

环泊酚复合羟考酮对内镜下胃黏膜剥离术老年患者的镇静效果

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摘要 **目的** 探讨环泊酚复合羟考酮用于内镜下胃黏膜剥离术老年患者的安全性和有效性。**方法** 选取2022年3月至2022年12月北部战区总医院门诊204例拟行内镜下胃黏膜剥离术的老年患者为研究对象, 性别不限, 年龄60~75岁, 体重指数18~30 kg/m², ASA评分Ⅱ级或Ⅲ级, 随机均分为丙泊酚组(P组)、环泊酚组(C组)、环泊酚+羟考酮组(CO组), 每组68例。麻醉诱导时, P组静脉给予丙泊酚(1~1.5 mg/kg), C组给予环泊酚(0.2~0.5 mg/kg), CO组给予盐酸羟考酮(0.1~0.2 mg/kg)和环泊酚(0.2~0.5 mg/kg), 3组药物注射时间均>30 s。麻醉维持时, C组和CO组均静脉持续泵注环泊酚[1~1.5 mg/(kg·h)], P组静脉持续泵注丙泊酚[2~5 mg/(kg·h)]。麻醉诱导3 min后评估患者改良警觉/镇静评分, 若评分≤1则开始内镜检查。记录3组患者T₀(注射药物前)、T₁(睫毛反射消失时)、T₂(内镜检查开始时)、T₃(退出内镜时)的平均动脉压(MAP), 心率(HR), 血氧饱和度(SpO₂), 苏醒后30 min、1 h时VAS评分。记录诱导时间、苏醒时间、静脉注射痛、呼吸抑制等不良反应发生情况。**结果** 3组患者在T₀、T₃时MAP、HR及SpO₂比较差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。在T₁、T₂时, 与P组相比, C组、CO组患者MAP、HR和SpO₂显著升高(均P<0.05); 而CO组患者MAP、HR和SpO₂略低于C组, 但差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。与P组比较, C组和CO组呼吸抑制、注射痛发生率明显减少(均P<0.05), 而C组和CO组比较差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。CO组患者苏醒后30 min、1 h的VAS评分, 体动发生率均小于P组和C组(均P<0.05), 而P组和C组比较差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。**结论** 环泊酚复合羟考酮对内镜下胃黏膜剥离术老年患者镇静、镇痛效果确切; 与单独使用丙泊酚或环泊酚比较, 呼吸循环更平稳, 不良反应更少, 值得临床上推广应用。

关键词 环泊酚复合羟考酮; 内镜下黏膜剥离术; 胃; 老年患者

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Sedative effect of ciprofol combined with oxycodone on elderly patients undergoing endoscopic gastric mucosal dissection

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Abstract **Objective** To investigate the safety and efficacy of ciprofol combined with oxycodone in elderly patients who underwent endoscopic gastric mucosal dissection. **Methods** A total of 204 elderly patients in the outpatient department of the Northern Theater General Hospital who were to undergo endoscopic gastric mucosal dissection from March 2022 to December 2022 were selected as study participants. They were aged 60–75 years, with a body mass index of 18–30 kg/m², and ASA grade II or III, regardless of sex. They were randomly divided into propofol (group P), ciprofol (group C), and ciprofol + oxycodone (group CO) groups, with 68 patients in each group. During anesthesia induction, group P was given propofol (1–1.5 mg/kg); group C, ciprofol (0.2–0.5 mg/kg); and group CO, oxycodone hydrochloride (0.1–0.2 mg/kg) and ciprofol (0.2–0.5 mg/kg). The injection time of the three groups was > 30 s. During anesthesia maintenance, ciprofol [1–1.5 mg/(kg·h)] was continuously injected intravenously in groups C and CO, and propofol [2–5 mg/(kg·h)] was continuously injected intravenously in group P. The modified observer's assessment of alertness/sedation score was evaluated at 3 min after anesthesia induction. If the score was ≤1, endoscopy was started. The mean arterial pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR), and blood oxygen saturation (SpO₂) at times T₀ (before drug injection), T₁ (when eyelash reflex disappeared), T₂ (when endoscopy began), and T₃ (when endoscope was withdrawn); visual analogue scale (VAS) scores at 30 min and 1 h after resuscitation; and induction time, recovery time, intravenous pain, respiratory depression, and other adverse reactions were recorded in the three groups. **Results** There were no

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significant differences in MAP, HR, and SpO₂ at T0 and T3 among the three groups (all $P > 0.05$). At T1 and T2, compared with those in group P, MAP, HR, and SpO₂ in groups C and CO were significantly increased (all $P < 0.05$). MAP, HR, and SpO₂ in the CO group were slightly lower than those in the C group; however, the differences were not statistically significant (all $P > 0.05$). Compared with that in group P, the incidence of respiratory depression and injection pain in groups C and CO was significantly reduced ($P < 0.05$), but there was no statistically significant difference between groups C and CO ($P > 0.05$). The VAS score at 30 min and 1 h after awakening and incidence of body movement in the CO group were lower than those in the P and C groups (all $P < 0.05$); however, there was no statistically significant difference between the P and C groups (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Ciprofol combined with oxycodone had definite sedative and analgesic effects in elderly patients undergoing endoscopic gastric mucosal dissection. Compared with the use of propofol or ciprofol alone, with combination therapy, the respiratory cycle is more stable, patients have fewer adverse reactions, and it is worthy of clinical application.

Keywords ciprofol combination with oxycodone; endoscopic mucosal dissection; stomach; elderly patient

胃镜已从单一的检查手段逐渐拓展为一种微创治疗消化道肿瘤、息肉等病变的技术^[1-3]。通过消化道置入内镜可清晰观察肿瘤及增生的组织并进行病变切除, 然后进行病理学诊断, 有效地降低了恶性肿瘤的发生率。与单纯胃镜检查相比, 胃镜治疗消化道肿瘤、息肉需在患者处于无体动、恶心、呕吐反应的麻醉监护下进行。老年患者是消化道疾病的高发人群, 常规无痛镇静麻醉方案易诱发呼吸抑制和低血压, 如何安全实施老年患者的镇静麻醉仍需进一步探索。既往研究^[4-5]显示, 胃镜治疗多采用以丙泊酚为主的非插管镇静麻醉, 此种麻醉方案易引起患者发生低血压、注射痛、呼吸抑制等不良反应, 老年患者尤为严重, 进而增加了手术期间的管理难度。

环泊酚是一种 γ -GABA受体激动剂, 镇静效价为丙泊酚的3~4倍, 呼吸抑制、低血压发生率低于丙泊酚^[6-7]。内镜下胃黏膜剥离术可诱发剧烈疼痛, 单纯镇静麻醉术中易出现体动反应, 进而影响手术操作, 增加了黏膜损伤的风险, 因此需联合小剂量阿片类药物。盐酸羟考酮为 μ 受体和 κ 受体双重激动剂, 可有效缓解内脏性疼痛, 与等效剂量的芬太尼类药物比较, 对呼吸循环影响小, 更适用于非插管手术麻醉^[8-9]。本研究探讨环泊酚复合羟考酮对内镜下胃黏膜剥离术老年患者的镇静效果, 旨在为其临床应用提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料收集、样本量计算及分组

本研究获得北部战区总医院医学伦理委员会批准[Y2022(178)]。招募2022年3月至2022年12月

在北部战区总医院进行胃超声内镜检查, 并采用内镜下黏膜剥离术(endoscopic submucosal dissection, ESD)治疗的患者。纳入标准:(1)自愿参加并知情同意;(2)胃超声内镜检查结果提示胃黏膜病变累及黏膜下层、肌层, 符合ESD治疗标准;(3)年龄60~75岁, 体重指数(body mass index, BMI) 18~30 kg/m²;(4)ASA分级I级或II级。排除标准:(1)药物试验过敏或既往麻醉意外病史;(2)近期呼吸道感染或血氧饱和度(blood oxygen saturation, SpO₂) < 90%、呼吸衰竭、肺切除手术史;(3)阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征。剔除标准:(1)呼吸、心脏骤停;(2)紧急行气管插管;(3)近期参加其他临床试验或拒绝签署知情同意书。

根据预试验结果, P组诱导成功率为90%, C组和CO组均为100%。采用1 : 1 : 1设计, $\alpha = 0.05$, $1 - \beta = 0.9$, 通过PASS15.0软件算得总样本量为184例, 考虑样本脱落, 故增加10%的样本量, 最终获得204例。随机均分为丙泊酚组(P组)、环泊酚组(C组)、环泊酚+羟考酮组(CO组), 每组68例。

1.2 麻醉方法

患者术前禁食8 h, 禁水4 h, 为避免内镜检查期间发生反流、误吸, 均未服用口腔黏膜麻醉药物。患者入手术室后常规监测心电图、血压(blood pressure, BP)、SpO₂、心率(heart rate, HR)、呼吸频率(respiratory rate, RR)。建立右手臂静脉通路, 输注乳酸林格溶液(中国大冢公司, 批号H12020009)。协助患者左侧卧位, 口腔放置咬口器。采用鼻导管吸氧, 浓度4 L/min。麻醉诱导时P组静脉给予丙泊酚(1~1.5 mg/kg, 广东嘉博公司, 批号H20051843), C组给予环泊酚(0.2~0.5 mg/kg, 辽宁海思科公司, 批号

H20200013), CO组给予盐酸羟考酮(0.1~0.2 mg/kg, 江苏恩华公司, 批号H20213141) 和环泊酚(0.2~0.5 mg/kg), 药物注射时间均>30 s。麻醉维持时C组和CO组均静脉持续泵注环泊酚[1~1.5 mg/(kg·h)], P组静脉持续泵注丙泊酚[2~5 mg/(kg·h)]; 3 min后评估患者改良警觉/镇静(modified observer's assessment of alertness/sedation, MOAA/S)评分, 若评分 ≤ 1 分时开始内镜检查; 若评分>1分或内镜置入口腔时患者体动或呛咳, C组和CO组追加环泊酚(0.2 mg/kg), P组追加丙泊酚(0.4 mg/kg), 保证患者MOAA/S评分 ≤ 1 或脑电双频指数(bispectral index, BIS) 40~60, 间断性追加药物间隔 ≥ 2 min。术中麻醉医师根据患者呼吸和血流动力学指标调整镇静药物的用量, 维持术中镇静深度, 避免因麻醉深度不足导致患者术中知晓、意外损伤等。术中若 $SpO_2 < 95\%$, 麻醉医师轻轻托起下颌或加大吸入氧流量; 若 $SpO_2 < 90\%$, 持续时间>30 s, 托起下颌或加大吸入氧流量无法缓解时, 麻醉医师置入口咽或鼻咽通气道保证患者氧合; 若上述操作仍无法改善患者低氧血症, 则立即停止手术撤出胃镜, 立即气管插管进行机械通气来确保患者安全。若患者心率<45次/min, 则静脉给予盐酸阿托品(0.3 mg)。若患者血压<90/60 mmHg或下降幅度超过基础值20%, 则静脉给予盐酸去氧肾上腺素(40 μ g)。手术结束前10 min, 给予昂丹司琼(8 mg)预防术后恶心、呕吐, 若术后仍出现严重恶心、呕吐, 追加昂丹司琼(8 mg)和地塞米松(5 mg)。手术结束后患者均送入麻醉后监护室, 待患者完全清醒、呼吸平稳、肌力恢复、定向力正常时转送至病房继续监护。

1.3 观察指标

记录2组患者T0(注射药物前)、T1(睫毛反射消

失时)、T2(内镜检查开始时)、T3(退出内镜时)的平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP), HR, SpO_2 , 苏醒后30 min、1 h的疼痛视觉评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)。记录诱导时间(给药至MOAA/S评分 ≤ 1 的时间)、苏醒时间(停药至意识恢复的时间)、注射痛、呼吸抑制(RR<8次/min且持续时间>30 s)、低氧血症(若 $SpO_2 < 90\%$ 且持续时间>15 s)、呼吸暂停(胸廓起伏消失>20 s)、低血压(血压<90/60 mmHg或下降幅度超过基础值20%)、呛咳、体动、心动过缓及其他不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学分析

利用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计学分析, 正态分布计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用单因素方差分析、重复测量方差分析, 两两比较采用LSD法; 计数资料采用率(%)表示, 组间比较采取 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组患者一般资料比较

本研究设计共纳入204例。根据剔除标准, 其中手术方式更改5例、转送重症监护室3例、术中严重低血压1例, 最终纳入研究对象195例。3组患者年龄、BMI、ASA分级、病灶累及深度、病灶大小等比较无统计学差异(均P>0.05), 具有可比性。见表1。

2.2 3组患者不同时间点MAP、HR、 SpO_2 的比较

3组T0和T3时MAP、HR及 SpO_2 比较差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。T1、T2时, 与P组比较, C组和CO组MAP、HR和 SpO_2 显著升高(P<0.05); 而CO组MAP、HR和 SpO_2 略低于C组, 但差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表2。

表1 3组患者一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of the basic clinical data in each group

| Group | n | Male/female | Age (year) | BMI (kg/m ²) | ASA (II/III) | Hypertension (%) | Diabetes mellitus (%) |
|----------|----|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Group P | 66 | 37/29 | 72.0 \pm 3.4 | 24.7 \pm 3.1 | 54/12 | 37.9 | 30.3 |
| Group C | 64 | 40/24 | 71.6 \pm 4.2 | 22.3 \pm 4.4 | 52/12 | 34.3 | 28.5 |
| Group CO | 65 | 35/30 | 72.2 \pm 3.0 | 23.5 \pm 2.4 | 55/10 | 36.9 | 29.2 |

| Group | Surgery time (min) | Coronary heart disease (%) | Lesion location (submucosa/muscular layer) | Type of operation (<1/ \geq 1) | Gastric antrum and angulus/gastric body/gastric cardia and fundus) | Gastric ulcer (%) |
|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Group P | 25.4 \pm 6.3 | 22.7 | 9/57 | 9/57 | 18/42/6 | 7.5 |
| Group C | 24.2 \pm 7.5 | 21.9 | 13/51 | 7/57 | 16/47/3 | 12.5 |
| Group CO | 26.3 \pm 6.4 | 21.5 | 12/53 | 11/54 | 10/4/51 | 13.8 |

表2 3组患者不同时间点血流动力学指标的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Tab.2 Comparison of hemodynamic data at different time points in each group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| Item | T0 | T1 | T2 | T3 |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| HR (beat/min) | | | | |
| Group P | 74.85 ± 3.67 | 64.22 ± 2.57 | 64.27 ± 2.56 | 68.39 ± 1.11 |
| Group C | 74.53 ± 2.98 | 66.14 ± 1.66 ¹⁾ | 69.11 ± 2.66 ¹⁾ | 68.45 ± 1.07 |
| Group CO | 74.23 ± 3.50 | 65.95 ± 2.06 ¹⁾ | 68.26 ± 2.79 ¹⁾ | 68.20 ± 1.05 |
| P | 0.738 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.377 |
| MAP (mmHg) | | | | |
| Group P | 101.11 ± 4.96 | 84.58 ± 2.76 | 81.52 ± 3.14 | 88.30 ± 3.59 |
| Group C | 100.58 ± 5.10 | 81.83 ± 2.41 ¹⁾ | 83.94 ± 3.24 ¹⁾ | 88.53 ± 3.85 |
| Group CO | 99.89 ± 5.24 | 81.05 ± 3.47 ¹⁾ | 83.28 ± 2.85 ¹⁾ | 89.37 ± 3.22 |
| P | 0.282 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.201 |
| SpO ₂ (%) | | | | |
| Group P | 97.95 ± 0.83 | 95.94 ± 0.84 | 96.02 ± 1.35 | 98.50 ± 1.18 |
| Group C | 97.86 ± 0.83 | 97.44 ± 1.13 ¹⁾ | 97.16 ± 1.45 ¹⁾ | 98.50 ± 1.25 |
| Group CO | 97.78 ± 0.84 | 97.40 ± 1.65 ¹⁾ | 97.08 ± 1.54 ¹⁾ | 98.52 ± 1.13 |
| P | 0.506 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.992 |

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. group P at the same time.

2.3 3组术中不良事件比较

结果显示,3组患者术中呛咳发生率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。与P组比较,C组和CO组患者术中心动过缓、低血压、低氧血症发生率降低

(均 $P < 0.05$) ;C组和CO组比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。与P组比较,CO组体动发生率明显减少 ($P < 0.05$) ;而C组和P组比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$),见表3。

表3 3组患者术中不良事件发生情况比较 [n (%)]
Tab.3 Comparison of intraoperative adverse reactions in each group [n (%)]

| Group | Coughing | Bradycardia | Hypotension | Hypoxemia | Kinesia |
|----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Group P | 15 (22.7) | 28 (42.4) | 25 (25.8) | 17 (20.6) | 16 (24.2) |
| Group C | 10 (15.6) | 15 (23.4) ¹⁾ | 10 (15.6) ¹⁾ | 7 (10.8) ¹⁾ | 14 (25.9) |
| Group CO | 7 (10.8) | 17 (26.2) ¹⁾ | 12 (18.5) ¹⁾ | 8 (12.3) ¹⁾ | 1 (1.5) ^{1),2)} |

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. group P; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. group C.

2.4 3组术后不良事件比较

结果显示,3组患者术后注射痛、呼吸抑制发生率比较差异有统计学意义 (均 $P < 0.05$),而恶心、呕吐、谵妄、躁动发生率比较差异无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$)。与P组比较,C组和CO组呼吸抑制、注射痛发生率明显减少 ($P < 0.05$),而C组和CO组比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表4。

2.5 3组患者镇静和镇痛情况比较

结果显示,3组患者麻醉诱导成功时间比较无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。与P组和C组比较,CO苏醒

时间更长 ($P < 0.05$),而P组和C组比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。与P组和C组比较,CO组患者苏醒后30 min、1 h时VAS评分显著降低 (均 $P < 0.05$),而P组和C组比较差异无统计学意义 (均 $P > 0.05$),见表5。

3 讨论

内镜下胃黏膜剥离术是在胃镜直视下切除肿瘤及增生组织,手术精度较高,创伤较小,临床上已广泛应用。丙泊酚是胃镜手术常用的镇静类药物,

表4 3组患者术后不良反应情况比较 [n (%)]
Tab.4 Comparison of postoperative adverse reactions in each group [n (%)]

| Group | Nausea and vomiting | Agitation | Delirium | Injection pain | Respiratory depression |
|----------|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Group P | 6 (9.1) | 1 (1.5) | 0 (0) | 10 (15.4) | 15 (22.7) |
| Group C | 4 (6.3) | 2 (3.1) | 1 (1.6) | 2 (3.1) ¹⁾ | 5 (7.8) ¹⁾ |
| Group CO | 8 (12.3) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) ¹⁾ | 7 (10.8) ¹⁾ |
| P | 0.493 | 0.486 | 0.995 | <0.001 | 0.033 |

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. group P.

表5 3组患者镇静和镇痛情况比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Tab.5 Comparison of sedation and analgesia in each group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| Group | Induction success times (s) | Recovery times (min) | VAS | |
|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | 30 min after recovery | 1 h after recovery |
| Group P | 32.58 ± 1.96 | 10.85 ± 0.81 | 1.89 ± 0.79 | 1.94 ± 0.82 |
| Group C | 33.09 ± 2.18 | 11.20 ± 0.83 | 1.86 ± 0.81 | 2.14 ± 0.77 |
| Group CO | 32.55 ± 1.82 | 14.08 ± 0.80 ^{1),2)} | 1.38 ± 0.49 ^{1),2)} | 0.42 ± 0.50 ^{1),2)} |
| P | 0.371 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 |

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. group P; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. group C.

可产生呼吸抑制、低血压、注射痛等不良反应^[10-11]。环泊酚是一种新型镇静药物,与丙泊酚相比,无注射痛,对循环和呼吸影响轻微^[12-13]。单纯镇静麻醉无法消除黏膜肿瘤及增生组织剥离导致的严重疼痛应激反应,患者出现血压升高、心率增快、体动现象,从而导致意外消化道穿孔等不良事件发生。因此,需联合使用阿片类镇痛药物。盐酸羟考酮具有镇痛、镇静、抗焦虑作用。已有研究^[14-15]显示,与芬太尼比较,在无痛胃肠镜检查术中使用羟考酮复合丙泊酚麻醉,患者血压和心率波动更小,呼吸抑制,恶心、呕吐发生率更低。

丙泊酚导致低血压和低氧血症,老年患者自我代偿能力较弱,更易诱心肌缺血,脑梗死,低氧血症,呼吸、心脏骤停等严重并发症。本研究结果发现,与P组比较,C组和CO组术中MAP、HR和SpO₂波动更小,心动过缓、低血压、低氧血症发生率显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$),表明环泊酚对循环和呼吸功能影响较小,可提供更为理想的镇静麻醉,与以往研究结果一致。与C组比较,CO组术中MAP、HR和SpO₂差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),表明复合羟考酮并未产生严重的循环和呼吸抑制。可见,环泊酚更适用于高龄患者麻醉^[16]。分析其原因一方面可能是环泊酚镇静效果更强,药物使用剂量更小,另一方面可

能是环泊酚的化学结构所致,具体机制需进一步探索。

本研究结果显示,3组患者术中呛咳发生率差异无统计学意义,表明干预性药物均可有效提供满意的术中镇静深度。另外,CO组躁动发生率明显少于C组和P组,表明加用小剂量羟考酮可有效抑制手术刺激诱发的疼痛,降低了因体动导致消化穿孔、出血等风险。

注射痛是丙泊酚常见的并发症,导致患者躁动和剧烈的循环波动,增加麻醉管理难度。本研究结果显示,C组和CO组注射痛发生率较P组显著降低($P < 0.05$),表明环泊酚和环泊酚复合羟考酮可增加患者的舒适度。羟考酮发挥全身镇痛作用,可避免药物对血管刺激所致的疼痛反应^[17]。手术过程中患者需侧卧位,影响膈肌下降和胸廓正常起伏,肺内血液分流,加之老年患者呼吸功能退化,少量镇静药物可诱发严重低氧血症。本研究结果显示,C组和CO组术中及术后低氧血症发生率均低于P组,表明应用环泊酚和环泊酚复合羟考酮术中安全性较高。

本研究结果显示,3组患者麻醉诱导时间比较无统计学差异,表明3种麻醉方案均可应用于胃黏膜剥离术麻醉。P组与C组苏醒时间比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。分析其原因可能是胃镜手术时间

较短,术中低剂量持续泵注镇静药物剂量较小,且未出现患者需单次追加药物,故药物剂量对患者苏醒影响较小,但具体机制需进一步探索。与P组和C组比较,CO组苏醒时间延长,可能是由于老年患者肾功能减退,药物消除时间延迟所致。此外,羟考酮为长效阿片类药物,可能需较长时间代谢,进而使患者苏醒延迟。VAS评分结果显示,CO组苏醒后30 min、1 h时VAS评分均小于P组和C组,表明环泊酚复合羟考酮可缓解患者术中及术后疼痛,增加患者舒适度。此外,CO组术中躁动发生率更低,表明环泊酚复合羟考酮更利于手术的顺利进行。

综上所述,环泊酚复合羟考酮对内镜下胃黏膜剥离术老年患者的镇静镇痛效果确切,与单独使用丙泊酚或环泊酚比较,呼吸循环更平稳,不良反应更少,值得临床上推广应用。本研究不足之处:样本量较小,且没有与静脉麻醉药联合芬太尼类镇痛药进行比较,也没有联合不同剂量羟考酮进行比较,今后需扩大样本量来进一步论证。

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