

· 影像专栏 ·

超声引导下肩胛上神经阻滞与肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞复合全身麻醉在肩关节镜手术中的效果比较

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[摘要] 目的 比较肩关节镜手术中超声引导下肩胛上神经阻滞(suprascapular nerve block, SSB)与肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞(interscalene plexus block, ISB)分别复合全身麻醉的临床效果。方法 选取四川省成都市新都区人民医院和成都医学院第一附属医院行肩关节镜手术的91例患者,经计算机随机数字生成表分为ISB组(超声引导下ISB复合全身麻醉)45例和SSB组(超声引导下SSB复合全麻)46例。比较2组入室时、手术开始后30 min、术毕心率(heart rate, HR)、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)、麻醉药物用量、手术时间及恢复室停留时间;比较2组术后1、6、12、24 h疼痛情况、屈腕肌力及屈肘肌力;比较2组术前、术后24 h应激反应、炎症介质指标差值;比较2组并发症发生情况。结果 2组HR、MAP均在手术开始后30 min较术前降低,后于术毕升高,2组间比较差异无统计学意义,时点间、组间·时点间交互作用比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。2组的神经阻滞成功率均为100%,无神经阻滞失败或重复行神经阻滞的情况发生。2组丙泊酚用量、瑞芬太尼用量、手术时间、恢复室停留时间比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。2组术后疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分随着时间的延长呈现降低的趋势,ISB组比SSB组下降趋势更明显,2组组间、时点间、组间·时点间交互作用比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),2组术后屈腕肌力、屈肘肌力随着时间的延长逐增强,组间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),时点间、组间·时点间交互作用比较差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。ISB组术前与术后24 h醛固酮(aldosterone, ALD)、促肾上腺皮质激素(adreno cortico tropic hormone, ACTH)差值均高于SSB组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。ISB组术前、术后24 h白细胞介素6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、前列腺素E2(prostaglandin E2, PGE2)差值均高于SSB组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。2组均未发生神经损伤、动脉损伤。SSB组膈神经麻痹发生率低于ISB组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);2组喉返神经麻痹、星状神经节阻滞发生率比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 相较于超声引导下ISB复合全身麻醉,SSB复合全身麻醉可减轻肩关节镜手术术后应激反应、炎症反应,增加屈腕肌力、屈肘肌力,减少并发症,但术后早期镇痛效果低于ISB复合全身麻醉。

[关键词] 关节镜检查; 肩胛上神经阻滞; 肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞 doi:10.3969/j.issn.1007-3205.2025.03.005

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Comparison of the effect of ultrasound-guided suprascapular nerve block and intermuscular sulcus brachial plexus nerve block combined with general anesthesia in arthroscopic shoulder surgery

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[Abstract] **Objective** To compare the clinical effect of ultrasound-guided suprascapular nerve block (SSB) combined with general anesthesia and interscalene brachial plexus block (ISB) combined with general anesthesia in arthroscopic shoulder surgery. **Methods** In total, 91 patients who underwent arthroscopic shoulder surgery at People's Hospital of Xindu District in Chengdu,

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Sichuan Province and First Affiliated Hospital of Chengdu Medical College were selected and randomly divided into the ISB group (ultrasound-guided ISB combined with general anesthesia, $n=45$) and the SSB group (ultrasound-guided SSB combined with general anesthesia, $n=46$) using a computer-generated random number table. The heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), anesthetic dosage, surgical duration, and length of recovery room stay between the two groups at the time of entry, at 30 min after surgery, and after surgery were compared. The pain levels, wrist flexion strength, and elbow flexion strength between the two groups at 1, 6, 12, and 24 h after surgery were compared. The stress response and differences in inflammatory mediator indicators between the two groups before and at 24 h after surgery and complications in the two groups were compared. **Results** HR and MAP in both groups were decreased at 30 min after the initiation of surgery compared with preoperative levels, and then increased at the end of the surgery. There was no significant difference between the two groups, but there were significant differences in the interaction between time points, groups, and time points between groups ($P < 0.001$). The success rate of nerve block in both groups was 100%, with no occurrence of nerve block failure or repeated nerve block. There was no significant difference in the dosage of propofol and remifentanyl, surgical duration, and the length of recovery room stay between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The visual analogue scale (VAS) scores of postoperative pain in the two groups showed a decreasing trend with the prolongation of time, with the ISB group showing a more significant downward trend than the SSB group. There were significant differences in the interaction between groups, time points, and time points between groups ($P < 0.001$). The wrist and elbow flexion strength of the two groups were gradually increased with the prolongation of time; there was no significant difference between groups ($P > 0.05$), but there were significant differences in the interaction between time points, groups, and time points between groups ($P < 0.001$). The differences in aldosterone (ALD) and adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) levels before and at 24 h after surgery in the ISB group were significantly higher than those in the SSB group, showing significant differences ($P < 0.05$). The difference in interleukin-6 (IL-6) and prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) levels before and at 24 h after surgery in the ISB group was higher than that in the SSB group, suggesting significant differences ($P < 0.05$). Both groups did not experience nerve damage or arterial injury. The incidence of phrenic nerve paralysis in the SSB group was lower than that in the ISB group, showing significant differences ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis and stellate ganglion block between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with ultrasound-guided ISB combined with general anesthesia, SSB combined with general anesthesia in arthroscopic shoulder surgery can reduce postoperative stress and inflammatory responses, enhance wrist and elbow flexion strength, and reduce fewer complications. However, its early postoperative analgesic effect is less pronounced than that of ISB combined with general anesthesia.

[**Key words**] arthroscopy; suprascapular nerve block; interscalene brachial plexus block

肩关节镜手术是临床常见的微创手术,具有创伤小、出血少、恢复快等优点,广泛应用于肩袖损伤、肩峰撞击综合征及肩关节不稳定等肩关节疾病的治疗^[1-2]。有效的麻醉是该术式发展的关键。目前常用的麻醉方式有全身麻醉、区域神经阻滞及两者联合应用,尽管全身麻醉可提供较好的镇静及肌松弛

效果,但无法有效控制术后疼痛,区域神经阻滞能够提供良好的术中及术后镇痛作用,从而减少麻醉药物用量,降低围术期并发症发生风险^[3-4]。因此,区域阻滞复合全身麻醉已成为肩关节镜手术的首选麻醉方式。近年来,随着超声技术的发展和运用,超声引导下区域阻滞麻醉得以广泛应用,可实时观察神

经结构及局部麻醉药分布,显著提高阻滞成功率和安全性,并减少药物用量和相关并发症^[5-6]。超声引导下区域阻滞麻醉方式有肩胛上神经阻滞(suprascapular nerve block, SSB)和肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞(interscalene plexus block, ISB)是肩关节镜手术中常用的区域阻滞麻醉方式,二者各有优缺点^[7-9]。但目前尚无关于其对围术期应激反应、炎症反应影响的比较研究。本研究采用前瞻性分析方式,比较超声引导下的SSB和ISB复合全身麻醉对肩关节镜手术患者围术期应激反应和炎症介质的影响,以期为临床选择合适的麻醉方式提供参考依据。报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2021年12月—2022年12月在四川省成都市新都区人民医院和成都医学院第一附属医院行肩关节镜手术的患者91例为研究对象,经计算机随机数字生成表分为ISB组、SSB组,分别45例、46例。ISB组男性29例,女性16例;年龄24~73岁,平均(48.65±10.33)岁;体重指数(body mass index, BMI)18.24~28.33,平均23.18±2.10;美国麻醉师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级Ⅰ级、Ⅱ级分别19例、26例。SSB组男性27例,女性19例;年龄25~72岁,平均(48.70±9.32)岁;BMI 18.17~28.47,平均23.22±1.95;ASA分级Ⅰ级、Ⅱ级分别17例、29例。2组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均知情同意且签署知情同意书。

1.2 纳入标准与排除标准 纳入标准:①符合2019年美国骨科医师学会(American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, AAOS)关于肩袖损伤的诊断标准^[10],经影像学检查证实;②年龄>18岁;③ASA分级Ⅰ~Ⅱ级;④无精神疾病,沟通能力正常。排除标准:①合并严重心、肝、肾功能不全或出血倾向;②合并感染性或非感染性关节炎;③合并呼吸系统疾病或颈部畸形;④合并多发性硬化、胸廓出口综合征等肩关节周围神经损伤疾病;⑤上肢感觉异常、肩关节手术史;⑥穿刺部位活动性感染;⑦对本研究使用的麻醉药物过敏;⑧术前使用抗凝或抗血小板药物,类固醇或非甾体抗炎药物;⑨药物依赖史;⑩妊娠期、哺乳期患者。

1.3 方法 患者在标准监护下,吸氧3 L/min,监测心电图、无创血压、脉搏血氧饱和度等生命体征,

常规消毒、铺巾,超声引导下神经阻滞,在探头表面涂抹适量导电凝胶。

SSB组取仰卧位,采用肩胛下窝入路进行肩胛上神经阻滞,头部稍向健侧转动,将探头沿肩胛下窝中轴线放置,向头侧移动约1 cm,可见锁骨上静脉和颈总动脉之间的颈丛神经束,沿着神经束向头侧推进探头,至于颈总动脉和锁骨上静脉之间的三角形区域内的肩胛上神经自颈丛神经束分离出来,使用22 G、50 mm的刺针,沿探头长轴方向穿刺,顺超声束的方向向远端推进,至刺针尖触及肩胛上神经,注入1 mL生理盐水进行位置试验,确定有局部麻醉药物围绕神经分布,负压抽吸确保无血液回流,缓慢注入1.5%利多卡因20 mL,观察药液向神经周围扩散。

ISB组取仰卧位,锁骨中点入路进行肌间沟臂丛神经阻滞,头部稍向健侧转动,将探头沿锁骨中点放置,向前推进至锁骨中段,臂丛神经位于锁骨下动脉和颈静脉后方,将一根22 G、50 mm刺针沿探头短轴方向穿刺,直至刺针尖到达臂丛神经后方,负压抽吸,缓慢注入1.5%利多卡因20 mL,观察到药液在神经周围扩散。注入完成后,拔出穿刺针,按压局部止血,贴敷无菌敷料。

2组均在神经阻滞完成后10 min内进行感觉和运动阻滞评估。神经阻滞的成功标准为:在注射药液后15 min内出现相应区域的感觉消失或明显减退(针刺痛觉评分 ≤ 1 分),以及运动功能丧失或明显减弱(运动功能评分 ≤ 1 分)。由一名未知分组情况的医生用一根25 G针头在手术侧肩部、上臂外侧、前臂外侧、拇指背侧4个部位进行针刺测试,并按照以下标准评分:无感觉=0分;感觉钝化=1分;感觉正常=2分。运动功能丧失或减弱由肩关节屈曲、伸展、外展、内收4种运动状态评估,同一名医生按照以下标准评分:无运动=0分;运动明显减弱=1分;运动正常=2分。评估肩关节屈曲、伸展、外展、内收4种运动状态。感觉和运动阻滞评分均按照以下公式计算:总评分=各部位评分之和/各部位评分满分之和。当感觉阻滞或运动阻滞评分 ≥ 2 分时,视为神经阻滞失败,改为全身麻醉。

2组均在神经阻滞15 min开始全身麻醉诱导。舒芬太尼0.2~0.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$,丙泊酚靶控输注,观察到患者睫毛反射消失、轻拍无反应时记录丙泊酚效应室浓度。患者意识消失后静注顺式阿曲库铵0.15 mg/kg,肌松弛药物起效后插入喉罩维持通气,通气参数设置为:吸氧浓度40%,潮气量6~8 mL/kg,呼吸频率10~12次/min,呼气末二氧化

碳压力 35~45 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。麻醉维持:静注瑞芬太尼 $8\sim 15\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$,丙泊酚 $4\sim 12\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ 。T1 恢复至 25%时追加罗库溴铵,剂量为每次 0.2 mg/kg。手术结束后停止给予麻醉药物,拔除喉罩后常规行静脉自控镇痛。转入恢复室。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 围术期血流动力学指标 入室时、手术开始后 30 min、术毕采用 M8007A 多功能监护仪(荷兰飞利浦皇家公司)监测记录患者心率(heart rate, HR)、平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)。

1.4.2 麻醉药物用量、手术时间及恢复室停留时间 记录 2 组术中丙泊酚用量、瑞芬太尼用量、手术时间及恢复室停留时间。

1.4.3 术后 1、6、12、24 h 疼痛情况比较 采用疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评价,0 分为无疼痛;10 分为最严重的疼痛。

1.4.4 术后 1、6、12、24 h 屈腕肌力、屈肘肌力比较 采用徒手肌力检查法,0 分为肌无任何收缩;1 分为肌收缩轻微,但无法引起关节活动;2 分为在减重状态下,关节可于水平方向运动;3 分为可抗重力进行全范围活动,但无法抗阻力;4 分为可抗重力,并对部分阻力运动作出抵抗;5 分为可抗重力,并完全抵抗阻力运动。

1.4.5 术前、术后 24 h 应激反应指标 于术前、术后 24 h 采集患者空腹静脉血 5 mL,经酶联免疫吸附法检测血清醛固酮(aldosterone, ALD)、促肾上腺皮质激素(adreno cortico tropic hormone, ACTH)水平。

1.4.6 术前、术后 24 h 炎症介质指标 于术前、术后 24 h 采集患者空腹静脉血 5 mL,经酶联免疫吸附法检测白细胞介素 6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、前列腺素 E2(prostaglandin E2, PGE2)水平。

1.4.7 并发症 统计 2 组膈神经麻痹、喉返神经麻痹、星状神经节阻滞、气胸、锁骨下动脉损伤、臂丛神经损伤等神经阻滞相关并发症发生情况。膈神经麻痹是指支配膈肌的膈神经受损,导致膈肌功能障碍,患者出现呼吸困难,尤其在深吸气时明显;可能伴随胸痛,胸部 X 线或超声显示膈肌升高(午餐盘征),肺功能测试可见肺活量降低;喉返神经麻痹是指支配喉部肌的喉返神经受损,导致声音改变和吞咽困难,患者表现为声音嘶哑、呼吸困难,可能伴随吞咽困难,喉镜检查显示声带运动受限;星状神经节阻滞是指通过局部麻醉影响星状神经节,患者出现上肢

及面部出现温度变化、出汗、血流改变,影像学检查可显示神经阻滞效果;气胸是指胸腔内出现空气,导致肺部部分或完全塌陷,患者表现为突发性胸痛、呼吸急促、可能伴有咳嗽,胸部 X 线或 CT 扫描显示胸腔内有气体积聚;锁骨下动脉损伤是指在进行神经阻滞时意外损伤锁骨下动脉,患者出现上肢缺血症状,如苍白、冷感、脉搏弱或消失,超声或 CT 血管成像可见动脉损伤或血肿;臂丛神经损伤是指支配上肢运动和感觉的神经受到损伤,患者出现上肢无力、麻木或疼痛,经神经传导速度测试或电生理检查可以确认。

1.5 统计学方法 应用 SPSS 19.0 统计软件分析数据。计量资料比较采用独立样本 t 检验、重复测量方差分析、LSD- t 检验;计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验和 Fisher 精确检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 围术期血流动力学指标比较 2 组 HR、MAP 均在手术开始后 30 min 较术前降低,后于术毕升高,不同时点间的 HR、MAP 比较,差异均有统计学意义($F=29.541, P<0.001, F=22.197, P<0.001$)。ISB 组、SSB 组组间的 HR、MAP 比较,差异均无统计学意义($F=0.574, P=0.321, F=0.619, P=0.217$)。ISB 组、SSB 组组间·时点间交互作用比较,差异均无统计学意义($F=0.733, P=0.210, F=0.412, P=0.358$)。见表 1。

2.2 麻醉药物用量、手术时间、恢复室停留时间比较 2 组的神经阻滞成功率均为 100%,无神经阻滞失败或重复行神经阻滞的情况发生。2 组丙泊酚用量、瑞芬太尼用量、手术时间、恢复室停留时间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 2 组疼痛情况比较 2 组术后 VAS 评分随着时间的延长呈现降低的趋势,ISB 组比 SSB 组下降趋势更明显,2 组组间、时点间、组间·时点间交互作用比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$),见表 3。

2.4 术后屈腕肌力、屈肘肌力比较 2 组术后屈腕肌力、屈肘肌力随着时间的延长逐增强,组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),时点间、组间·时点间交互作用比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.001$),见表 4。

2.5 2 组术前与术后 24 h 应激反应指标比较 ISB 组术前与术后 24 h ALD、ACTH 差值均高于 SSB 组差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 5。

表1 2组围术期血流动力学指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of perioperative hemodynamic indexes between the two groups

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	HR(次/min)			MAP(mmHg)		
		入室时	手术开始后 30 min	术毕	入室时	手术开始后 30 min	术毕
ISB组	45	92.64±9.37	62.19±8.15	90.12±9.04	93.71±8.65	85.63±8.33	90.02±9.65
SSB组	46	93.65±9.46	64.30±8.02	91.07±9.16	94.21±9.63	86.30±9.12	91.33±9.07
组间		F 值=0.574 P 值=0.321			F 值=0.619 P 值=0.217		
时点间		F 值=29.541 P 值<0.001			F 值=22.197 P 值<0.001		
组间·时点间		F 值=0.733 P 值=0.210			F 值=0.412 P 值=0.358		

表2 2组麻醉药物用量、恢复室停留时间比较

Table 2 Comparison of narcotic drug dosage and the length of recovery room stay between the two groups

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	丙泊酚(mg/kg)	瑞芬太尼(μ g/kg)	手术时间(min)	恢复室停留时间(min)
ISB组	45	9.18±2.26	12.52±3.17	45.26±8.14	42.57±10.32
SSB组	46	9.20±2.27	12.63±3.25	42.19±9.33	43.62±11.20
t 值		0.042	0.163	1.671	0.469
P 值		0.967	0.871	0.098	0.640

表3 2组疼痛情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of pain between the two groups

($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)

组别	例数	1 h	6 h	12 h	24 h
ISB组	45	2.96±0.42	2.01±0.39	1.43±0.42	1.01±0.13
SSB组	46	3.12±0.33	2.25±0.41	1.64±0.50	1.13±0.32
组间		F 值=14.587 P 值<0.001		F 值=14.256 P 值<0.001	
时点间		F 值=19.652 P 值<0.001		F 值=16.324 P 值<0.001	
组间·时点间		F 值=16.324 P 值<0.001		F 值=16.324 P 值<0.001	

表4 2组术后屈腕肌力、屈肘肌力比较

Table 4 Comparison of wrist flexion strength and elbow flexion strength after surgery between the two groups

($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)

组别	例数	屈腕肌力				屈肘肌力			
		1 h	6 h	12 h	24 h	1 h	6 h	12 h	24 h
ISB组	45	1.15±0.29	1.42±0.39	1.74±0.48	2.96±0.87	1.20±0.36	1.63±0.42	2.11±0.85	2.77±0.90
SSB组	46	1.38±0.35	1.63±0.47	2.03±0.51	3.44±0.93	1.49±0.41	1.99±0.47	2.63±0.91	3.80±0.95
组间		F 值=1.113 P 值=0.262		F 值=1.025 P 值=0.281		F 值=13.548 P 值<0.001		F 值=14.841 P 值<0.001	
时点间		F 值=13.548 P 值<0.001		F 值=14.256 P 值<0.001		F 值=14.256 P 值<0.001		F 值=14.841 P 值<0.001	
组间·时点间		F 值=14.215 P 值<0.001		F 值=14.841 P 值<0.001		F 值=14.841 P 值<0.001		F 值=14.841 P 值<0.001	

表5 2组术前、术后24h应激反应指标差值比较

Table 5 Comparison of the difference of stress response indexes between the two groups before and at 24 h after surgery

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	ALD 差值(μ g/L)	ACTH 差值(ng/L)
ISB组	45	12.03±2.45	16.96±3.30
SSB组	46	6.99±2.10	8.97±2.17
t 值		10.544	13.676
P 值		<0.001	<0.001

表6 2组术前与术后24h炎症介质指标差值比较

Table 6 Comparison of the difference of inflammatory mediator indicators between the two groups before and at 24 h after surgery

($\bar{x} \pm s$, μ g/L)

组别	例数	IL-6 差值	PGE2 差值
ISB组	45	0.21±0.04	26.06±4.25
SSB组	46	0.12±0.03	15.05±3.01
t 值		12.160	14.286
P 值		<0.001	<0.001

2.6 2组术前与术后24h炎症介质指标比较 ISB组术前、术后24h IL-6、PGE2 差值均高于SSB组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表6。

2.7 2组并发症比较 2组均未发生神经损伤、动脉损伤。SSB组膈神经麻痹发生率低于ISB组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);2组喉返神经麻痹、星状神经节阻滞发生率比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表7。

表7 2组并发症比较
Table 7 Comparison of complications
between the two groups

组别	例数	(例数,%)		
		膈神经 麻痹	喉返神经 麻痹	星状神经 节阻滞
ISB组	45	4(8.89)	1(2.22)	1(2.22)
SSB组	46	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Fisher精确检验		—	—	—
P值		0.039	0.309	0.309

3 讨 论

肩关节镜技术不仅提高了肩部疾病的诊断准确性,还能有效治疗相关问题,已成为检查和治疗肩关节疾病的常用方法。肩关节镜手术发展的关键在于合适的麻醉方式。由于手术中需要特殊体位、关节腔内液体冲洗以及控制性降压,这些因素对呼吸和循环管理都有影响。因此,气管插管全身麻醉是肩关节镜手术中最常用的麻醉方式。随着麻醉学的发展,麻醉的关注点逐渐从单纯的安全保障转向在保证安全的基础上追求患者的舒适和良好预后。全身麻醉结合区域阻滞不仅能帮助患者维持特殊体位、减轻紧张情绪,还能提供有效的镇痛。因此,联合麻醉在肩关节镜手术中的应用越来越普遍。

本研究结果显示,SSB组术后1、6、12、24 h VAS、屈腕肌力及屈肘肌力评分均高于ISB组,膈神经麻痹发生率低于ISB组,提示SSB复合全身麻醉可增加屈腕肌力、屈肘肌力,减少并发症,但术后早期镇痛效果低于ISB复合全身麻醉。ISB是一种传统的臂丛神经阻滞方法,用于麻醉上臂和肩部,其在超声引导下将局部麻醉药物注射至锁骨下动脉与第一肋之间,从而阻断臂丛神经的传导,达到镇痛的目的,臂丛神经是由C5~T1的脊神经根组成的一束神经,主要支配上肢及其周围软组织的感觉及运动功能,具有镇痛效果好、持续时间长等优势,且无需穿刺锁骨下区域或腋窝区域,但操作难度大、成功率低、并发症多,以膈神经麻痹、臂丛神经损伤、锁骨下动脉损伤及气胸等为最常见并发症^[11-12]。SSB是一种新兴的周围神经阻滞技术,在肩胛冈中外1/3外上区域注射局部麻醉药物,阻断肩胛上神经的传导,阻滞肩关节前方、外侧及上方神经,从而实现肩部镇痛。与传统ISB技术比较,其解剖定位简单、目标结构清晰可见、穿刺安全性高、成功率高、并发症少,无需阻断膈神经、喉返神经、星状神经节等邻近结构^[13-14]。此外,SSB麻醉更为精准,可降低对远端关节的阻滞程度,从而减少对上肢运动功能的影

响,增加屈腕肌力、屈肘肌力,提示患者舒适度^[15-16]。White等^[17]进行的一项随机对照研究显示,术后早期ISB疼痛评分较SSB降低40.95%,但吗啡等效消耗量、阿片类药物消耗量差异无统计学意义。但Saini等^[18]认为,SSB、ISB在术后疼痛评分、累积镇痛需求方面具有相似的疗效。本研究结果与其不同,分析原因为患者地域来源不同。

此外,本研究显示,SSB组术后24 h血清ALD、ACTH、IL-6、PGE2水平低于ISB组,提示SSB复合全身麻醉可减轻肩关节镜手术后应激反应、炎症反应。神经阻滞是一种有效减轻围术期应激反应和炎症反应的方法,其原理是通过阻断外周神经传导,抑制中枢神经系统对手术创伤的感知和反馈,从而降低机体应激激素和炎症介质的释放,但不同的神经阻滞技术可能对围术期应激反应和炎症反应有不同的影响^[19]。尽管SSB术后早期镇痛效果低于ISB,但可减少手术刺激对患者的影响,降低应激反应,其主要作用于肩胛上神经及其支配区域,可对手术部位的炎症介质产生局部抑制作用,更有利于患者的康复^[20]。Kim等^[21]研究结果表明,关节镜引导下的SSB在关节镜肩袖修复术后疼痛控制方面并不逊色于超声引导ISB,同时可减少临时神经系统并发症,提示SSB在减少神经阻滞相关并发症上具有优势。

综上所述,相较于超声引导下ISB复合全身麻醉,SSB复合全身麻醉可减轻肩关节镜手术后应激反应、炎症反应,增加屈腕肌力、屈肘肌力,减少并发症,但术后早期镇痛效果低于ISB复合全身麻醉。

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