

羟考酮联合舒芬太尼在小儿扁桃体腺样体切除术的应用效果

段陈夏¹, 张卓亮¹, 高秀秀¹, 陈熠¹, 魏磊¹, 张莉²(1. 南京医科大学附属苏州医院, 江苏苏州 215002; 2. 南京市儿童医院, 南京 210000)

[摘要]目的:探讨羟考酮联合舒芬太尼在小儿扁桃体腺样体切除术的应用价值。方法:选择全身麻醉下行择期扁桃体腺样体切除的患儿 80 例,按随机数表法分为舒芬太尼组(S 组)和羟考酮+舒芬太尼组(O+S 组)各 40 例。监测麻醉诱导前(T_0)、气管插管时(T_1)、拔除气管导管时(T_2)、拔管后 5 min(T_3)、离开麻醉后监测治疗室(PACU)时(T_4)的心率和平均动脉压;记录 T_3 及 T_4 患儿疼痛行为量表(FLACC)评分及儿童麻醉苏醒期躁动量表(PAED)评分。记录患儿麻醉诱导时呛咳、在 PACU 跳动、恶心呕吐、呼吸抑制等不良反应发生率。结果:S 组患儿 T_1 、 T_2 时及 O+S 组患儿 T_1 时的心率和平均动脉压较 T_0 时升高($P<0.05$);O+S 组患儿 T_2 时心率和平均动脉压低于 S 组($P<0.05$)。O+S 组患儿 T_3 、 T_4 时 FLACC 评分及 T_3 时 PAED 评分低于 S 组,诱导时呛咳、术后躁动的发生率低于 S 组($P<0.05$)。结论:与单用舒芬太尼相比,小儿扁桃体腺样体切除术中采用羟考酮 0.2 mg/kg+舒芬太尼 0.2 μg/kg 联合诱导麻醉,可提高术后镇痛满意度,减少呛咳及术后躁动等不良反应的发生。

[关键词] 羟考酮; 舒芬太尼; 儿童; 扁桃体腺样体切除术

[中图分类号] R726.1

[文献标识码] A

[文章编号] 1672-108X(2023)09-0030-04

Effects of Oxycodone Combined with Sufentanil on Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy in Children

Duan Chenxia¹, Zhang Zuoliang¹, Gao Xiuxiu¹, Chen Yi¹, Wei Lei¹, Zhang Li²(1. Suzhou Hospital Affiliated to Nanjing Medical University, Jiangsu Suzhou 215002, China; 2. Nanjing Children's Hospital, Nanjing 210000, China)

[Abstract] Objective: To probe into the application value of oxycodone combined with sufentanil on tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy in children. Methods: A total of 80 children with elective tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy under general anesthesia were extracted to be divided into the sufentanil group (S group) and oxycodone+sufentanil group (O+S group) via the random number table method, with 40 cases in each group. Heart rate and mean arterial pressure were detected before induction of anesthesia (T_0), during endotracheal intubation (T_1), at the time of endotracheal intubation removal (T_2), 5 minutes after extubation (T_3), and at the time of leaving post anesthesia care unit (PACU, T_4). Pediatric pain behavior scale (FLACC) score and pediatric anesthesia emergence delirium (PAED) score at T_3 and T_4 were recorded. The incidence of cough, restlessness in PACU, nausea and vomiting, respiratory depression and other adverse drug reactions during anesthesia induction were recorded. Results: Compared with T_0 , the heart rate and mean arterial pressure of the S group at T_1 and T_2 and O+S group at T_1 increased significantly ($P<0.05$). The heart rate and mean arterial pressure of O+S group at T_2 were significantly lower than those of the S group ($P<0.05$). The FLACC scores at T_3 and T_4 and PAED scores at T_3 in the O+S group were lower than those in the S group, the incidence of cough during induction and postoperative restlessness was lower than that in the S group ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: Compared with sufentanil alone, oxycodone 0.2 mg/kg+ sufentanil 0.2 μg/kg induced anesthesia during tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy in children can improve the satisfaction of postoperative analgesia and reduce the occurrence of adverse drug reactions such as cough and postoperative restlessness.

[Keywords] oxycodone; sufentanil; children; tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy

扁桃体、腺样体异常增生可以引起小儿出现呼吸睡眠障碍,严重者可以导致患儿出现嗜睡、注意力不集中、记忆力减退等行为认知障碍,需要采用扁桃体、腺样体切除手术进行治疗^[1-2]。但手术创伤引起的疼痛及不适感常导致患儿出现苏醒期躁动,如肢体的无意识动作、哭喊或呻吟等行为,不仅延长了患儿的恢复时间,也增加了手术部位再次出血的风险。舒芬太尼为临床常用的麻醉诱导药物,存在剂量依赖的呼吸抑制,且可以导致恶心呕吐的发生。羟考酮是可以同时激动 μ 受体和 κ 受体的半合成阿片类药物,具有安全性高、起效迅速、

不良反应发生率低等优点,可以安全地应用于小儿麻醉^[3-4]。本研究拟观察羟考酮联合舒芬太尼在小儿扁桃体腺样体切除术中的应用效果,为临床提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究经南京医科大学附属苏州医院医学伦理委员会批准,于 2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 1 月在耳鼻喉科招募行择期全身麻醉下扁桃体腺样体切除的患儿 80 例,性别不限,年龄 5~10 岁,体质量 20~51 kg,美国麻醉医师

作者简介:段陈夏(1996.06-),女,硕士,住院医师,主要从事临床麻醉工作,E-mail:1076560388@qq.com。

通信作者:魏磊(1978.07-),男,博士,主任医师,主要从事疼痛机制研究,E-mail:64624369@qq.com。

协会(ASA)分级I~II级,患儿的父母或法定监护人已签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)长期使用麻醉药品或阿片类药物;(2)对阿片类药物及全麻药物过敏;(3)有心、肺、脑、肝、肾功能障碍;(4)电解质紊乱;(5)上呼吸道感染。按随机数表法分为舒芬太尼组(S组)和羟考酮+舒芬太尼组(O+S组)各40例。

1.2 方法

所有患儿术前均不用药,在病区开放静脉通道。术前禁食6 h、禁饮2 h。入室后静脉给予阿托品0.01 mg/kg,面罩吸氧,诱导前监测患儿脉搏血氧饱和度、血压、心率及心电图。麻醉诱导:S组采用舒芬太尼0.4 μg/kg、丙泊酚2.5 mg/kg、顺式阿曲库铵0.15 mg/kg静脉注射诱导;O+S组采用羟考酮0.2 mg/kg+舒芬太尼0.2 μg/kg,其余药物同S组。待患儿自主意识及呼吸消失后行气管插管机械通气,通气设置:潮气量6~10 mL/kg,吸入氧流量2 L/min,吸呼比1:2,呼吸频率12~20次/分,维持呼气末二氧化碳(PETCO₂)35~45 mm Hg。麻醉维持:静吸复合维持,吸入七氟烷,维持呼气末七氟烷浓度为1.0 MAC,持续静脉泵注瑞芬太尼0.02~0.10 μg/(kg·h),维持脑电双频指数40~60,血流动力学不稳定时可以间断使用血管活性药物。手术结束前5 min停止七氟烷吸入,手术结束时停止泵注瑞芬太尼。所有手术均由同一组经验丰富的外科医师完成。患儿自主呼吸恢复后送至麻醉恢复室苏醒,当鼻导管吸氧3 L/min、氧饱和度维持90%以上>3 min时,拔除气管导管。患儿如果出现术后躁动或明显疼痛时,分次追加小剂量舒芬太尼;患儿

出现恶心呕吐,给予昂丹司琼治疗;患儿出现呼吸抑制予以面罩加压给氧。

1.3 监测指标

记录患儿麻醉诱导前(T₀)、气管插管时(T₁)、拔除气管导管时(T₂)、拔管后5 min(T₃)、离开麻醉后监测治疗室(PACU)时(T₄)的心率和平均动脉压;记录T₃及T₄时患儿疼痛行为量表(face leg activity cry consolability, FLACC)评分^[5]及儿童麻醉苏醒期躁动量表(pediatric anesthesia emergence delirium, PAED)评分^[6],若PAED评分≥10分,定义为躁动。记录患儿麻醉诱导时呛咳及在PACU的躁动、恶心呕吐、呼吸抑制等不良反应发生率。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 26.0软件,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验或方差分析,计数资料以百分比表示,采用 χ^2 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

两组患儿年龄、体质量、性别、手术时间、出血量、补液量、苏醒时间、PACU停留时间等一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

2.2 两组患儿心率和平均动脉压变化比较

S组患儿T₁、T₂时及O+S组患儿T₁时的心率和平均动脉压较T₀时升高($P<0.05$);O+S组患儿T₂时心率和平均动脉压低于S组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表1 两组一般资料比较

组别	例数	年龄/岁	体质量/kg	男/女	手术时间/min	出血量/mL	补液量/mL	苏醒时间/min	PACU停留时间/min
S组	40	7.35±1.31	28.18±4.25	23/17	32.88±6.97	6.08±2.74	300.00±54.30	16.40±3.35	29.50±5.04
O+S组	40	7.25±1.37	28.98±4.88	25/15	32.50±7.76	6.33±3.53	292.50±56.10	16.25±3.06	29.13±5.30
<i>t</i> 或 χ^2		0.333	-0.790	0.208	0.227	-0.354	0.608	0.209	0.324
<i>P</i>		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

表2 两组患儿心率和平均动脉压变化比较

组别	例数	指标	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄
S组	40	心率/(次/分)	89.25±7.03	92.65±7.70 [#]	93.33±7.99 [#]	89.88±6.13	89.78±6.07
		平均动脉压/mm Hg	73.75±4.19	75.15±4.26 [#]	75.55±4.71 [#]	73.78±4.11	73.30±4.15
O+S组	40	心率/(次/分)	88.78±7.09	92.28±7.84 [#]	89.53±7.97 [*]	89.25±7.93	89.35±6.49
		平均动脉压/mm Hg	72.95±4.37	74.88±4.07 [#]	73.53±4.18 [*]	72.95±4.12	72.97±4.25

注:#与T₀比较, $P<0.05$;*与S组比较, $P<0.05$

2.3 两组FLACC及PAED评分比较

O+S组患儿T₃、T₄时FLACC评分及T₃时PAED评分低于S组,诱导时呛咳、术后躁动的发生率低于S组($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.4 两组不良反应发生率比较

两组恶心呕吐、呼吸抑制发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);O+S组诱导时呛咳、术后躁动发生率低

于S组($P<0.05$),见表4。

表3 两组FLACC及PAED评分比较

组别	例数	FLACC评分/分		PAED评分/分	
		T ₃	T ₄	T ₃	T ₄
S组	40	3.30±0.94	3.15±0.77	9.75±2.24	5.28±1.80
O+S组	40	2.63±0.84	2.65±0.86	8.35±1.64	5.03±1.82
<i>t</i>		3.392	2.733	3.189	0.618
<i>P</i>		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	>0.05

表4 两组不良反应发生率比较 例(%)

组别	例数	恶心呕吐	呼吸抑制	诱导时呛咳	术后躁动
S组	40	4(10.0)	2(5.0)	8(20.0)	10(25.0)
O+S组	40	3(7.5)	3(7.5)	2(5.0)	3(7.5)
χ^2		0.157	0.213	4.114	4.501
P		>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

3 讨论

小儿扁桃体腺样体手术具有手术时间短、手术部位神经分布丰富、术后疼痛感强烈等特点^[7],需要完善的镇痛来避免患儿术后躁动等并发症。目前常用的阿片类镇痛药物是 μ 受体激动剂舒芬太尼,具有起效快、镇痛效果强、作用时间短等优点,但也具有诱导时致呛咳、抑制呼吸中枢、兴奋延髓呕吐化学感受器等缺点。

羟考酮是新型的 μ 受体和 κ 受体激动剂,与舒芬太尼相比,起效更加迅速,达峰时间约5 min,作用时间长达4 h^[8],可以更快地减少气管插管或手术操作引起的应激反应,降低术后患者疼痛评分^[9]。通过独有的 κ 受体激动作用,羟考酮对内脏痛有着较好的缓解作用,同时又不会引起明显的呼吸抑制及胃肠功能的紊乱^[10-11]。因此,羟考酮常用于成人术后镇痛、内脏痛以及癌痛的缓解。羟考酮用于小儿麻醉的安全性及有效性是当前研究的热点,>6个月儿童羟考酮的药代动力学与成年人无明显差异^[12-13],小剂量羟考酮超前镇痛及单独诱导均可以减少小儿短小手术的应激反应及术后疼痛,减少患儿术后躁动等不良反应的发生率^[14-15]。但在小儿扁桃体腺样体切除术采用较大剂量羟考酮诱导可能导致患儿拔管时间延长^[16]。在镇痛效价上羟考酮与舒芬太尼等效剂量转换比为1 000 : 1,本研究选择羟考酮0.2 mg/kg+舒芬太尼0.2 μ g/kg复合诱导的方式与常规舒芬太尼0.4 μ g/kg诱导进行比较,观察临床应用的效果。

本研究显示,与T₀时比较,S组T₁、T₂时及O+S组T₁时心率和平均动脉压明显升高,说明气管插管、拔管等强刺激可以导致患儿的应激反应;O+S组T₂时心率和平均动脉压明显低于S组,提示羟考酮时效较长的优势有助于减少患儿拔管时的不良反应^[14]。术后躁动是小儿术后常见的不良反应,多由镇痛不足引起。Lee Y S等^[17]发现,与芬太尼诱导相比,应用同等效价的羟考酮,可以减轻苏醒期躁动及进入PACU后30 min的疼痛程度。本研究中O+S组T₃及T₄时FLACC评分、T3时PAED评分以及术后躁动的发生率均明显低于S组,说明羟考酮联合舒芬太尼的麻醉诱导方式,可以协同产生更好的镇痛作用以减少术后躁动的发生。O+S组诱导时呛咳发生率明显低于S组,可能与羟考酮可以直接作用于延髓孤束核发挥镇咳作用有关。两组患儿苏醒时间、PACU停留时间比较差异无统计学意义,说明羟考酮联合舒芬太尼麻醉诱导应用于小儿扁桃体腺样体切除术,不会延长患儿术后恢复的时间。

综上所述,与单用舒芬太尼相比,小儿扁桃体腺样

体切除术中采用羟考酮0.2 mg/kg+舒芬太尼0.2 μ g/kg联合诱导麻醉,可增加术后镇痛满意度,减少呛咳及术后躁动等不良反应的发生。

参考文献:

- [1] LIU J, LIU X, JI X, et al. Sleep disordered breathing symptoms and daytime sleepiness are associated with emotional problems and poor school performance in children [J]. Psychiatry Res, 2016, 242(5): 218-225.
- [2] 熊升华, 黄从付, 杨贵, 等. 两种不同方法治疗儿童腺样体肥大的临床对照研究[J]. 儿科药学杂志, 2020, 26(10): 29-32.
- [3] WU J, GUI Q, WANG J, et al. Oxycodone preemptive analgesia after endoscopic plasma total adenotonsillectomy in children: a randomized controlled trial [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99(6): e19004.
- [4] THIGPEN J C, ODLE B L, HARIRFOROOSH S. Opioids: a review of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in neonates, infants, and children [J]. Eur J Drug Metab Pharmacokinet, 2019, 44(5): 591-609.
- [5] NILSSON S, FINNSTRÖM B, KOKINSKY E. The FLACC behavioral scale for procedural pain assessment in children aged 5–16 years [J]. Paediatr Anaesth, 2008, 18(8): 767-774.
- [6] MASON K. Paediatric emergence delirium: a comprehensive review and interpretation of the literature [J]. Br J Anaesth, 2017, 118(3): 335-343.
- [7] 黄庆先, 王鹏. 罗哌卡因联合右美托咪定局部浸润对扁桃体切除患儿术后疼痛的影响[J]. 儿科药学杂志, 2018, 24(9): 26-28.
- [8] 王伟娟, 刘英, 戴仁锋, 等. 羟考酮和帕瑞昔布钠对鼻内镜手术患者麻醉苏醒期躁动和术后疼痛及血清炎性因子的影响[J]. 中华全科医学, 2020, 18(3): 388-391.
- [9] SO K, JUNG K, JANG B, et al. Effective dose of intravenous oxycodone depending on sex and age for attenuation of intubation-related hemodynamic responses [J]. Turk J Med Sc, 2021, 51(1): 102-110.
- [10] YU Y, LI D, DUAN J, et al. The pro- and anti-cancer effects of oxycodone are associated with epithelial growth factor receptor level in cancer cells [J]. Biosci Rep, 2020, 40(2): 20193524.
- [11] 王维嘉, 任立英, 龚亚红, 等. 盐酸羟考酮注射液用于术后患者静脉自控镇痛的回顾性分析[J]. 中国医学科学院学报, 2020, 42(1): 91-95.
- [12] MARI K, PANU P, HANNU K, et al. Updated clinical pharmaco-kinetics and pharmacodynamics of oxycodone [J]. Clinical pharmacokinetics, 2019, 58(6): 705-725.
- [13] 王菲迪, 安晶, 吴刚, 等. 羟考酮在特殊人群中的临床应用研究进展[J]. 国际麻醉学与复苏杂志, 2017, 38(10): 930-933.
- [14] WU J, GUI Q, WANG J, et al. Oxycodone preemptive analgesia after endoscopic plasma total adenotonsillectomy in children: a randomized controlled trial [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99(6): e19004.
- [15] 魏晓永, 徐玲兰, 王涛, 等. 羟考酮用于患儿腹腔镜疝囊高位结扎术的效果[J]. 临床麻醉学杂志, 2021, 37(2): 194-195.

- [16] 山淇, 王宏宇, 李春晖, 等. 羟考酮在小儿扁桃体、腺样体切除术中的应用[J]. 辽宁医学杂志, 2016, 30(4): 4-6.
- [17] LEE Y S, BAEK C W, KIM D R, et al. Comparison of hemodynamic response to tracheal intubation and postoperative pain in patients undergoing closed reduction of nasal bone

fracture under general anesthesia: a randomized controlled trial comparing fentanyl and oxycodone [J]. BMC Anesthesiol, 2016, 16(1): 115.

(编辑:刘雄志)

(收稿日期:2022-06-02 修回日期:2022-08-24)

doi:10.13407/j.cnki.jpp.1672-108X.2023.09.009

· 论著 ·

川崎病患儿治疗前后抗体分泌细胞和免疫球蛋白样受体水平的变化

秦彦,文一州,刘青,左文旻(电子科技大学附属妇女儿童医院·成都市妇女儿童中心医院,成都 611731)

[摘要]目的:探讨川崎病(KD)患儿B细胞亚群特异性抗体分泌细胞(ASC)、免疫球蛋白样受体(LILR)表达特征。方法:选取我院2018年1月至2021年3月收治的急性期KD患儿32例为观察组及体检健康儿童19例为对照组。其中11例KD患儿(类固醇组)Egami评分>3分,预测可能存在静脉注射免疫球蛋白(IVIG)无反应,采用类固醇药物治疗,其余21例患儿(IVIG组)均给予IVIG治疗,比较对照组与观察组治疗前后CD19⁺ B细胞群中ASC、白细胞LILR表达情况。结果:观察组KD患儿外周血单核细胞(PBMC)水平、B细胞亚群中ASC水平高于对照组($P<0.05$)。IVIG组及类固醇组患儿治疗后PBMC水平、PBMC中CD4⁺ T细胞、CD8⁺ T细胞水平均高于治疗前($P<0.05$),ASC水平低于治疗前($P<0.05$),且类固醇组ASC占比低于IVIG组($P<0.05$)。流式细胞术检查显示,4种抑制性LILR亚型在单核细胞上表达,LILRB1在每个B细胞亚群上表达,而LILRB2或LILRB3在B细胞亚群上的表达在急性期和治疗后均较少;LILRB4在ASC上呈现唯一表达,其急性期水平低于单核细胞;观察组ASC的LILRB1、LILRB4水平高于对照组,且治疗后低于治疗前($P<0.05$)。结论:KD患儿急性期ASC呈升高趋势且富含LILRB4表达,治疗结果不受类固醇给药影响。ASC可能在KD发生发展过程中发挥着重要作用。

[关键词]川崎病;特异性抗体分泌细胞;免疫球蛋白样受体;B细胞

[中图分类号]R725.4

[文献标识码]A

[文章编号]1672-108X(2023)09-0033-05

Changes of Antibody-Secreting Cells and Leukocyte Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor Levels in Children with Kawasaki Disease before and after Treatment

Qin Yan, Wen Yizhou, Liu Qing, Zuo Wenmin (Women's and Children's Hospital Affiliated to University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu Women's and Children's Central Hospital, Chengdu 611731, China)

[Abstract] Objective: To probe into the expression characteristics of B cell subset specific antibody-secreting cells (ASC) and leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptors (LILR) in children with Kawasaki disease (KD). Methods: Thirty-two children with acute KD admitted into our hospital from Jan. 2018 to Mar. 2021 were extracted as the observation group and 19 healthy children were selected as the control group. Egami score of 11 KD children (steroid group) was greater than 3 points, predicting that intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) was not responsive, and steroid drugs were administered. The remaining 21 children (IVIG group) received IVIG treatment. Expression of ASC and LILR in CD19⁺ B cells was compared before and after treatment between the control group and observation group. Results: In the observation group, peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) and ASC in B cell subsets of children with KD were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). In the IVIG group and steroid group, PBMC levels, CD4⁺ T cells and CD8⁺ T cells in PBMC after treatment were higher than those before treatment ($P<0.05$), while ASC levels were lower than those before treatment ($P<0.05$), and ASC in the steroid group was lower than that in the IVIG group ($P<0.05$). Flow cytometry analysis showed that all four inhibitory LILR subtypes were expressed on monocytes, LILRB1 was expressed on each B cell subset, while the expression of LILRB2 or LILRB3 on B cell subsets was lower during the acute phase and after treatment. LILRB4 was uniquely expressed on ASC, and its level during the acute phase was lower than that on monocytes. The levels of LILRB1 and LILRB4 on ASC in the observation group were higher than those in the control group and decreased after treatment ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: In the acute stage, ASC of children with KD shows an elevated trend and is enriched in LILRB4 expression, the treatment outcome is not affected by steroid administration. ASC cells may play an important role in the occurrence and progression of KD.

[Keywords]Kawasaki disease; antibody-secreting cells; immunoglobulin-like receptor; B cell

作者简介:秦彦(1988.09-),女,硕士,主治医师,主要从事儿科临床工作,E-mail:ayay1122@163.com。

通信作者:左文旻(1964.07-),男,大学本科,主任医师,主要从事儿科临床工作,E-mail:382559635@qq.com。