼用量均低于对照组。研究组产妇术后72 h时子宫动脉PSV、EDV、PI均高于对照组, RI低于对照组。研究组产妇的泌乳量和术后24 h时血清PRL水平均高于对照组, 初乳分泌时间、首次肛门排气时间、首次排便时间、肠鸣音恢复正常时间均短于对照组。研究组产妇术后恶心呕吐的发生率及镇痛不良反应总发生率均高于对照组。以上差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。结论: 在剖宫产术后应用罗哌卡因复合右美托咪定TAPB镇痛联合舒芬太尼PCIA, 能够达到优于单独应用PCIA的镇痛效果, 可减少阿片类药物用量和镇痛不良反应, 且在促进泌乳和胃肠功能、子宫血流动力学状态恢复方面具有更好的效果。

[关键词] 罗哌卡因; 右美托咪定; 腹横肌平面阻滞; 术后镇痛; 血流动力学; 胃肠功能

Effect of ropivacaine combined with dexmedetomidine for transversus abdominis plane block analgesia on uterine hemodynamics, lactation, and gastrointestinal function after cesarean section

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Abstract **Objective:** To analyze the effect of ropivacaine combined with dexmedetomidine for transversus abdominis plane block (TAPB) analgesia on uterine hemodynamics, lactation, and gastrointestinal function after cesarean section. **Methods:** A total of 150 pregnant women who underwent cesarean section in Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Qinhuangdao Maternal and Child Health Hospital from June 2021 to January 2022 were selected as research subjects. They were randomly divided into a study group and a control group, with 75 cases in each group. The subjects in the study group were treated with ropivacaine combined with dexmedetomidine TAPB combined with sufentanil for patient-controlled intravenous analgesia (PCIA), and the subjects in the control group were treated with PCIA alone. The general data and analgesic effects between the 2 groups were compared. The peak systolic blood flow velocity (PSV), the end diastolic blood flow velocity (EDV), the resistance index (RI), and the pulsatility index (PI) of uterine artery at prenatal and 72 h after the operation between the 2 groups were compared. The colostrum secretion time, the lactation volume, and the serum prolactin (PRL) levels at prenatal and 24 h after the operation between the 2 groups were compared. The incidence of analgesic adverse reactions within 72 h after the operation between the 2 groups was compared. **Results:** At each time point after the operation, the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) scores of pregnant women in the study group were lower than those in the control group, and the Ramsay sedation scores were higher than those in the control group. The first compression time of analgesic pump of the subjects in the study group was longer than that in the control group, and the pressing times of analgesic pump and the dosage of sufentanil were lower than those in the control group. The PSV, EDV, and PI of uterine artery of the subjects in the study group were higher than those in the control group 72 h after the operation, and the RI was lower than that in the control group. The lactation volume and the serum PRL level at 24 h after the operation in the study group were higher than those in the control group. The colostrum secretion time, the first anal exhaust time, the first defecation time, and the recovery time of bowel sounds were shorter than those of the control group. The incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting and the total incidence of analgesic adverse reactions in the study group were higher than those in the control group. The above differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of ropivacaine combined with dexmedetomidine TAPB analgesia and opioid PCIA after cesarean section can achieve better analgesic effects than PCIA alone, as well as reducing the dosage of opioids and analgesic adverse reactions, and having better effects in promoting the recovery of lactation, gastrointestinal function and uterine hemodynamics.

Keywords ropivacaine; dexmedetomidine; transversus abdominis plane block; postoperative analgesia; hemodynamics; gastrointestinal function

剖宫产是产科用于终止妊娠的常见手术方式, 对于在难产、胎儿窘迫等特殊情况下保全孕妇及新生儿生命安全具有重要意义。随着生育政策的放开, 我国高龄和高危妊娠产妇不断增加, 剖宫产率也逐年上升, 据调查^[1], 目前我国产妇人群的剖宫产率已接近40%。由于全身麻醉会对胎儿安全造成威胁, 故剖宫产手术一般采用椎管内麻醉, 而剖宫产产妇的术后疼痛明显强于自然分娩, 会对产妇术后恢复和哺乳等产生不良影响, 故有效的术后镇痛是剖宫产围手术期管理的重要任务^[2]。目前, 临床对于剖宫产的术后镇痛仍以自控静脉镇痛(patient-controlled intravenous analgesia, PCIA)和椎管内镇痛为主, 但最新学术

观点主张将神经阻滞等新型方法联合用于剖宫产术后的多模式镇痛, 现已出现了腹横肌平面阻滞(transversus abdominis plane block, TAPB)、腰方肌阻滞(quadratus lumbur block, QLB)、髂腹下-髂腹股沟神经阻滞(inferior iliac and ilioinguinal nerve block, IINB)、腹腔内注射局部麻醉等多种针对剖宫产的区域神经阻滞镇痛方法, 在不同应用场景下合理选择神经阻滞镇痛方法与PICA联合应用, 能够达到提高镇痛效果的目的^[3], 但是, 这种方式对于产后泌乳及胃肠功能、子宫血流动力学恢复的影响尚有待于进一步的研究予以评价^[4]。因此, 本研究采用随机对照试验评价针对罗哌卡因复合右美托咪定TAPB镇痛对剖宫产术后子宫血流动力学、泌

乳及胃肠功能的影响,旨在为合理开展剖宫产术后镇痛管理提供参考,现报告如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取2021年6月至2022年1月在秦皇岛市妇幼保健院妇产科行剖宫产术的150例产妇作为研究对象,采用随机数据表法分为研究组与对照组,每组75例。两组产妇均签署知情同意书自愿参与研究,本研究方案符合《赫尔辛基宣言》的人体试验伦理学要求。研究采用双盲法,由设计者确定分组,分组方案对研究对象及临床医师采用盲法。在试验结束后,经主要研究者、统计学专业人员和保存盲底人员确认数据库正确无误后锁定数据库,而后进行揭盲。

纳入标准:1)均符合剖宫产手术分娩指征,均为择期未临产行剖宫产手术,本人及家属均签字自愿行剖宫产手术进行分娩;2)均于同一医院接受手术并接受术后治疗护理直到出院,术后住院时间长于72 h;3)单胎妊娠;4)美国麻醉协会(American Society of Anesthesiology, ASA)分级均为I~II;5)围产及住院资料完整;6)年龄为18~40岁。

排除标准:1)具有剖宫产手术史或腹部手术史、同时行其他部位手术;2)合并恶性肿瘤、严重感染性疾病、重要器官功能不全、血液系统疾病;3)合并严重妊娠并发症;4)合并意识障碍、语言听力障碍、认知功能障碍、精神疾患;5)酒精依赖、对本研究应用药物有过敏史或应用禁忌、药物依赖或有吸毒史;6)合并原发性泌乳素代谢障碍、乳房发育畸形或具有乳房手术史。

1.2 麻醉及镇痛方法

两组产妇均给予腰硬联合麻醉,具体方法为:患者术前6 h常规禁食水,入室后开放建立上肢静脉通路,快速滴注乳酸钠林格注射液,给予面罩吸氧并给于常规生命体征监测,嘱患者取左侧卧位,取L₂₋₃或L₃₋₄椎间隙作为穿刺点行蛛网膜下腔穿刺,向蛛网膜下腔注入0.5%的布比卡因溶液,给药剂量为8~10 mg,将麻醉平面维持在T₄以下,如麻醉平面不足,可向硬膜外腔分次注入3~5 mL 2%的利多卡因溶液,直至达到麻醉要求。研究组产妇于术后给予TABP镇痛,具体方法为:针对局部皮肤采用碘伏消毒,在Voluson S8型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(美国GE公司)引起下以20G神经阻滞针进行穿刺,确保神经阻滞针尖达到腹

内斜肌和腹横肌间筋膜平面,推注2 mL 0.9%生理盐水,于超声下观察到肌肉筋膜层分开后,经阻滞针注入右美托咪定与罗哌卡因混合溶液40 mL,混合溶液配制方法为:将右美托咪定(0.5 μg/kg)溶于0.25%罗哌卡因配置成40 mL混合溶液。两组产妇术后均采用自控镇痛泵给予PCIA镇痛,镇痛液为100 μg舒芬太尼以0.9%生理盐水配置成100 mL,设置PCIA负荷量为3 mL,背景剂量为2 mL/h,单次注射剂量为2 mL,锁定时间为10 min。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 一般资料

通过查阅围产资料和住院记录比较两组产妇的年龄、产前体重指数、孕周、ASA分级、分娩史、流产史、手术时间、术中出血量等一般资料。

1.3.2 镇痛效果

两组产妇术后2、12、24 h进行视觉模拟量表(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)评分、Ramsay镇静评分,对两组患者术后72 h内镇痛泵首次按压时间、镇痛泵按压次数、舒芬太尼用量等指标进行比较。

1.3.3 子宫血流动力学指标

采用Voluson S8型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(美国GE公司)对两组产妇在产前和术后72 h时的子宫动脉血流动力学指标进行检测和比较,检测指标包括收缩期最大血流速度(peak systolic blood flow velocity, PSV)、舒张末期血流速度(end diastolic blood flow velocity, EDV)、阻力指数(resistance index, RI)、搏动指数(pulsatility index, PI)。

1.3.4 泌乳及胃肠功能恢复情况

对两组产妇的产后初乳分泌时间、泌乳量及产前、术后24 h时的血清催乳素(prolactin, PRL)水平进行比较,其中,泌乳量分为充足、较少、无3个等级。充足:泌乳量能够满足婴儿每日所需,不需要添加奶粉。较少:按压乳房时有乳汁外溢,但泌乳量不足以满足婴儿所需,需要添加奶粉。无:挤压乳房时无乳汁外溢。血清PRL水平的检测采用双夹心酶联免疫吸附法,试剂盒购自英国Abcam公司。对两组产妇的首次肛门排气时间、首次排便时间、肠鸣音恢复正常时间进行比较。

1.3.5 镇痛不良反应

观察两组产妇术后72 h内镇痛不良反应的发生率。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 18.0统计学软件分析数据。正态分布的连续计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间

表3 两组患者术后PCIA指标的比较($n=75$)Table 3 Comparisons of the postoperative PCIA indexes between the 2 groups ($n=75$)

组别	镇痛泵首次按压时间/h	镇痛泵按压次数	舒芬太尼用量/ μg
研究组	10.26 \pm 4.25	6.81 \pm 1.64	39.67 \pm 5.22
对照组	3.65 \pm 1.23	12.35 \pm 3.25	76.13 \pm 7.18
<i>t</i>	12.938	-13.179	-35.570
<i>P</i>	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表4 两组产妇术前、术后子宫血流动力学指标的比较($n=75$)Table 4 Comparisons of the uterine hemodynamic indexes before and after the operation between the 2 groups ($n=75$)

组别	PSV/($\text{cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)		EDV/($\text{cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)		RI		PI	
	产前	术后72 h	产前	术后72 h	产前	术后72 h	产前	术后72 h
研究组	38.16 \pm 5.13	32.64 \pm 3.25*	2.19 \pm 0.79	1.82 \pm 0.72*	0.79 \pm 0.12	0.88 \pm 0.11*	1.98 \pm 0.87	1.87 \pm 0.78*
对照组	38.23 \pm 5.56	26.45 \pm 3.19*	2.18 \pm 0.83	1.34 \pm 0.51*	0.80 \pm 0.13	0.99 \pm 0.15*	1.97 \pm 0.84	1.61 \pm 0.62*
<i>t</i>	-0.080	11.771	0.076	4.711	-0.490	-5.121	0.072	2.260
<i>P</i>	0.928	<0.001	0.930	<0.001	0.511	<0.001	0.930	0.022

与产前比较, * $P<0.05$ 。

Compared with that before delivery, * $P<0.05$.

表5 两组产后泌乳及胃肠功能恢复情况的比较($n=75$)Table 5 Comparison of the postpartum lactation and gastrointestinal function recovery between the 2 groups ($n=75$)

组别	初乳分泌 时间/h	泌乳量/例			PRL/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)		首次肛门 排气时间/h	首次排便 时间/h	肠鸣音恢复 正常时间/h
		充足	较少	无	产前	术后24 h			
研究组	8.12 \pm 2.62	58	10	7	195.71 \pm 56.35	341.12 \pm 73.53	18.48 \pm 6.81	22.05 \pm 6.71	12.39 \pm 3.64
对照组	11.35 \pm 3.86	40	25	10	202.34 \pm 61.24	276.19 \pm 65.68	23.43 \pm 7.59	28.68 \pm 7.72	18.52 \pm 5.69
统计量	-5.996		6.234		-0.690	5.703	-4.204	-5.613	-7.859
<i>P</i>	<0.001		<0.001		0.312	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表6 两组产妇术后镇痛不良反应发生率比较($n=75$)Table 6 Comparison of the incidence of postoperative analgesia adverse reactions between the 2 groups ($n=75$)

组别	恶心呕吐	头晕头痛	低血压	呼吸抑制	总发生
研究组	4 (5.33)	2 (2.67)	1 (1.33)	1 (1.33)	8 (10.67)
对照组	12 (16.00)	4 (5.33)	6 (8.00)	5 (6.67)	25 (33.33)
χ^2	4.478	—	—	—	11.228
<i>P</i>	0.034	0.681*	0.116*	0.209*	0.001

*Fisher确切概率法。

*Fisher exact probability method.

3 讨论

泌乳及胃肠功能、子宫血流灌注的恢复是剖宫产围手术期管理中需关注的主要问题。剖宫产术

后切口疼痛会影响产妇的术后睡眠和心理状态, 从而引起交感神经兴奋, 抑制催乳素的合成和释放, 导致产后泌乳量减少^[5], 故有效减轻剖宫产产妇术后疼痛对于促进泌乳具有积极的意义。经过术前禁

食水和手术麻醉、镇痛, 剖宫产产妇的胃肠道恢复通常较慢, 而阿片类镇痛药物可通过促进胃动素释放、诱导胃体十二指肠不同步运动而诱发恶心呕吐和消化不良^[6], 影响胃肠功能恢复, 故控制术后镇痛中阿片类药物的用量对于促进产妇术后胃肠功能恢复具有积极的意义。由于剖宫产手术对子宫结构造成破坏且术中出血量较多, 在围手术期可能因切口无法愈合而造成大量的产后出血^[7], 故在剖宫产手术中, 临床医生往往倾向于加强对子宫切口的缝合, 并通过挤压和应用宫缩素缩小子宫体积、刺激子宫收缩, 从而达到促进血窦关闭、持续止血的目的^[8]。同时, 阿片类药物又会加剧对子宫血流灌注的影响^[9], 这些均会导致剖宫产产妇术后子宫动脉血流动力学指标的异常, 而这种持续的子宫血流灌注不足状态对于产妇术后子宫功能的恢复可造成显著的不良影响。总之, 剖宫产术后镇痛管理方式能显著影响产妇产后的泌乳及胃肠功能、子宫血流动力学恢复等, 在产妇术后恢复方面发挥重要作用。

目前, 剖宫产术后的疼痛管理仍缺乏金标准, 何种术后镇痛方法及镇痛药物更加有利于产妇产后恢复, 仍存在一定的争议^[10]。理想的剖宫产术后镇痛方案必须能够为个性化差异较大的患者提供一致的高品质镇痛管理, 且应尽量避免药物通过母乳而对新生儿产生不良影响。但是, 无论哪种镇痛方法均可能存在镇痛不全、镇痛不良反应等问题, 多模式镇痛和多种新型镇痛药物联合应用已成为术后镇痛的新方向^[11]。本研究将TAPB与PCIA联合用于剖宫产的术后镇痛, 达到了优于单独应用PCIA的镇痛效果, 且在促进产后泌乳和胃肠功能恢复、改善子宫动脉血流动力学指标、减少镇痛不良反应方面具有更好的效果。其原因是TAPB镇痛不仅能够提高镇痛效果, 有效缓解术后疼痛应激, 而且减少了剖宫产手术中的阿片类药物用量, 从而降低了对泌乳和胃肠功能的不良影响, 同时降低了手术创伤、疼痛应激和阿片类药物对子宫血流灌注的不良影响^[12-13]。随着多模式镇痛在临床越来越广泛的应用, TAPB等周围神经阻滞方法成为多模式镇痛必不可少的部分, 临床研究^[14]已证实了术后在超声引导下合理采用包括周围神经阻滞在内的多模式镇痛策略, 可增加患者的临床获益, 而TAPB能够在腹内斜肌和腹横肌肌肉之间注入局部麻醉药物, 阻断T₆₋₁₀的感觉神经传导从而达到良好的镇痛效果, 故更加适用于腹部手术^[15]。在PCIA中应用的舒芬太尼等阿片类药物往往伴有恶心呕吐、瘙痒、呼吸抑制等不良反应, 故在联合应用神经阻滞镇痛时一般采用其他类型的

局部麻醉药物^[16]。本研究采用了罗哌卡因复合右美托咪定作为TAPB镇痛药物, 罗哌卡因是一种纯左旋体长效酰胺类局部麻醉药, 可阻断钠离子流入神经纤维细胞从而对神经纤维冲动传导产生阻滞, 在大剂量应用时可用于外科麻醉, 在小剂量应用时则可发挥镇痛作用, 具有心脏毒性和中枢神经系统毒性较低、对感觉运动神经阻滞分离明显的优势^[17]。在行区域神经阻滞时, 罗哌卡因通常为首选的阻滞药物, 但罗哌卡因的镇痛时效仅为8~14 h, 短于布比卡因等其他局部麻醉药物, 故常需与其他长效药物配伍使用, 以增强阻滞效果^[18]。右美托咪定是一种高选择性 α_2 肾上腺素受体激动剂, 具有镇静镇痛、抗焦虑、抗交感、抗炎等多重药理作用, 可较好地维持术中血流动力学稳定性且无呼吸抑制作用, 由于右美托咪定能够预防剖宫产术中寒战、牵拉反应及宫缩剂的不良反应, 故在剖宫产术的麻醉和镇痛方面应用较为广泛^[19], 而且在周围神经阻滞中, 与罗哌卡因联合应用时, 右美托咪定可延长局部麻醉药的作用时间、提升镇痛效果^[20]。

本研究的不足之处在于纳入的样本量相对较小, 缺乏对于镇痛药物方案的创新性应用, 而且限于研究难度, 本研究仅在住院期间对产妇的相关指标进行监测, 未对术后子宫血流动力学指标进行较长期的连续性监测。

总之, 在剖宫产术后应用罗哌卡因复合右美托咪定TAPB镇痛联合阿片类药物PCIA, 能够达到优于单独应用PCIA的镇痛效果, 可减少阿片类药物用量和镇痛不良反应, 且在促进泌乳和胃肠功能、子宫血流动力学状态恢复方面具有更好的效果。

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