

· 论著 ·

非插管麻醉的胸腔镜手术中对患者血流动力学及脑氧代谢的变化

王凌飞, 詹岳宁, 王丹, 张艳梅, 黄泽清

(中国医科大学肿瘤医院, 辽宁省肿瘤医院麻醉科, 沈阳 110042)

摘要 **目的** 探讨保留自主呼吸非插管麻醉的胸腔镜手术(NIVATS)对患者血流动力学及脑氧代谢的影响。**方法** 选择2020年5月至2021年9月择期行胸腔镜肺癌根治术或肺楔形切除术患者120例, 年龄33~67岁, ASA I~II级, 随机分为NIVATS组(采用喉罩通气保留自主呼吸)和IVATS组(采用双腔气管插管术中单肺通气), 每组60例。记录2组麻醉诱导前(T_0), 插管(喉罩)即刻(T_1), 手术开始(单肺通气)后30 min(T_2), 60 min(T_3), 拔管(喉罩)后15 min(T_4)各时间点的心输出量(CO)、每搏量变异率(SVV)、心率变异率(HRV)、血氧饱和度(SpO_2)、动脉血氧分压(PaO_2)、二氧化碳分压($PaCO_2$), 同时检测颈内静脉血氧含量($C_{jv}O_2$)、计算动脉-颈内静脉血氧含量差($Da-jvO_2$)及脑氧摄取率($CERO_2$)。**结果** 2组麻醉满意度评分、术野满意度评分、麻醉时间、手术时间比较无统计学差异(均 $P > 0.05$); 2组术中失血量、术中胶体液用量、晶体液用量和淋巴结清扫数量比较无统计学差异(均 $P > 0.05$)。与IVATS组比较, NIVATS组 T_1 、 T_2 、 T_3 时CO明显增高, 而SVV明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。两组HRV各时间点比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。2组在 T_2 、 T_3 时 PaO_2 、 $C_{jv}O_2$ 比较有统计学差异(均 $P < 0.05$)。NIVATS组 T_2 、 T_3 、 T_4 时 $Da-jvO_2$ 、 $CERO_2$ 明显高于IVATS组(均 $P < 0.05$)。此外, NIVATS组 T_1 、 T_2 、 T_3 时 $PaCO_2$ 较IVATS组明显增高(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 与双腔气管插管术中单肺通气比较, 保留自主呼吸非插管麻醉患者术中血流动力学指标(CO、SVV、HRV)更趋于平稳, 同时脑氧代谢指标($Da-jvO_2$ 、 $CERO_2$ 等)维持在较高的水平, 对胸腔镜手术患者术后认知功能恢复可能存在一定促进作用。

关键词 非插管麻醉的胸腔镜手术; 血流动力学; 脑氧代谢

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Hemodynamics and cerebral oxygen metabolism in patients undergoing non-intubated video-assisted thoracic surgery

WANG Lingfei, ZHAN Yuening, WANG Dan, ZHANG Yanmei, HUANG Zeqing

(Department of Anesthesiology, Cancer Hospital of China Medical University, Liaoning Cancer Hospital & Institute, Shenyang 110042, China)

Abstract **Objective** To explore the effects of preserved voluntary breathing non-intubated video-assisted thoracic surgery (NIVATS) on hemodynamics and cerebral oxygen metabolism in patients. **Methods** From May 2020 to September 2021, 120 patients undergoing elective thoracoscopic radical resection of lung cancer or lung wedge resection, aged 33–67 years, American Society of Anesthesiologists grades I–II, were selected and randomly divided into the NIVATS group (with laryngeal mask ventilation for preserving spontaneous respiration) and the IVATS group (with intraoperative one-lung ventilation with double-lumen tracheal intubation), with 60 patients in each group. The cardiac output (CO), stroke volume variation (SVV), heart rate variation (HRV), oxygen saturation (SpO_2), arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO_2), and partial pressure of carbon dioxide ($PaCO_2$) were recorded, and the jugular venous oxygen content ($C_{jv}O_2$) was monitored to calculate the arterio-jugular venous oxygen content difference ($Da-jvO_2$) and cerebral oxygen extraction ratio ($CERO_2$) at five time points. These points were before anesthesia induction (T_0), immediately after intubation (laryngeal mask, T_1), 30 min (T_2) and 60 min (T_3) after the start of surgery (one-lung ventilation), and 15 min (T_4) after extubation (laryngeal mask). **Results** No statistically significant differences were observed in the scores for satisfaction with anesthesia and the surgical field, duration of anesthesia, or duration of surgery between the two groups ($P > 0.05$ for all). In addition, no statistically significant differences were observed in intraoperative blood loss, intraoperative colloid fluid usage, crystalloid fluid usage, and the number of lymph nodes dissected ($P > 0.05$ for all). Compared with the IVATS group, CO was significantly higher and SVV was significantly lower ($P < 0.05$) at T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 in the NIVATS group. The difference in HRV between the two groups at each time point was significant ($P < 0.05$). The PaO_2 and $C_{jv}O_2$ in the two groups at T_2 and T_3 were significantly different ($P < 0.05$). $Da-jvO_2$ and $CERO_2$ were significantly higher in the NIVATS group than in the IVATS group at T_2 , T_3 , and T_4 (all $P < 0.05$). In addition, the $PaCO_2$ was significantly higher in the NIVATS group than in the IVATS group at T_1 , T_2 , and T_3 .

作者简介: 王凌飞(1982-), 女, 副主任医师, 博士。

通信作者: 黄泽清, E-mail: huangzq0@163.com

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(all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with one-lung ventilation during double-lumen endotracheal intubation, the intraoperative hemodynamic indicators (CO, SVV, and HRV) of patients under NIVATS who maintained spontaneous breathing tended to be more stable, whereas the cerebral oxygen metabolism indicators ($Da-jvO_2$ and $CERO_2$) remained at a higher level. This may exhibit a positive effect on the recovery of cognitive function after thoracoscopic surgery.

Keywords non-intubated video-assisted thoracic surgery; hemodynamics; cerebral oxygen metabolism

1950年BJORK等^[1]首次将双腔气管插管单肺通气(one-lung ventilation, OLV)的肺隔离技术应用于胸外科,此后,双腔气管插管在胸外科手术中得到广泛应用,促进了胸腔镜手术(video-assisted thoracic surgery, VATS)的迅猛发展。然而,近年来相关研究^[2]表明,双腔气管插管麻醉的VATS(intubated video-assisted thoracic surgery, IVATS)手术在保证患者安全、为手术提供良好术野的同时,也导致患者血流动力学指标心输出量(cardiac output, CO)和心脏指数降低、心率变异率(heart rate variation, HRV)急剧增高、心率变异率(heart rate variation, HRV)急剧增高等剧烈波动。其中,术中OLV和持续高气道压导致CO和心脏指数显著降低,高气道压和胸内压引起回心血量减少,进一步影响脑组织氧供,导致动脉-颈内静脉血氧含量差(arterio-jugular venous oxygen content difference, $Da-jvO_2$)、脑氧摄取率(cerebral oxygen extraction ratio, $CERO_2$)等脑氧代谢指标降低,甚至导致严重心血管不良事件发生,影响患者术后恢复,增加患者经济负担。

2004年POMPEO等^[3]首次报道了保留自主呼吸非插管麻醉成功完成VATS肺楔形切除术。保留自主呼吸非插管麻醉的VATS(non-intubated video-assisted thoracic surgery, NIVATS)是指术中使用不侵入气道的通气装置,在保留患者自主呼吸的同时实施静脉麻醉、辅助局部和(或)区域阻滞的麻醉方法进行VATS。该麻醉方式是利用人工气胸达到患侧肺萎陷的目的,有效避免了气管插管和术中OLV的高气道压。目前关于非插管麻醉对VATS患者血流动力学及脑氧代谢影响的研究鲜有报道。本研究探讨保留自主呼吸非插管麻醉对VATS患者血流动力学及脑氧代谢的影响。旨在为避免术中血流动力学剧烈波动和脑氧代谢异常,降低围手术期严重心脑血管并发症的风险提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料及分组

收集我院2020年5月至2021年9月择期行VATS(包括肺癌根治术或肺楔形切除术)的肺肿瘤患者的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)患侧胸腔无严重粘连;(2)美国麻醉医师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA) I~II级。(3)无可预计的困难气道, Mallampati分级 I~II级, 体重指数(body mass index, BMI) $\leq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$;(4)动脉血气分析动脉血氧分压(partial pressure of oxygen, PaO_2) $\geq 60 \text{ mmHg}$, 二氧化碳分压(partial pressure of carbon dioxide, $PaCO_2$) $\leq 50 \text{ mmHg}$ 。排除标准:(1)合并严重心、肺、脑功能障碍;(2)肿瘤直径 $>6 \text{ cm}$ 或中心型肿瘤。退出标准:(1)患者无法插入双腔支气管导管或喉罩;(2)患者在OLV或喉罩通气中出现血氧饱和度(oxygen saturation, SpO_2) 80%~85%, 调整导管(喉罩)位置无改善;(3)术中估计失血量 $>600 \text{ mL}$ 或术中血气分析血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb) $<70 \text{ g/L}$ 。本研究获得辽宁省肿瘤医院伦理委员会批准(20200459), 所有患者签署知情同意书, NIVATS组患者均同意施行非气管插管VATS, 并理解存在中转气管插管的风险。中国临床试验注册编号: ChiCTR2000038041。

共纳入130例, 年龄33~67岁, 其中2例开胸后胸腔广泛粘连、5例中途退出、3例由于手术方式的改变中转气管插管开胸手术, 共排除10例, 最终120例纳入本研究。采用随机数字表法将患者均分为NIVATS组($n = 60$)和IVATS组($n = 60$)。2组患者年龄、性别、BMI、ASA分级、手术方式等指标比较无统计学差异(均 $P > 0.05$), 见表1。

1.2 麻醉方法

患者术前禁食8 h、禁饮2 h。入麻醉准备室开放静脉通路, 同时行颈内静脉穿刺并逆行置管, 准备术中抽血监测颈内静脉血氧含量(jugular venous oxygen content, C_{jvO_2})等指标。入手术室常规平均动脉压(mean artery pressure, MAP)、心率(heart rate, HR)、心电图(electrocardiogram, ECG)、脑电双频指数(bispectral index, BIS)、 SpO_2 、呼吸末二氧化碳分压(end-tidal

carbon dioxide pressure, PETCO₂) 等监测。本研究手术由同一组胸外科医生完成, 麻醉由同一名高年资麻醉医师完成。

1.2.1 NIVATS组: 静脉注射盐酸戊乙奎醚注射液(0.01 mg/kg, 成都力思特制药股份有限公司), 麻醉诱导采用盐酸右美托咪定注射液(艾贝宁, 江苏新

晨药业有限公司; 负荷量0.5~1 μg/kg) 10 min静脉泵注, 然后静脉靶控泵注(target controlled infusion, TCI) 丙泊酚(得普利麻, 阿斯利康公司; 血浆靶浓度1~2 μg/mL)、瑞芬太尼(血浆靶浓度0.5~1 ng/mL), 待睫毛反射消失且BIS值<50, 置入相应型号的喉罩, NIVATS组患者不使用肌松药。

表1 NIVATS组和IVATS组临床指标比较

Tab.1 Comparison of clinical data between NIVATS and IVATS groups

Item	NIVATS group (n = 60)	IVATS group (n = 60)	χ^2/t	P
Male/female	36/24	42/18	1.32	0.25
Age (year)	54.12 ± 6.39	51.83 ± 7.65	1.78	0.71
History of cerebrovascular disease (yes/no)	3/57	2/58	0.21	1.00
Ejection fraction (%)	61.23 ± 4.51	60.47 ± 5.12	0.86	0.87
BMI (kg/m ²)	20.17 ± 1.82	23.64 ± 2.54	-8.46	0.17
Surgical site (left/right)	26/34	26/34	0	1.00
Radical resection of lung cancer/lung wedge resection	48/12	51/9	0.52	0.47
ASA (I/II)	24/36	29/31	0.86	0.36
Tumor diameter (mm)	13.19 ± 2.32	11.63 ± 2.54	3.47	0.73
Hb (g/dL)	125.40 ± 14.22	117.56 ± 14.13	3.03	0.43

1.2.2 IVATS组: 术前长托宁静脉注射, 麻醉诱导采用枸橼酸舒芬太尼注射液(0.2~0.4 μg/kg, 宜昌人福药业有限责任公司), 盐酸右美托咪定(0.5~1 μg/kg) 10 min静脉泵注, TCI丙泊酚、瑞芬太尼, 睫毛反射消失静脉注射罗库溴铵注射液(0.7~0.9 mg/kg, 浙江仙琚制药股份有限公司), 然后插入相应型号的双腔支气管导管, 并使用纤维支气管镜精准定位, 术中根据情况适当追加肌松药和麻醉镇痛药。

2组患者麻醉维持均采用丙泊酚(血浆靶浓度1~2 μg/mL)、瑞芬太尼(0.5~1.5 ng/mL)、盐酸右美托咪定(0.7~1 μg·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹) 静脉TCI至缝皮, 维持BIS在10~45之间。NIVATS组患者麻醉深度、潮气量及呼吸频率由同一名高年资麻醉医师精细管理, 吸入氧浓度为100%(3~4 L/min)。根据切口位置2组患者均选取相应肋间行胸椎旁神经阻滞(paravertebral block, PVB), 注入0.5%罗哌卡因15~20 mL。NIVATS组采用1%利多卡因切口逐层浸润麻醉, 人工气胸后胸腔镜直视下完成肺表面喷洒(0.5%罗哌卡因3~5 mL)后胸内迷走和膈神经阻滞(2%利多卡因3~5 mL)。手术时间≥2 h时可给予0.5%罗哌卡因增强麻醉效果, 关胸前给予20 cm H₂O压力进行喉罩加压膨

肺。

1.3 检测指标

记录麻醉诱导前(T₀), 插管(喉罩)即刻(T₁), 手术开始(OLV)后30 min(T₂)、60 min(T₃), 拔管(喉罩)后15 min(T₄)各时间点的CO、每搏量变异率(stroke volume variation, SVV)、HRV、SpO₂; 同步采集颈内静脉球部血及桡动脉血检测PaO₂、PaCO₂, 计算C_{jv}O₂、Da-jvO₂, CERO₂。动脉氧含量(arterial oxygen content, CaO₂)=Hb × 1.36 × SpO₂+0.003 1 × PaO₂; C_{jv}O₂=Hb × 1.36 × 颈内静脉氧饱和度(jugular venous oxygen saturation, S_{jv}O₂) +0.003 1 × 颈内静脉氧分压(partial pressure of jugular venous oxygen, P_{jv}O₂); Da-jvO₂=CaO₂-C_{jv}O₂; CERO₂=(CaO₂-C_{jv}O₂) ÷ CaO₂ × 100%。

术中如出现HR<45次/min, 静脉推注阿托品0.3~0.5 mg; MAP <55 mmHg, 静脉泵注去甲肾上腺素并记录药量。术野满意度评分^[4]: 3分, 肺萎陷完全, 手术视野暴露满意; 2分, 肺部分萎陷, 手术视野暴露较为清晰, 不影响手术操作, 无需中断手术; 1分, 肺萎陷不完全且影响手术操作, 需要通过器械辅助遮挡肺组织以完成手术操作; 0分, 术野暴露不满意, 无法完成手术。麻醉满意度评分: 1分, 镇痛完

善、充分镇静,为手术提供良好保障,血流动力学保持相对稳定;2分,麻醉欠完善,镇痛不全,肌松欠佳,需用辅助应用静脉药物,血流动力学有波动(非病情所致);3分,麻醉不完善,镇痛不全或肌松较差,患者术中呻吟躁动,辅助应用静脉药物后,勉强完成手术;4分,需要改变麻醉方式才能完成手术。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计分析,服从正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2组比较采用独立样本 t 检验,组间不同时间比较采用重复测量方差分析;计数资料采用率(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。

$P < 0.05$ 差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者麻醉满意度、术野满意度评分及相关手术指标比较

结果显示,2组患者麻醉满意度评分、术野满意度评分比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);2组麻醉时间、手术时间,术中失血量、胶体液量、晶体液量、淋巴结清扫数量等比较差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),见表2。

2.2 2组术中血流动力学比较

表2 NIVATS组和IVATS组术中相关指标的比较

Tab.2 Comparison of intraoperatively related indicators between NIVATS and IVATS groups

Item	NIVATS group (n = 60)	IVATS group (n = 60)	χ^2/t	P
Anesthesia satisfaction score [n (%)]			0	1.00
1	58 (96.67)	58 (96.67)		
2	2 (3.33)	2 (3.33)		
Surgical field satisfaction score [n (%)]			0.29	0.59
3	53 (88.33)	51 (85.00)		
2	7 (11.67)	9 (15.00)		
Duration of anesthesia (min)	180.03 ± 38.45	168.55 ± 40.29	1.60	0.11
Duration of surgery (min)	145.88 ± 40.41	148.08 ± 36.72	-0.31	0.58
Blood loss [n (%)]			2.84	0.09
>100 mL	46 (76.67)	53 (88.33)		
≤100 mL	14 (23.33)	7 (11.67)		
Dosage of colloid (mL)	237.67 ± 33.12	243.25 ± 27.35	-1.01	0.21
Dosage of crystal (mL)	746.17 ± 91.82	751.00 ± 47.20	-0.36	0.59
Urine volume (mL)	235.58 ± 73.58	249.67 ± 67.52	-1.09	0.32
Lymph node dissection	10.43 ± 2.21	11.17 ± 1.75	-2.06	0.14

结果显示,与IVATS组比较,NIVATS组 T_1 、 T_2 、 T_3 时 CO_2 、 $PaCO_2$ 明显增高(均 $P < 0.05$), SVV 明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$);NIVATS组 T_1 、 T_2 、 T_3 、 T_4 时 HRV 明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$),见表3。

2.3 2组脑氧代谢指标比较

结果显示,与IVATS组比较,NIVATS组 T_2 、 T_3 时 PaO_2 明显升高, $CjvO_2$ 明显降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。与IVATS组比较,NIVATS组术中 $Da-jvO_2$ 在 T_2 、 T_3 、 T_4 时明显升高($P < 0.05$),术中 $CERO_2$ 在 T_2 、 T_3 时明显升高(均 $P < 0.05$),见表4。

3 讨论

由于吸烟、环境污染以及遗传因素的持续存在,肺癌的发病率和死亡率均居恶性肿瘤的首位并

呈持续上升趋势^[5]。胸外科手术已从传统的开胸手术发展到VATS,但传统的双腔气管插管OLV的麻醉方式并没有太大改变。双腔气管插管OLV一直以来都是VATS的传统麻醉方式,但OLV会对呼吸产生严重干扰,如肺内分流、通气/血流比失调,最终导致低氧血症和脑氧代谢异常^[6]。TAŞKIN等^[7]发现在OLV期间,患者的脑氧饱和度显著降低。TANG等^[8]对20例OLV患者进行脑氧代谢监测,发现70%患者脑氧饱和度低于基础值的80%。TOBIAS等^[9]研究亦表明胸外科手术OLV期间75%患者脑氧饱和度下降超过20%。脑组织具有高代谢、对缺血缺氧耐受性差等特点,各种原因引起的老年患者脑组织缺血、缺氧,均易发生脑氧代谢障碍和继发性脑功能损伤,从而影响脑氧代谢和患者预后。 $CjvO_2$ 、

Ca-jvO₂和CERO₂是评价脑氧代谢的常用指标,CjvO₂反映了全脑的氧供需平衡状态, Da-jvO₂和CERO₂反映整体脑组织血流和氧代谢匹配情况^[10]。参照Fick公式^[11], CjvO₂与Da-jvO₂、CERO₂呈负相关, CjvO₂降低和Da-jvO₂、CERO₂增加代表了更好的脑氧平衡状态,反之亦然。颈内静脉球部是颈内静脉起始部位,是含颅外静脉血最少的部位,采集此处血样测定

CjvO₂,并联合Da-jvO₂计算CERO₂可反映脑氧代谢情况。研究^[12]表明,保护性通气策略有助于改善VATS在OLV期间的血流动力学和脑组织氧合异常,保留自主呼吸的NIVATS作为一种保护性通气策略,以自主呼吸代替了机械通气、以人工气胸代替了OLV。目前关于NIVATS对血流动力学和脑氧代谢的研究鲜有报道。

表3 NIVATS组和IVATS组术中血流动力学参数的比较

Tab.3 Comparison of intraoperatively hemodynamic parameters between NIVATS and IVATS groups

Item	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄
CO (L/min)					
NIVATS group	4.34 ± 0.78	6.87 ± 2.45 ¹⁾	5.05 ± 0.94 ¹⁾	4.96 ± 1.05 ¹⁾	5.01 ± 0.85
IVATS group	4.89 ± 1.03	4.79 ± 1.14	3.93 ± 0.86	3.16 ± 1.22	5.32 ± 1.46
SVV (%)					
NIVATS group	7.68 ± 2.49	5.71 ± 2.37 ¹⁾	6.92 ± 1.74 ¹⁾	4.12 ± 3.20 ¹⁾	5.07 ± 1.50
IVATS group	8.43 ± 3.13	12.64 ± 4.28	9.45 ± 3.07	7.55 ± 2.78	4.74 ± 2.48
HRV (%)					
NIVATS group	3.45 ± 0.98	4.37 ± 1.02 ¹⁾	3.37 ± 0.94 ¹⁾	4.21 ± 3.94 ¹⁾	5.30 ± 2.53 ¹⁾
IVATS group	4.02 ± 0.43	13.88 ± 2.94	6.27 ± 1.02	5.09 ± 0.98	8.74 ± 3.62
SpO ₂ (%)					
NIVATS group	97.14 ± 0.24	99.13 ± 0.01	97.05 ± 0.25	96.13 ± 0.38	99.43 ± 0.01
IVATS group	96.90 ± 0.63	98.93 ± 0.02	96.00 ± 0.13	95.04 ± 0.29	99.23 ± 0.01
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)					
NIVATS group	37.46 ± 6.28	51.72 ± 9.09 ¹⁾	61.30 ± 8.29 ¹⁾	55.69 ± 6.23 ¹⁾	52.57 ± 4.28
IVATS group	38.25 ± 4.71	40.14 ± 5.58	38.45 ± 4.24	35.67 ± 6.04	55.67 ± 3.19

1) P < 0.05 vs. IVATS group.

表4 NIVATS组和IVATS组脑氧代谢指标的比较

Tab.4 Comparison of cerebral oxygen metabolism indicators between NIVATS and IVATS groups

Item	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄
PaO ₂ (mmHg)					
NIVATS group	92.84 ± 7.20	378.22 ± 43.44	128.13 ± 16.28 ¹⁾	148.81 ± 38.79 ¹⁾	284.27 ± 40.56
IVATS group	100.57 ± 14.75	384.61 ± 22.38	89.39 ± 13.84	102.03 ± 27.51	271.49 ± 34.26
CjvO ₂ (%)					
NIVATS group	70.34 ± 8.46	76.27 ± 5.65	71.25 ± 6.10 ¹⁾	69.36 ± 4.42 ¹⁾	80.56 ± 6.31
IVATS group	71.01 ± 5.72	74.40 ± 7.03	79.41 ± 3.81	81.03 ± 7.39	78.77 ± 8.41
Da-jvO ₂ (mL/dL)					
NIVATS group	57.46 ± 6.17	69.25 ± 7.39	81.37 ± 10.37 ¹⁾	79.27 ± 6.38 ¹⁾	87.36 ± 7.76 ¹⁾
IVATS group	57.20 ± 5.64	67.61 ± 4.44	70.67 ± 4.49	69.58 ± 5.37	70.48 ± 4.29
CERO ₂ (%)					
NIVATS group	29.08 ± 3.07	37.39 ± 6.20	46.68 ± 4.47 ¹⁾	47.39 ± 7.01 ¹⁾	32.40 ± 6.11
IVATS group	27.92 ± 2.34	35.55 ± 5.81	40.46 ± 6.53	39.72 ± 5.92	30.16 ± 3.59

1) P < 0.05 vs. IVATS group.

本研究结果表明,2组患者CjvO₂、CERO₂在T₂、T₃时具有统计学差异,NIVATS组患者Da-jvO₂在T₂、T₃、T₄时明显增高,CERO₂在T₂、T₃时明显升高,说明NIVATS组患者脑组织对氧的摄取和利用较好。即使在手术结束(T₄)恢复双肺通气后,NIVATS组患者的Da-jvO₂也高于IVATS组。以往相关研究^[13]表明脑氧代谢受年龄、PaCO₂、脑血流量、机体自身氧合等多种因素影响。EASTWOOD等^[14]研究显示心脏骤停高碳酸血症患者的CERO₂明显高于正常碳酸血症患者,发现轻度高碳酸血症与CERO₂升高呈正相关。VRANKEN等^[15]在肩部手术患者中也发现高碳酸血症患者的CERO₂保持较高水平。本研究中NIVATS组PaCO₂在T₂、T₃时明显高于IVATS组,且与Da-jvO₂、CERO₂趋势相似,与上述研究结果一致。高碳酸血症引起Da-jvO₂、CERO₂升高的机制尚不清楚,分析原因可能与高碳酸血症使脑血管扩张、增加了脑血流量等因素相关^[16]。本研究结果显示,在T₄时2组PaCO₂未见明显差异情况下,2组Da-jvO₂、CERO₂亦未见显著差别,进一步说明高碳酸血症对脑氧代谢的影响。本研究结果显示,年龄、Hb、机体自身氧合等指标2组比较未见明显差异,进一步证明NIVATS组Da-jvO₂、CERO₂升高与CO₂蓄积导致的高碳酸血症存在一定相关性。

此外,胸外科手术麻醉相关问题还包括医源性气胸造成的纵隔摆动对血流动力学的影响。相关研究^[17]表明,医源性气胸会引起纵隔移位,大血管迂曲,继而使心脏的后负荷增加。另外,已有研究^[18]显示术中患侧肺塌陷,可造成低氧血症和高碳酸血症,同时使肺内的血流重新分布,对血流动力学产生一定程度的影响。机体维持循环稳定主要依靠中枢神经系统和自主神经调节^[19]。传统麻醉方式下患者在全身麻醉药物的作用下神经调节功能受到明显抑制,心脏及血管的调节能力下降,加之体位改变、纵隔摆动等原因,常常引起CO、SVV、HRV等血流动力学指标的剧烈波动^[20],甚至引起严重心血管不良事件的发生^[21]。本研究结果显示,NIVATS组患者CO、SVV、HRV在T₂、T₃、T₄时较基础值未见明显变化,而IVATS组CO、SVV、HRV在T₂、T₃、T₄时较基础值和NIVATS组均波动明显。分析原因可能是NIVATS组患者避免了气管插管对气道的强烈刺激以及术中辅助区域阻滞麻醉减少了手术的应激反

应。另外,NIVATS组患者术中CO、SVV、HRV等血流动力学指标更加平稳,即使在麻醉诱导期和拔管期也未见明显波动。本研究中2组患者BIS存在一定差异,但都保持在40~60的正常麻醉深度下,其血流动力学指标具有可比性,因此证明了NIVATS在血流动力学方面的优越性。

NIVATS术中有效避免了OLV。本研究表明小潮气量低通气的自主呼吸模式引起的高碳酸血症,使Da-jvO₂、CERO₂等维持在较高的水平,有利于胸外科患者术后认知功能的恢复。同时,非插管麻醉避免了机械通气引起的纵隔摆动,大血管迂曲,使术中CO、SVV、HRV等血流动力学指标维持相对平稳,降低了心血管等严重不良事件的发生。

综上所述,与双腔气管插管术中OLV比较,保留自主呼吸非插管麻醉患者术中血流动力学指标(CO、SVV、HRV)更趋于平稳,同时脑氧代谢指标(Da-jvO₂、CERO₂等)维持在较高的水平,对VATS患者术后认知功能恢复可能存在促进作用。当然,本研究也存在一定局限性。首先,本研究仅评价了术中脑氧代谢指标,未对患者术后认知功能恢复进行研究。其次,非插管麻醉的患者入组标准严苛,本研究患者年龄较小,可能对研究结果产生一定偏倚。

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