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# 右美托咪啶联合全身麻醉在颈动脉内膜切除术中的应用

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**【摘要】目的** 评价右美托咪啶在颈动脉内膜切除术中的安全性和有效性，并探讨其脑保护作用机制。**方法** 40例颈动脉狭窄性病变患者分别于麻醉诱导前静脉输注右美托咪啶0.40 μg/kg(右美托咪啶组)或等量生理盐水(对照组)，并记录给药前( $T_0$ )、气管插管前( $T_1$ )、气管插管后1 min( $T_2$ )、显露颈动脉即刻( $T_3$ )、拔除气管插管前( $T_4$ )、拔除气管插管后1 min( $T_5$ )时的平均动脉压和心率、麻醉药物剂量、麻醉恢复情况，以及围麻醉期血清TNF-α和IL-6表达变化。**结果** 与 $T_0$ 时相比，右美托咪啶组患者其余各时间点平均动脉压和心率降低(均 $P < 0.05$ )，术中丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼剂量明显减少(均 $P < 0.05$ )，意识恢复时间和拔除气管插管时间缩短(均 $P < 0.05$ )，呛咳、躁动和术后寒战等不良反应轻微(均 $P < 0.05$ )。术后两组患者血清TNF-α和IL-6表达水平均升高( $P < 0.05$ )，以对照组显著。**结论** 颈动脉内膜切除术中应用右美托咪啶联合全身麻醉，围麻醉期可维持更平稳的血流动力学状态，减少麻醉药物剂量，麻醉复苏迅速且平稳，安全性和有效性良好，并可抑制TNF-α和IL-6等炎性因子的释放而发挥脑保护作用。

**【关键词】** 颈动脉狭窄；颈动脉内膜切除术；右美托咪啶；麻醉，全身；血流动力学；肿瘤坏死因子α；白细胞介素6

## Application of dexmedetomidine with total intravenous anesthesia on perioperative period of carotid endarterectomy

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To evaluate the safety and efficacy of dexmedetomidine in patients undergoing carotid endarterectomy (CEA), and to explore its mechanism in cerebral protection. **Methods** Forty patients undergoing CEA were divided into 2 groups: dexmedetomidine group (Group D, N = 20) and control group (Group S, N = 20), respectively receiving dexmedetomidine intravenous infusion (0.40 μg/kg) and the same dose of normal saline. Total intravenous anesthesia (TIVA) was applied in both 2 groups. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) and heart rate (HR) of each patient were recorded at  $T_0$  (before administration),  $T_1$  (before tracheal intubation),  $T_2$  (1 min after intubation),  $T_3$  (carotid exposing),  $T_4$  (before extubation) and  $T_5$  (1 min after extubation) respectively. Total amount of propofol and remifentanil, and patients' recovery conditions after anesthesia were also recorded. Tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were measured and compared before and after operation between 2 groups. **Results** In Group D, MAP and HR decreased significantly at  $T_{1-5}$  compared with  $T_0$  ( $P < 0.05$ , for all); in group S, HR and MAP increased at the same condition ( $P < 0.05$ , for all). Total amount of propofol and remifentanil in Group D was lower than that in Group S ( $P < 0.05$ , for all). And the patients' recovery conditions in Group D after anesthesia was better than that in Group S ( $P < 0.05$ , for all). TNF-α and IL-6 increased after anesthesia compared with that before anesthesia in 2 groups, however, it was higher in Group S than in Group D ( $P < 0.05$ , for all). **Conclusions** Dexmedetomidine can provide stable hemodynamic condition during anesthesia in patients undergoing CEA, and improve both the outcome of operation and recovery. With good safety and efficacy, it can provide brain protection by reducing the level of TNF-α and IL-6.

**【Key words】** Carotid stenosis; Endarterectomy, carotid; Dexmedetomidine; Anesthesia, general; Hemodynamics; Tumor necrosis factor-alpha; Interleukin-6

颈动脉内膜切除术(CEA)是为了改善脑组织血供,预防并治疗因颈动脉重度狭窄而引起的缺血性卒中的外科手术方法<sup>[1]</sup>。随着麻醉和术中监测技术的不断进步,颈动脉内膜切除术麻醉的重点已从单纯满足手术需求发展至术中神经功能监测与保护,因此,选择正确的麻醉方法及良好的术中管理,对患者预后至关重要。右美托咪啶(dexmedetomidine)是一种高选择性α<sub>2</sub>肾上腺素能受体激动药,可抑制交感神经活性、镇静、止痛和抗焦虑,且具有不影响呼吸、不干扰脑电活动等特点<sup>[2]</sup>,近年来该药在脑保护方面的研究日趋成为焦点。笔者对天津市环湖医院麻醉科近年来右美托咪啶联合全身麻醉行颈动脉内膜切除术患者的临床资料进行回顾,旨在评价该药在颈动脉内膜切除术中的有效性和安全性,同时探讨其脑保护作用机制。

## 对象与方法

### 一、研究对象

1. 病例选择 (1)根据美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)标准,选择ASA分级I~Ⅲ级,并于全身麻醉下择期行神经外科手术的患者。(2)术前心功能I~Ⅱ级。(3)患者及其家属知情同意。(4)凡有以下情况者不纳入本研究范畴:药物过敏史、心肺肝肾等重要脏器功能异常、既往神经外科手术史、长期应用镇静药或抗抑郁药、体重指数(BMI)>30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>或<18 kg/m<sup>2</sup>者。

2. 一般资料 根据上述纳入与排除标准,选择2011年1月~2012年1月在我院神经外科住院治疗的颈动脉狭窄患者共40例,男性23例,女性17例;年龄54~67岁,平均(62±9)岁;体重指数22.76~26.21 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,平均(24.36±2.62)kg/m<sup>2</sup>。采用系统随机化方法,根据患者入院序列号交替随机分为两组。(1)右美托咪啶组:共20例患者,男性11例,女性9例;年龄54~65岁,平均(62.79±9.12)岁;ASA分级I级8例(8/20)、Ⅱ级7例(7/20)、Ⅲ级5例(5/20)。(2)生理盐水对照组(对照组):共20例患者,男性12例,女性8例;年龄55~67岁,平均(61.23±9.35)岁;ASA分级I级9例(9/20)、Ⅱ级7例(7/20)、Ⅲ级4例(4/20)。两组社会人口学特征和ASA分级比较,差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05,表1)。

### 二、研究方法

1. 术前准备 (1)药物来源:本研究所用右美托咪啶(200 μg/2 ml)为江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司产

表1 右美托咪啶组与对照组患者一般资料的比较\*

Table 1. Comparison of general data of patients between 2 groups\*

Item	Control (N=20)	Dexmedetomidine (N=20)	χ <sup>2</sup> or t value	P value
Sex case (%)			0.651	0.346
Male	12 (12/20)	11 (11/20)		
Female	8 ( 8/20)	9 ( 9/20)		
Age (x±s, year)	61.23±9.35	62.79±9.12	1.645	0.168
BMI (x±s, kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	23.55±2.58	25.15±2.64	0.547	0.749
ASA			0.397	0.529
I	9 ( 9/20)	8 ( 8/20)		
II	7 ( 7/20)	7 ( 7/20)		
III	4 ( 4/20)	5 ( 5/20)		

\*χ<sup>2</sup> test for comparison of sex and ASA classification, and t test for comparison of others. BMI, body mass index, 体重指数; ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists, 美国麻醉医师协会

品。丙泊酚(200 mg/20 ml)由北京费森尤斯卡比公司提供。瑞芬太尼(2 mg/支)购自宜昌人福药业有限责任公司。(2)术前用药与监测项目:常规禁食水,术前30 min肌肉注射阿托品0.50 mg和苯巴比妥钠0.20 g,进入手术室后开放上肢静脉,输注乳酸钠林格液10 ml/(kg·h),面罩吸氧。采用德国Dräger公司生产的Primus麻醉仪,术中监测心电活动、平均动脉压(MAP)、呼气末二氧化碳分压(PetCO<sub>2</sub>)、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO<sub>2</sub>)和脑电双频指数(BIS),桡动脉置管行创性动脉血压(APB)监测。

2. 麻醉方法 (1)麻醉诱导:诱导前,右美托咪啶组患者经静脉予右美托咪啶0.40 μg/kg,10 min内输注完毕;对照组予等量生理盐水;术中右美托咪啶组患者予右美托咪啶0.30 μg/(kg·h)持续泵注,对照组予等量生理盐水。麻醉诱导及维持均采用靶控输注(TCI)技术,经协奏曲麻醉工作站予以丙泊酚或瑞芬太尼。初始药物效应部位靶浓度分别设置为瑞芬太尼4 ng/L、丙泊酚3 μg/L,达到预期靶浓度后追加药物剂量,直至患者意识消失,静脉注射顺式苯磺酸阿曲库铵(0.15 mg/kg),诱导充分后行气管插管。(2)术中麻醉:气管插管后连接Primus麻醉仪,设定为间歇正压通气(IPPV)方式,潮气量8~10 ml/kg、频率12次/min,PetCO<sub>2</sub>维持35~45 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)。(3)麻醉维持:术中丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼采用靶控输注技术,脑电双频指数维持在40~50;根据肌松监测值,按术中需求间断静脉注射顺式苯磺酸阿曲库铵。应用血管活性药物辅

**表2** 右美托咪啶组与对照组患者各观察时间点平均动脉压和心率的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**Table 2.** Comparison of MAP and HR between 2 groups at different time points ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	N	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>5</sub>
MAP (mm Hg)							
Control	20	96.31 ± 5.72	94.25 ± 5.73	101.82 ± 6.14	101.42 ± 5.71	101.94 ± 5.12	97.82 ± 5.64
Dexmedetomidine	20	98.13 ± 8.01	91.72 ± 6.83	90.33 ± 4.92	91.44 ± 4.73	90.23 ± 4.52	88.04 ± 5.34
HR (time/min)							
Control	20	75.31 ± 4.22	75.12 ± 3.73	79.92 ± 5.13	79.23 ± 4.53	79.13 ± 4.74	76.03 ± 3.53
Dexmedetomidine	20	76.23 ± 3.72	70.13 ± 4.14	72.02 ± 3.93	71.43 ± 4.54	70.02 ± 4.13	69.52 ± 3.43

MAP, mean arterial pressure, 平均动脉压; HR, heart rate, 心率。The same as Table 3-4

**表3** 右美托咪啶组与对照组患者各观察时间点平均动脉压和心率重复测量设计的方差分析表**Table 3.** The analysis of variance of repeated measure design of MAP and HR at different time points in 2 groups

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value	Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value
MAP											
Treatment	3226.667	1	3226.667	25.203	0.000	Treatment	1983.750	1	1983.750	74.525	0.000
Time	662.933	5	132.587	9.512	0.000	Time	444.100	5	88.820	5.795	0.000
Treatment × time	1535.933	5	307.187	22.037	0.000	Treatment × time	604.700	5	120.940	7.890	0.000
Error among groups	4864.933	38	128.025			Error among groups	1011.500	38	26.618		
Error within groups	2648.467	190	13.939			Error within groups	2912.200	190	15.327		

**表4** 同一观察时间点右美托咪啶组与对照组患者平均动脉压和心率的两两比较**Table 4.** Paired comparison of MAP and HR between 2 groups at the same time point

Paired comparison	T <sub>0</sub>		T <sub>1</sub>		T <sub>2</sub>		T <sub>3</sub>		T <sub>4</sub>		T <sub>5</sub>	
	t value	P value										
MAP	0.821	0.417	1.415	0.165	6.578	0.000	6.087	0.000	7.658	0.000	5.700	0.000
HR	0.717	0.478	3.997	0.000	5.524	0.000	5.479	0.000	5.894	0.000	5.840	0.000

助维持血压,根据有创性动脉血压监测值随时调整麻醉药物剂量,当血压低于基础值的30%时,予以2%去氧肾上腺素(去氧肾上腺素10 mg+500 ml生理盐水)静脉滴注,调节滴注速度直至血压稳定;当血压高于基础值的20%时,予盐酸乌拉地尔0.10~0.15 mg/kg。手术结束前30 min停止输注右美托咪啶,手术结束时停止输注丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼。

3. 观察指标 分别记录以下各观察时间点患者平均动脉压和心率(HR):予右美托咪啶或生理盐水前(T<sub>0</sub>)、气管插管前(T<sub>1</sub>)、气管插管后1 min(T<sub>2</sub>)、显露颈动脉即刻(T<sub>3</sub>)、拔除气管导管前(T<sub>4</sub>)、拔除气管导管后1 min(T<sub>5</sub>);同时记录患者麻醉复苏情况:停药后意识恢复时间、拔除气管插管时间。观察并记录患者拔除气管插管时有无呛咳、躁动、术后寒战等并发症。分别于麻醉前、术后即刻、术后24 h和术后3 d采集患者外周静脉血,离心取上清液,酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)检测血清肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )和白细胞介素-6(IL-6)表达变化。

(TNF- $\alpha$ )和白细胞介素-6(IL-6)表达变化。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据计算与分析。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用两独立样本的t检验;两组患者不同观察时间点平均动脉压和心率的比较,以及围麻醉期血清TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6表达水平的比较,采用重复测量设计的方差分析,两两比较行LSD-t检验。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,行 $\chi^2$ 检验。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

### 一、血流动力学变化

与T<sub>0</sub>时相比,右美托咪啶组患者其余各观察时间点平均动脉压和心率降低(均P<0.05),而对照组相应观察时间点平均动脉压和心率升高(均P<0.05);右美托咪啶组患者T<sub>2~5</sub>时间点平均动脉压和心率低于对照组(均P<0.05,表2~4)。

**表5** 右美托咪啶组与对照组患者丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼剂量的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mg)

**Table 5.** Comparison of dosage of propofol and remifentanil between 2 groups during operation ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mg)

Group	N	Propofol	Remifentanil
Control	20	513.62 ± 53.02	2.22 ± 0.29
Dexmedetomidine	20	408.32 ± 49.13	1.92 ± 0.25
<i>t</i> value		6.520	3.496
<i>P</i> value		0.000	0.001

**表6** 右美托咪啶组与对照组患者术后意识恢复时间和拔除气管插管时间的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , min)

**Table 6.** Comparison of recovery and extubation between 2 groups after operation ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , min)

Group	N	Recovery	Extubation
Control	20	26.82 ± 6.24	35.23 ± 4.32
Dexmedetomidine	20	20.52 ± 5.33	26.02 ± 4.01
<i>t</i> value		3.487	7.017
<i>P</i> value		0.001	0.000

**表7** 右美托咪啶组与对照组患者术后麻醉复苏并发症发生率的比较 例(%)

**Table 7.** Comparison of complications between 2 groups after operation case (%)

Group	N	Chill	Cough	Agitation
Control	20	5 (5/20)	8 (8/20)	6 (6/20)
Dexmedetomidine	20	1 (1/20)	2 (2/20)	1 (1/20)
$\chi^2$ value		5.455	5.963	4.320
<i>P</i> value		0.020	0.015	0.038

## 二、麻醉药剂量变化

麻醉过程中,右美托咪啶组患者丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼剂量低于对照组(均  $P < 0.05$ , 表5)。

## 三、术后麻醉复苏及恢复

停药后,右美托咪啶组患者意识恢复时间和拔除气管插管时间均少于对照组( $P < 0.05$ , 表6)。与对照组相比,右美托咪啶组患者对气管插管耐受性良好,术中仅1例出现躁动等症状,手术结束拔除气管插管时,2例出现呛咳、1例出现术后寒战等并发症,差异具有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ , 表7)。

## 四、围麻醉期血清肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ 和白细胞介素-6表达水平的变化

术后即刻和术后24 h,两组患者血清TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6表达水平升高(均  $P < 0.05$ ),而且对照组高于右美托咪啶组( $P < 0.05$ , 表8~10)。与手术前相比,术后3 d右美托咪啶组患者血清TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6表达水平无明显变化( $P > 0.05$ ),但右美托咪啶组IL-6表达

水平高于对照组( $P < 0.05$ , 表8~10)

## 讨 论

颈动脉内膜切除术是治疗颈动脉系统短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)或轻微缺血性卒中的一种有效方法,在国外已作为症状性或无症状性颈动脉重度狭窄的经典术式<sup>[3]</sup>。近10年来,国内许多大型医疗中心也提倡开展此项手术,而合理的麻醉方法则是保证围手术期安全的重要基础<sup>[4]</sup>。

颈动脉系统狭窄性病变患者具有高龄,多合并冠心病、糖尿病,以及肺功能差等特点,围手术期病残率和病死率高<sup>[5~8]</sup>,因此选择合理的麻醉方法至关重要。局部或区域阻滞麻醉之优点是患者可在清醒状态下接受手术,手术医师在术中能够随时评价神经功能变化,且术后恢复迅速,但局部麻醉需要患者合作、阻滞完善及手术医师配合。其缺点是,患者可因不适感或神经功能损害而导致术中不合作;置入或移除分流操作需快速;颈动脉阻断过程中压力感受器活动易并发高血压。一般认为,全身麻醉更适用于颈动脉内膜切除术,术中血流动力学稳定,可保持良好的呼吸道管理,控制影响脑血流量(CBF)和脑氧代谢率(CMRO<sub>2</sub>)的因素<sup>[9]</sup>。近年来,更提倡雷米芬太尼全身麻醉气管插管和术中唤醒技术,既可保证有效的神经功能监测,又能良好地调控呼吸道通畅,维持血流动力学稳定,从而提高手术成功率<sup>[10~11]</sup>。

本组20例颈动脉狭窄患者均采用右美托咪啶联合全身麻醉方式。右美托咪啶为高选择性 $\alpha_2$ 肾上腺素能受体激动药,可抑制交感神经活性、镇静、止痛及抗焦虑,且不影响呼吸、不干扰脑电活动<sup>[12]</sup>;可直接激活脑血管 $\alpha_2$ 肾上腺素能受体,通过直接缩血管作用及间接中枢性缩血管作用而降低脑血流量,并呈剂量依赖性,不增加颅内压;在血压正常情况下,对脑组织血液循环无不良影响<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究结果显示,在血流动力学易发生变化的围麻醉期,右美托咪啶组患者平均动脉压和心率均十分平稳,表明该药可降低伤害性刺激对血流动力学的影响,减少脑出血或脑缺血发生率。对于颈动脉内膜切除术患者,术中维持血压稳定十分重要,由于缺血区脑血流自动调节(CA)功能业已丧失,其血流依靠脑灌注压(CPP)调节,术中需要维持血压高于正常水平15%~25%,可增加缺血区脑血流量,但若侧支循环差,升高血压则不能改善脑组织灌注,反而加重心

**表8** 右美托咪啶组与对照组患者围麻醉期血清TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6表达水平的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )**Table 8.** Comparison of TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6 between 2 groups in perioperative period ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )

Group	N	Preoperation	Immediately after operation	24 h after operation	3 d after operation
TNF- $\alpha$					
Control	20	0.95 ± 0.17	2.28 ± 0.15	1.59 ± 0.18	1.11 ± 0.13
Dexmedetomidine	20	0.96 ± 0.13	1.35 ± 0.18	1.11 ± 0.14	1.01 ± 0.16
IL-6					
Control	20	64.75 ± 10.87	97.95 ± 12.88	82.25 ± 6.93	64.80 ± 7.53
Dexmedetomidine	20	64.70 ± 0.13	78.65 ± 8.57	70.20 ± 8.74	65.20 ± 7.50

TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ ; IL-6, interleukin-6, 白细胞介素-6。The same as Table 9-10

**表9** 右美托咪啶组与对照组患者围麻醉期血清TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6表达水平重复测量设计的方差分析表**Table 9.** The analysis of variance of repeated measure design of TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6 at different time points in 2 groups

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value	Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value
TNF- $\alpha$											
Treatment	5.704	1	5.704	191.899	0.000	IL-6					
Time	17.448	3	5.816	257.640	0.000	Treatment	2402.500	1	2402.500	12.890	0.001
Treatment × time	5.332	3	1.777	78.700	0.000	Time	15028.025	3	5009.342	96.759	0.000
Error among groups	1.130	38	0.030			Treatment × time	2776.050	3	925.350	17.874	0.000
Error within groups	263.120	48	5.482			Error among groups	7082.875	38	186.391		
						Error within groups	5901.925	114	51.771		

**表10** 同一观察时间点右美托咪啶组与对照组患者TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6表达水平的两两比较**Table 10.** Paired comparison of TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6 between 2 groups at the same time point

Paired comparison	Preoperation		Immediately after operation		24 h after operation		3 d after operation	
	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value
TNF- $\alpha$	0.158	0.875	17.913	0.000	9.653	0.000	1.958	0.058
IL-6	0.168	0.688	5.579	0.000	4.828	0.000	1.168	0.012

肌负荷或有引起脑出血和脑水肿的风险。因此,升高血压并不能作为颈动脉内膜切除术中的常规脑保护措施,但是预防和正确治疗低血压仍是十分必要的<sup>[14-15]</sup>。在本研究中,右美托咪啶组患者丙泊酚和瑞芬太尼剂量均低于对照组,减少了麻醉药物对呼吸和循环系统的干扰。已有多项临床试验证实,右美托咪啶可以提供充分的镇静作用,从而显著减少咪达唑仑、丙泊酚和阿片类药物的剂量<sup>[16]</sup>,且在持续泵注过程中不抑制患者自主呼吸,不延长自主呼吸恢复时间<sup>[17]</sup>。本研究右美托咪啶组患者意识恢复时间和拔除气管插管时间均早于对照组,且麻醉复苏期间呛咳、躁动和术后寒战等不良反应发生率亦低于对照组。右美托咪啶可以降低手术应激引起的神经内分泌反应,通过抑制大脑体温调节中枢,降低寒战阈值<sup>[18]</sup>。围麻醉期应用右美托咪啶可以使术后寒战发生率明显降低,且明显改善寒战程度,机体耗氧量和二氧化碳生成率亦随之减少。

TNF- $\alpha$ 是脑组织缺氧损伤早期出现的炎性因子,具有启动和触发炎症反应作用<sup>[19]</sup>。IL-6亦是炎性因子之一,在应激状态下可通过肾上腺素能受体促进促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素(CRH)的分泌,进而激活下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴<sup>[20]</sup>。二者是脑组织缺氧后血液循环中的主要细胞因子,也是激活的免疫细胞对损伤或感染应答的细胞外信号蛋白,其生物学效应极强,主要参与免疫应答和炎症反应。本研究结果显示,对照组患者血清TNF- $\alpha$ 和IL-6表达水平随手术进程显著升高,右美托咪定组则无显著变化,组内不同观察时间点和两组之间比较均有显著差异。提示右美托咪定可使突触后膜受体激活,产生止痛、镇静、降低交感神经活性作用,从而有效抑制手术刺激引起的交感神经系统兴奋<sup>[21]</sup>,产生脑保护作用。

综上所述,右美托咪啶联合全身麻醉在颈动脉内膜切除术中可维持满意的血流动力学需求,减少

其他麻醉药物剂量,提高麻醉苏醒质量,减少围麻醉期并发症,安全、可靠。与此同时,右美托咪啶还可通过抑制炎性因子的释放而发挥其脑保护作用。

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## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(三)

- 欧洲卒中组织 European Stroke Organization(ESO)
- 皮质基底节变性 corticobasal ganglionic degeneration(CBD)
- 平均动脉压 mean arterial pressure(MAP)
- 平均肺动脉压 mean pulmonary arterial pressure(mPAP)
- 平均扩散率 mean diffusivity(MD)
- 平均扩散系数 average diffusion coefficient(DCavg)
- 平均通过时间 mean transmit time(MTT)

- 曲面重建 curved planar reformation(CPR)
- Y染色体性别决定区框蛋白1 sex determining region of Y chromosome box 1(SOX1)
- 人类免疫缺陷病毒 human immunodeficiency virus(HIV)
- 容积再现 volume reconstruction(VR)
- 神经传导速度 nerve conduction velocity(NCV)
- 神经微丝蛋白 neurofilament protein(NF)