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从事临床麻醉和阿片类镇痛药物的基础研究。研究方向为麻醉技术和药物对患者预后的影响以及可视化技术在围术期中的应用。主持省部级课题2项,发表论文10余篇、参编专著3部、获国家专利2项。

加速康复外科理念下超声引导区域阻滞在骨科手术中的研究进展

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摘要:大量循证医学研究已证明加速康复外科(enhanced recovery after surgery, ERAS)的安全性和有效性,科学的麻醉管理可充分镇痛、抑制应激反应,减少术后并发症,缩短住院时间,达到快速康复。骨科手术作为最常见的手术类型,患者常因在围术期经历疼痛而严重影响预后。超声引导区域阻滞具有镇痛效果确切、节约镇痛药物、不良反应少及提高术后恢复质量等优势,目前多用于术中麻醉和术后镇痛。论文对ERAS理念下超声引导区域阻滞在骨科手术中的应用现状和研究进展进行综述,为临床提供参考。

关键词:加速康复外科;骨科手术;镇痛;区域阻滞;超声引导

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Research progress in ultrasound-guided regional block in orthopaedic surgery under the concept of ERAS

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Abstract: A large amount of clinical evidence-based medicine research has proven the effectiveness of enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS). A scientific anaesthesia plan can alleviate stress reactions, reduce postoperative complications, shorten hospital stay, and accelerate postoperative recovery. Orthopaedic surgery is the most common type of surgery, and patients often experience pain in the perioperative period, which seriously affects prognosis. Ultrasound-guided regional block has advantages such as precise analgesic effect, saving analgesic drugs, fewer side effects, and

improved quality of postoperative recovery, and is mainly used for intraoperative anaesthesia and postoperative analgesia. This article reviews the research progress and application of ultrasound-guided regional block in orthopaedic surgery under the ERAS concept.

Key words: Enhanced recovery after surgery; Orthopaedic surgery; Analgesia; Regional block; Ultrasound-guided

加速康复外科(enhanced recovery after surgery, ERAS)最早于1997年由丹麦医生 Kehlet 提出。随着现代医学的进步,医患双方不仅追求手术的成功,对舒适度、术后康复质量和速度的期望值也越来越高。在此背景下,ERAS 逐渐受到关注,其通过优化临床路径、减轻围术期应激反应、维持患者自身生理功能的平衡、减轻术后并发症、缩短住院时间,达到加速康复以及降低医疗费用的目标^[1]。

目前骨科手术量逐年增加,手术种类较多,患者年龄跨度大,围术期会经历疼痛而引起应激反应,尤其术后的中重度疼痛会阻碍患者的物理治疗和功能锻炼,从而延长卧床时间,进而导致心肺功能下降、呼吸道感染、深静脉血栓、压疮等并发症而严重影响术后康复,故疼痛管理被认为是骨科 ERAS 的关键环节^[2-3]。临床普遍使用非甾体类抗炎药和阿片类镇痛药来减轻疼痛,但存在不良反应^[3]。ERAS 倡导多模式镇痛,椎管内麻醉和区域阻滞已被众多研究证实其在减轻应激反应、改善微循环和组织灌注、降低胰岛素抵抗、减少膈肌抑制、增强镇痛效果等方面具有显著优越性^[4]。最新专家共识认为,全身麻醉联合区域阻滞可充分镇痛、抑制应激反应、减少镇痛药物用量、降低术后认知功能障碍以及减少术后恶性呕吐(postoperative nausea and vomiting, PONV)等不良反应^[5]。

近年来,可视化技术得到长足发展,超声引导区域阻滞具有定位准确、起效更快、用药量少、镇痛效果好、减少镇痛药物剂量、作用时间长、对脏器功能影响小以及不良反应更少等优点,为 ERAS 重点推荐的方案^[3-4,6]。本研究将围绕超声引导区域阻滞在骨科手术 ERAS 中的相关应用现状和研究进展进行综述,为改善骨科手术早期康复质量提供新的思路。

1 上肢骨科手术区域阻滞

1.1 臂丛阻滞(brachial plexus block, BPB)

BPB 是将局麻药注入臂丛神经干周围使其所支配的区域产生神经传导阻滞的麻醉方法,已广泛用于上肢手术。超声引导下路径通常分四种:肌间沟入路、锁骨上入路、锁骨下入路和腋路。另外,随

着对人体解剖学的深入研究,又发现了新型入路——肋锁间隙入路。超声引导具有操作相对简单、成功率高、药量减少、效果确切、并发症少、对呼吸循环系统干扰小等优势,是 ERAS 管理中的重要组成部分。然而,也存在一定局限性,如镇痛持续时间短,多仅限于术后第 1 天,为延长阻滞持续时间,可加入佐剂或置入导管连续镇痛。Maagaard 等^[7]报道显示,在锁骨下入路 BPB 接受上肢手术的患者中,与安慰剂相比,口服地塞米松可延长术后首次发生疼痛的时间。Liu 等^[8]研究发现,在上肢手术中,低剂量右美托咪定(dexmedetomidine, DEX)(30 μg)作为佐剂可显著延长镇痛持续时间,且可维持血流动力学稳定。研究表明,在标准布比卡因中加入脂质体布比卡因可有效延长持续时间,最多可延长至术后 1 周^[9]。

研究报道,可将肌间沟入路 BPB 作为肩袖修复手术的首选方案,且已证实其在缓解术后疼痛、减少住院时间和阿片类药物用量等方面的有效性,但存在膈神经阻滞的风险^[10]。尽管大量研究已证实超声引导 BPB 符合 ERAS 理念,在患者康复过程中扮演重要角色,但仍有部分指标需要进一步研究,如局麻药浓度和容量、阻滞持续时间、各入路的优缺点以及对患者预后影响等问题,以满足患者更高质量的康复目标。

2 下肢骨科手术区域阻滞

2.1 腰丛阻滞(lumbar plexus block, LPB)

腰丛由第 12 胸神经前支、第 1~4 腰神经前支构成,主要分支有:股神经、股外侧皮神经、闭孔神经、髂腹下神经等,分布于髂腰肌、腰方肌、腹壁下缘与大腿前内侧的肌肉和皮肤以及小腿与足内侧及大腿外侧的皮肤等处。LPB 是指通过不同路径将局麻药注射在腰大肌后方,腰椎横突前方的腰丛附近,阻滞其支配区域。LPB 单独用于非大腿后侧的手术,联合骶丛阻滞(sacral plexus block, SPB)用于整下肢和全髋关节置换术(total hip replacement, THR)的麻醉和镇痛。

Trionfo 等^[11]为髋关节重建患者实施硬膜外麻醉和 LPB,LPB 提供了更满意的镇痛效果、较低的

麻醉药量和住院时间。研究发现,在THR中,LPB组和腰方肌阻滞(quadratus lumborum block, QLB)组在术后12h的阿片类药物无显著差异,但QLB组下肢力量和活动度得到明显改善^[12]。Xue等^[13]将超声引导持续PLB用于老年患者全膝关节置换术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)中,相对于股神经阻滞(femoral nerve block, FNB),TKA术后镇痛效果好,血流动力学稳定,对促进术后康复具有重要价值。研究显示,在翻修THR中,LPB和竖脊肌平面阻滞(erector spinal plane block, ESPB)对术后24h疼痛评分和阿片类药物消耗量无显著差异,但ESPB是一种直接的区域阻滞,可避免LPB的许多风险^[14]。目前已确切证实LBP对FNB、股外侧皮神经和闭孔神经阻滞(obturator nerve block, ONB)的有效性,LPB具有减轻疼痛、降低阿片类药物消耗、早期下床活动早等优点,尤其适用于高龄老年患者下肢手术,但有导致股四头肌无力、出血、椎管内局麻药扩散及损伤脏器风险,另外,操作难度大,一般不用于小腿和足的手术。

2.2 SPB

骶丛由S1~S3脊神经腹侧支、部分S4脊神经腹侧支和腰骶干组成,其主要分支有臀上神经、臀下神经、阴部神经、股后皮神经、坐骨神经和闭孔内肌神经等,主要分布于盆壁、臀部、会阴、股后部、小腿和足部的肌肉及皮肤。超声引导可提高SPB的成功率,降低穿刺风险和并发症,通常复合其他阻滞或全身麻醉应用于下肢和臀部手术。

Feng等^[15]研究显示,超声引导LPB/SPB联合全身麻醉可提高老年股骨粗隆间骨折患者的麻醉效果,改善手术结局。Tang等^[16]发现,与腰麻相比,LPB/SPB联合全身麻醉可显著改善老年髌部骨折手术患者术后30d的日常活动,但术后镇痛效果和术后谵妄相比无差异。尽管关于SPB的报道数量有限,但结合临床经验,均显示可加速患者术后康复,值得临床推广。

2.3 股神经阻滞(femoral nerve block, FNB)

股神经是腰丛最大的分支,来源于L2~L4神经,在股前面分为数支,其终支隐神经伴随股动脉入收肌管,穿过收肌管内侧壁行至膝关节的内侧,在小腿内侧与大隐静脉一同下行至足内侧缘。FNB是一种常用的阻滞技术,超声引导具有更完善的阻滞效果、减少局麻药物用量和降低误伤血管的风险等优势,可用于股骨干骨折、膝关节镜检查、膝关节交叉韧带重建和TKA等辅助镇痛,也可联合坐骨神经阻滞(sciatic nerve block, SNB)几乎完成膝关节以

下所有手术的麻醉与镇痛。

研究显示,FNB可有效减轻TKA患者术后疼痛、减少术后镇痛药的使用、促进膝关节功能恢复、缩短住院时间,对术后加速康复有积极作用^[17]。Fowler等^[18]认为,FNB与硬膜外阻滞在膝关节手术中的镇痛效果相似,其优势在于不引起尿潴留和低血压。Ogawa等^[19]倾向评分匹配的研究显示,与实施单纯腰硬联合麻醉的髌部骨折手术相比,复合FNB患者的早期行走状态更好。在接受THR的老年患者中,与实施腰丛阻滞相比,FNB联合股外侧皮神经阻滞可提供更稳定的术中血流动力学和更优的术后恢复质量^[20]。一项随机试验报道,与接受常规镇痛的患者相比,接受FNB髌部骨折的患者疼痛评分较低和术前阿片类药物更少^[21]。陈骁等^[22]通过比较超声引导单次FNB与“鸡尾酒”灌注疗法(将罗哌卡因、肾上腺素、氨甲环酸药液术后灌注于患者关节内)对全麻TKA患者术后康复指标的影响,发现两组均可有效缓解术后疼痛,促进早期下床活动,但“鸡尾酒”康复效果更佳。然而,Zhang等^[23]在一项随机试验中发现,“鸡尾酒”并不能显著降低TKA术后疼痛水平,但可降低术中阿片类药物剂量。

FNB镇痛效果明确、不良反应少、对呼吸、循环及中枢神经系统影响较小,但由于膝关节和髌关节神经支配较为复杂,需要联合其他神经阻滞以满足手术需求。TKA和THR多见于老年人,常合并心脑血管疾病,围术期风险极大,可优先考虑选择FNB。

2.4 ONB

闭孔神经由第2~4腰神经根发出,含有运动和感觉神经成分。闭孔神经在进入闭孔后分为前支和后支,前支走行于长收肌和短收肌之间,主要支配长收肌、短收肌、股薄肌、大腿中部和膝后皮肤、髌关节分支,后支走行于短收肌和大收肌之间,主要支配闭孔外肌、腰方肌、大收肌、膝关节分支。ONB目前主要用于膝髌关节手术和减轻止血带反应。

研究表明,ONB可明显增强TKA术后的镇痛效果和阿片类药物的消耗^[24]。在一项回顾性研究中,相比FNB/SNB,ONB/FNB/股外侧皮神经阻滞/SNB可耐受止血带时间最高达84min^[25]。Lee等^[26]在髌筋膜阻滞中实施ONB可显著减少髌关节镜检查术后阿片类药物的消耗。然而,Marty等^[27]发现,ONB并不能改善THR术后的阿片类药物消耗量。

2.5 收肌管阻滞(adductor canal block, ACB)

ACB是一种选择性阻断股神经感觉支(隐神

经)的技术,可保留股神经的主要运动分支,其镇痛效果与 FNB 相似,而且具有保留股四头肌肌力、早期下床活动及降低跌倒风险等优点^[28]。由此可见,ACB 适用于膝关节手术,而且与 ERAS 理念高度一致。

研究报道,在单侧 TKA 中,相对安慰剂,连续 ACB 可减少术后 48 h 阿片类药物的消耗,在四头肌力量、行走距离和疼痛评分方面也表现出优势^[29]。Gao 等^[30]研究显示,与 FNB 相比,行 ACB 的 TKA 患者术后行走能力恢复快,但术后疼痛和阿片类药物用量无明显差异。Kim 等^[31]研究发现,在 TKA 患者中,与 FNB 相比,ACB 保留股四头肌力量更优,且在镇痛效果和阿片类药物用量方面相似。Shah 等^[32]研究显示,ACB 为 TKA 术后患者提供更好的行走和早期功能恢复,但其镇痛效果不优于 FNB。最新荟萃分析显示,与单次注射 ACB 相比,连续 ACB 不会增强术后 48 h 内 TKA 患者的镇痛效果^[33]。虽然 ACB 与 FNB 对 TKA 患者术后疼痛的影响存在争议,但其对术后早期康复的影响结果相似,可安全用于 TKA 患者,将来需要更多的临床研究进一步探索,使 ACB 的角色更加清晰明确。

2.6 髂筋膜间隙阻滞 (fascia iliaca compartment block, FICB)

FICB 是将局麻药注射到髂筋膜与髂肌之间的潜在腔室内,通过一定体积局麻药的扩散把间隙撑开同时阻滞股神经、股外侧皮神经及闭孔神经。主要适用于髋关节、大腿前部和膝关节手术^[34]。

髋部骨折多发于老年人,被称为“人生最后一次骨折”,THR 是最佳治疗方案,围术期的管理尤为复杂,选择合适的麻醉方案可加速术后康复。可选腰大肌间隙阻滞、腰骶丛阻滞、FICB、关节囊周围阻滞等,其中 FNB 和 FICB 因不需频繁变动体位、对患者疼痛刺激小而更符合 ERAS 理念。FNB 对股内侧镇痛效果较好,而 FICB 对股外侧镇痛更佳,两者镇痛效果总体相近^[35]。由于股神经与闭孔神经较多于腹股沟韧带上方分叉,且行 THR 的患者多因骨折导致超声图像不清晰,故 FICB 更适用于临床环境^[31]。

Carella 等^[36]报道显示,FICB 可减少 THR 患者阿片类药物量、改善术后疼痛和增强功能恢复。Liu 等^[37]研究显示,FICB 可在不增加 THR 患者术后并发症的前提下,能有效减少镇痛药物的使用,降低炎症因子水平。Gola 等^[38]研究发现,FICB 是一种有效的镇痛技术,并可减少 THR 患者术后阿片类药物的需求、并发症和住院时间。研究显示,FICB 通过

减轻疼痛、控制 A β 和 tau 蛋白浓度,可降低老年 THR 患者术后早期认知功能障碍的发生率^[39]。然而,一项荟萃研究发现,FICB 可显著降低 THR 患者术后 48 h 内的总镇痛药量,但不能有效减轻术后疼痛、恶心和呕吐,并且会导致术后肌无力^[40]。

既往研究多关注患者术后镇痛,但髋关节骨折术前需要大量检查评估,涉及过床、转运、变动体位引起的剧烈疼痛,进而引起应激反应,不利于患者康复,将来可以考虑通过 FICB 减轻疼痛,也是 ERAS 要进一步努力的方向。

2.7 关节囊周围神经群阻滞 (pericapsular nerve group block, PENG)

PENG 是 Girón-Arango 等^[41]于 2018 年提出的阻滞技术,可同时阻滞股神经、闭孔神经和副闭孔神经关节感觉支,与 FICB、髂上筋膜阻滞及 FNB 相比,其对股四头肌的肌力影响较小,患者可早期下床活动和康复训练,且实施该阻滞不需变动体位。

一项荟萃分析报道,通过对比髋部骨折术前阻滞 2 h 的疼痛评分,发现 PENG 优于 FICB 和 FNB^[42]。研究发现,PENG 在较大剂量下可达到与蛛网膜下腔阻滞相似的效果,且镇痛效果优于 FICB 和 FNB,尽管理论上 PENG 仅阻滞关节感觉支,不阻滞运动支,但有患者出现膝伸展、髋内收、股四头肌无力症状^[43],可能与局麻药的浓度和容量有关,目前缺乏此方面研究。有学者指出,低浓度 (0.25%) 和低容量 (10 mL) 罗哌卡因对股四头肌运动功能影响较小,但无论多少浓度,注射容量小于 5 mL 时均不能达到有效镇痛效果^[44]。一般认为容量对阻滞范围影响更大,高浓度对肌力影响较大,因此需要更多临床研究明确局麻药最佳剂量。THR 患者术后疼痛程度与并发症的发生息息相关,良好的镇痛有助于伤口愈合和早期功能锻炼,促进早日康复^[45]。PENG 作为一种较新的阻滞技术,镇痛效果确切,逐渐用于下肢手术,但仍需要大量随机临床试验来证明其有效性和安全性。

2.8 膝关节囊后间隙 (infiltration between the popliteal artery and capsule of the knee, IPACK) 阻滞

IPACK 阻滞通过阻滞腓窝区域的胫神经、腓总神经和闭孔神经后支的关节支,对膝关节术后及膝骨关节炎后方的疼痛有较好的镇痛作用。

Sankineani 等^[46]研究发现,与单独使用 ACB 相比,IPACK 阻滞联合 ACB 可有效降低患者的术后疼痛评分,增加功能锻炼时的行走距离,改善膝关节活动度。Kim 等^[47]认为,对于 TKA 患者,单次腰麻

和ACB联合IPACK阻滞可有效减少活动疼痛,利于功能锻炼与恢复。有研究认为,IPACK阻滞与ACB在TKA镇痛方面的作用有重叠,即在ACB之外联合IPACK阻滞并不能提供明显正作用^[48]。但也有研究发现,通过对腰硬联合麻醉下行TKA的患者施行IPACK阻滞,发现在术后阿片类药物消耗方面无差异^[49],可能是对所有患者实施了持续ACB,两组术后镇痛效果完全。

2.9 SNB

坐骨神经是全身最粗大、最长的神经,也是脊神经中骶丛的主要神经。近年来,单纯SNB或联合LPB、FNB应用于下肢手术,镇痛效果确切、血流动力学稳定、患者满意度高^[50]。

Li等^[51]研究发现,超声引导腓窝入路SNB可为跟骨骨折术后患者提供满意的镇痛效果,以及较低的不良反应发生率。Kull等^[52]将SNB和FNB在内侧开放楔形胫骨高位截骨术中进行对比,术后镇痛效果和生活质量无显著差异。研究表明,与硬膜外麻醉相比,SNB组中THR患者术后外周凝血因子和炎症因子浓度显著降低,从而减轻术后高凝状态和炎症反应^[53]。Short等^[54]研究发现,足踝部手术患者接受腓窝SNB,采取程序性间歇推注(10 mL罗哌卡因,0.2%/次,2 h)或持续输注(5 mL/h)局部麻醉药,两种方案均可提供出色的镇痛效果,降低阿片类药物消耗量,提高满意度,但程序性间歇推注给药导致更严重的运动阻滞。Tian等^[55]报道将SNB联合FNB和局部浸润镇痛用于TKA中,两组表现出相似的术后镇痛效果和并发症。SNB作为常用的阻滞方式,需联合其他阻滞来满足临床需求。

3 胸腰段骨科手术区域阻滞

3.1 腰方肌阻滞(quadratus lumborum block, QLB)

QLB是腹横肌平面阻滞的演变,由Blanco在2007年首次提出,目前机制尚不明确,可能是局麻药扩散到椎旁间隙所致^[56]。但有解剖学研究提出反对,发现注入腰方肌周围区域的造影剂不会扩散到椎旁间隙,也不会扩散到腰方肌附近^[57]。Saito等^[58]认为,QLB可能是通过局麻药扩散至腹神经节和交感神经干发挥镇痛作用,但尚需进一步研究证实。QLB多用于腹部手术,因其镇痛效果确切、操作方便、安全性高以及符合ERAS理念等优点,已从腹部手术逐渐应用于髋关节手术、股骨手术和腰椎手术中,但有低血压、心动过速、下肢肌力减弱等

不良反应。

Alver等^[59]研究发现,QLB可为腰椎间盘突出术后患者提供可靠的镇痛效果,较低的阿片类药物剂量以及较高的满意度。Polania等^[60]研究报道,QLB 3型与LPB为THR患者提供的术后镇痛效果相似。Hu等^[61]研究显示,与单纯局部浸润阻滞(local infiltration anesthesia, LIA)相比,QLB联合LIA可更好地缓解THA患者的术后疼痛、减少阿片类药物的需求、促进术后恢复且不会降低股四头肌肌力。Wang等^[62]研究发现,前路QLB和腹股沟上髂筋膜阻滞均可作为THR术后患者提供相似的疼痛评分。一项临床研究表明,前路QLB可为老年THR患者提供充分的术后镇痛,抑制炎症反应,并促进术后早期认知功能恢复^[63]。

尽管临床研究已证实QLB在其神经支配的骨科手术中具有镇痛作用、减少术后阿片类药物使用量和不良反应的发生,然而,前路QLB可能引起非目的性的FNB,进而引起术后股四头肌无力,不利于患者康复^[64],可能是由于局麻药沿髂筋膜向尾端扩散所致。由此可见,根据QLB特点,尤其适用于支配范围内相关骨科手术,但仍需更多的研究探讨其对预后的影响。

3.2 竖脊肌平面阻滞(erector spinal plane block, ESPB)

ESPB是将局麻药注射至竖脊肌深面与横突之间,理论上可阻滞脊神经背侧支,主要机制是局部麻醉剂直接作用到筋膜平面内直立脊柱肌肉和相邻组织区室的神经结构,具有安全有效且并发症少等优点而用于脊柱手术,但其也存在作用效果不明显、不稳定等缺点^[65]。

后路腰椎手术是脊柱外科最常见的手术方式之一,虽然疗效确切但术后切口痛及神经根性疼痛会导致患者拒绝早期翻身活动,造成康复延迟,甚至产生诸多并发症。Zhang等^[66]研究发现,与LIA相比,双侧ESPB可显著提高镇痛效果,降低阿片类药物的消耗。一项回顾性研究表明,ESPB可缩短椎板切除手术患者的术后住院时间^[67]。一项Meta分析认为,与胸腰筋膜平面阻滞(thoracolumbar interfascial plane block, TLIPB)相比,接受ESPB的患者术后阿片类药物消耗量和术后疼痛评分较低,但两组在术中阿片类药物用量、不良事件和救援镇痛方面无统计学差异^[68]。

Domagalska等^[69]研究发现,ESPB显著降低后路腰椎手术患者的疼痛评分、应激反应及阿片类药物总消耗量。Flaviano等^[70]研究发现,ESPB和FIB

均可降低 THA 患者术后 24 h 内阿片类药物量,但 ESPB 不会造成股四头肌运动损伤。此外,也有研究表明,ESPB 可能会引起股四头肌肌力减退、运动无力的并发症^[71],推测可能与局麻药物浓度有关。

相关研究证实,在局麻药物中加入浓度为 1 μg/kg 的 DEX 作为佐剂可为患者提供满意镇痛,且不增加不良反应发生率^[72]。此研究为骨科 ERAS 多模式镇痛提供了新思路,不仅延长作用时间,而且减少术后镇痛药物和不良反应发生率,从而促进患者快速康复。ESPB 也是近几年提出的阻滞方法,鉴于效果确切且安全性高,逐渐在临床使用,但更需要大量临床研究来证实其对预后的影响。

3.3 TLIPB

2015 年 TLIPB 首次被提出^[73],随着超声技术的普及,以其镇痛效果确切、减少镇痛药物用量、且操作简单及并发症少等特点在临床逐渐应用。目前超声引导 TLIPB 主要用于腰椎融合术、腰椎间盘切除术及椎板成型术等腰椎手术的多模式镇痛^[74]。研究表明,TLIPB 复合全麻用于腰椎手术,镇痛效果优于单纯全麻,可有效减少术中、术后阿片类药物用量,延长术后首次镇痛时间,减少不良反应发生率^[75],Ohgoshi 等^[76]研究发现,TLIPB 在多节段腰椎板切除术中,麻醉平面可达 L1~L5,因此,TLIPB 用于多节段腰椎手术是有效的,但其作用时间较短,可以考虑在局麻药中加入佐剂来弥补这一缺点,但具体临床必要性和实用性仍需进一步研究。

Kurnutala 等^[77]采用 ERAS 模式对腰椎融合术或椎板切除术患者进行管理,与未行 ERAS 模式相比,行 TLIPB 且实施 ERAS 管理的患者,阿片类药物用量减少多达 38.33%,平均住院时间缩短 5.4 d。Canikli Adıgüzel 等^[78]发现,TLIPB 和后路 QLB 均为腰骶椎术后患者提供了相似的镇痛效果和镇痛药物需求。

4 总结与展望

ERAS 是医学科技与研究发展的产物,是前沿医务工作者对术后康复和人体痊愈规律的总结整合,超声引导区域阻滞作为 ERAS 重点推荐的多模式镇痛方式,其不仅在骨科手术术中镇痛,在术前镇痛、术后镇痛及超前镇痛等方面的优势也逐渐被发掘,既能提供足够镇痛又同时保留肌肉功能,减轻应激反应和不良反应,减少镇痛药物用量,缩短住院时间,从而促进康复。随着 ERAS 理念的不断深入和发展,超声引导区域阻滞已经展示出安全有效的优

势,在骨科手术围术期镇痛中应用前景广阔,尤其适用于合并基础疾病的高龄患者,但是,有关不同手术阻滞方式的选择、阻滞入路、阻滞范围、局麻药浓度和容量、单次注药或连续注药、持续时间、佐剂、并发症以及短期与长期预后等问题,未来仍需要进行大量的多中心、大样本、前瞻性、长期且多元化的随访临床研究来明确临床效果。

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