

基于血脂指标的老年患者全麻诱导后低血压危险因素的病例对照研究

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【摘要】 目的 调查纳入血脂指标后老年患者全麻诱导后低血压的危险因素,为预防与管理老年患者全麻诱导后低血压提供参考。方法 回顾性选取2019年2月至2023年4月在复旦大学附属青浦医院择期非心脏手术并接受全麻的老年患者资料,排除缺失数据后分为低血压组和对照组,收集患者一般资料、实验室检查结果和血流动力学指标等,运用单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析危险因素,通过敏感性分析(排除高血压患者)验证结果。结果 未排除高血压患者时,单因素分析显示总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)高、非高密度脂蛋白(non-high density lipoprotein, non-HDL)高、基础平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)高、合并使用咪达唑仑与低血压相关;多因素分析显示高基础MAP和高TC是危险因素,合并使用咪达唑仑是保护因素。排除高血压患者后,单因素分析显示高TC、高non-HDL、高基础MAP、合并使用咪达唑仑与低血压相关;多因素分析显示高TC是危险因素,合并使用咪达唑仑是保护因素。结论 高基础MAP和高TC是老年患者全麻诱导后低血压的危险因素,诱导期合并使用咪达唑仑则是保护因素。

【关键词】 老年患者; 全麻诱导; 低血压; 血脂指标; 危险因素

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Risk factors for hypotension after general anesthesia induction in elderly patients based on lipid parameters: a case-control study

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the risk factors for post-induction hypotension during general anesthesia in elderly patients in consideration of lipid parameters in order to provide reference for the prevention and management of post-induction hypotension in this population. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on elderly patients who underwent elective non-cardiac surgery with general anesthesia in Qingpu Hospital, Fudan University from Feb 2019 to Apr 2023. After excluding missing data, patients were divided into the hypotension group and the control group based on hypotension criteria. General data, laboratory test results, hemodynamic indices, etc., were collected. Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analyses were used to identify risk factors, and sensitivity analysis (excluding hypertensive patients) was conducted to validate the results. **Results** When unexcluding hypertensive patients, univariate analysis showed that high total cholesterol (TC), high non-high-density lipoprotein (non-HDL), high mean arterial pressure (MAP) at baseline and concomitant use of midazolam were associated with hypotension. Multivariate analysis indicated that high MAP at baseline and high TC

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were risk factors, while concomitant use of midazolam was a protective factor. After excluding hypertensive patients (sensitivity analysis), univariate analysis showed that high TC, high non-HDL, high MAP at baseline and concomitant use of midazolam were associated with hypotension; multivariate analysis showed that high TC was a risk factor, while concomitant use of midazolam was a protective factor. **Conclusion** High baseline mean arterial pressure and high total cholesterol are risk factors for post-induction hypotension in elderly patients undergoing general anesthesia, while concomitant use of midazolam during induction may act as a protective factor.

【Key words】 elderly patient; general anesthesia induction; hypotension; lipid parameter; risk factor

老年患者全麻诱导后低血压是麻醉领域一个普遍且棘手的问题。老年人常伴有复杂的生理变化及多种合并症,在麻醉期间更易出现血流动力学不稳定。全麻诱导后即刻发生的低血压不仅增加术中管理的复杂性,还与术后不良结局相关,如器官灌注不足、心肌缺血,甚至导致死亡率上升^[1-3]。老年患者全麻诱导后低血压的危险因素包括高龄^[4]、心血管病史及某些术前用药^[5]。研究主要聚焦于传统临床变量,几乎不涉及患者代谢问题。

脂质代谢对于维持心血管功能具有关键作用,血脂异常与多种心血管疾病相关^[5]。高脂血症不仅通过促进动脉粥样硬化发展间接影响心脏功能,还可直接影响心脏的收缩功能和电生理反应^[6]。老年患者全麻诱导后低血压与血脂谱之间的关系尚不明确。本研究旨在调查考虑血脂后老年患者全麻诱导后低血压的危险因素,以期识别出新的危险因素,为并发症的预防与管理提供参考。

资料和方法

研究对象 本研究为回顾性病例对照研究,选取2019年2月至2023年4月在复旦大学附属青浦医院行择期非心脏手术并接受全麻的患者资料。纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 65 岁;(2)接受择期非心脏手术;(3)接受全麻诱导(以阿片类药物、丙泊酚为主);(4)手术时间 > 30 min。排除标准:(1)严重的心肺功能疾病;(2)全麻合并神经阻滞或椎管内麻醉。按照低血压标准^[7]将患者分为2组:全麻诱导后血压较基础水平下降幅度 $> 30\%$ 或平均动脉压(mean arterial pressure, MAP) < 65 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.13 kPa,下同)的患者纳入低血压组;血压水平下降幅度 \leq

30%且MAP ≥ 65 mmHg的患者纳入对照组。本研究已通过复旦大学附属青浦医院医学伦理委员会审批(批件号:青医2021-32)。

研究方法 经手术室的麻醉及住院病历系统筛选,收集符合纳入标准的老年患者的一般资料,包括年龄、身高、体重、BMI,病史(高血压、糖尿病、肾脏疾病、肺疾病及其他)、冠心病和ASA分级。提取麻醉记录单中的相关数据:入手术室(T_0)的基础MAP值(MAP₀)和全麻诱导后气管插管前(T_1)的MAP值(MAP₁),并记录麻醉相关情况:麻醉药物诱导剂量(丙泊酚和阿片类药物)、ASA分级、合并使用依托咪酯诱导、合并使用咪达唑仑诱导。阿片类药物为舒芬太尼和芬太尼。同时记录术前血脂指标,包括甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein, LDL)和高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL)。

观察指标

一般资料 收集患者年龄、性别、身高、体重、BMI,病史(高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、肾脏疾病、肺疾病及其他)、ASA分级、异常心电图(abnormal electrocardiogram, ABG)等基础资料。肺疾病包括哮喘、支气管扩张、慢性支气管炎,其他包括帕金森病、脑出血史、脑梗死史。

术前实验室检查结果 分析比较两组的血糖(blood glucose, Glu)、TG、TC、LDL、HDL、非高密度脂蛋白(non-high density lipoprotein, non-HDL)、TC/HDL。

血流动力学指标 记录 T_0 和 T_1 的血压、心率(heart rate, HR),并计算其MAP和 Δ MAP。计算公式:MAP=DBP+1/3(SBP-DBP)(DBP:舒张压,

SBP:收缩压); $\Delta\text{MAP}=(\text{MAP}_0-\text{MAP}_1)/\text{MAP}_0$ 。记录术中阿片类药物剂量、丙泊酚诱导剂量、合并使用依托咪酯诱导、合并使用咪达唑仑诱导。阿片类药物剂量换算为吗啡当量。

统计学处理 应用SPSS 29.0统计学软件处理数据。计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,符合正态分布且方差齐性的采用两样本 t 检验,不符合的以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,组间比较采用非参数 U 检验。计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示,采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。单因素分析采用Logistic回归分析,共线性检验采用多重线性回归分析。将单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的变量($P < 0.2$)纳入多因素Logistic回归分析,得出危险因素及其系数。排除高血压后行敏感性分析,重复上述统计步骤,得出危险因素。 α (检验水准)取0.05, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一般资料比较 最终纳入808例患者的临床资料,其中男性499例(49.44%)、女性309例(50.68%),平均年龄(71.30 ± 5.37)岁(65~91岁),身高为(160.85 ± 9.13)cm(134~184 cm)。其中,合并高血压的368例(45.60%),合并糖尿病的106例(13.13%),合并冠心病的35例(4.33%),ASA分级:I级50例(6.19%)、II级677例(83.89%)、III级81例(10.04%)。低血压组和对照组在年龄、性别、身高、体重、BMI、病史(高血压、糖尿病、肾脏疾病、肺疾病、冠心病、其他)、ABG及不同ASA分级占比方面的差异均无统计学意义(表1)。

表1 两组患者的一般资料比较

Tab 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups

[$\bar{x} \pm s$ or $n(\%)$]

| Factor | Total (n=808) | Control (n=499) | HypoT (n=309) | P |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Age (y) | 71.30 ± 5.37 | 71.22 ± 5.30 | 71.42 ± 5.47 | 0.612 |
| Sex | | | | 0.068 |
| Male | 399 (49.44) | 259 (51.90) | 140 (45.30) | |
| Female | 409 (50.68) | 240 (48.10) | 169 (54.69) | |
| Height (cm) | 160.85 ± 9.13 | 161.23 ± 8.85 | 160.24 ± 9.54 | 0.134 |
| Weight (kg) | 62.67 ± 11.14 | 63.08 ± 11.13 | 62.01 ± 11.14 | 0.188 |
| BMI (kg/m ²) | 24.47 ± 10.50 | 24.65 ± 12.99 | 24.18 ± 3.98 | 0.533 |
| Medical history | | | | |
| Hypertension | 368 (45.60) | 228 (45.69) | 140 (45.30) | 0.915 |
| Diabetes | 106 (13.14) | 71 (14.23) | 35 (11.33) | 0.235 |
| Kidney diseases | 7 (0.87) | 6 (1.20) | 1 (0.32) | 0.190 |
| Pulmonary diseases | 15 (1.86) | 10 (2.00) | 5 (1.62) | 0.693 |
| Coronary artery diseases | 35 (4.34) | 21 (4.21) | 14 (4.53) | 0.827 |
| Other diseases | 42 (5.20) | 27 (5.41) | 15 (4.85) | 0.729 |
| ABG | 181 (22.43) | 112 (22.44) | 69 (22.33) | 0.970 |
| ASA | | | | 0.727 |
| I | 50 (6.20) | 30 (6.01) | 20 (6.47) | |
| II | 677 (83.89) | 422 (84.57) | 255 (82.52) | |
| III | 81 (10.04) | 47 (9.42) | 34 (11.00) | |

HypoT: Hypotension; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists; ABG: Abnormal electrocardiogram.

实验室检查结果比较 808例患者的TC为(4.89 ± 1.21)mmol/L(1.75~13.40 mmol/L)、LDL为(2.84 ± 1.86)mmol/L(0.56~7.23 mmol/L)、HDL为(1.16 ± 0.46)mmol/L(0.38~6.95 mmol/L)、TG为(1.63 ± 1.05)mmol/L(0.30~14.75 mmol/L)、non-HDL为(3.73 ± 1.11)mmol/L(0.79~12.49 mmol/L)、

TC/HDL为(4.50 ± 1.32)mmol/L(0.59~14.73 mmol/L)。

与对照组比较,低血压组患者non-HDL、TC水平均显著较高($P < 0.001$)。两组在LDL、TC/HDL、HDL、TG水平的差异均无统计学意义($P = 0.891, 0.424, 0.185$ 和 0.137 ,表2)。

表2 两组患者实验室检查指标的比较

Tab 2 Comparison of laboratory test indicators between the two groups

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

| Factor | Total (n=808) | Control group (n=499) | HypoT group (n=309) | P |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| TC (mmol/L) | 4.89 ± 1.21 | 4.73 ± 1.16 | 5.14 ± 1.24 | <0.001 |
| HDL (mmol/L) | 1.16 ± 0.46 | 1.14 ± 0.51 | 1.19 ± 0.34 | 0.185 |
| TG (mmol/L) | 1.63 ± 1.05 | 1.59 ± 0.93 | 1.70 ± 1.22 | 0.137 |
| Non-HDL (mmol/L) | 3.73 ± 1.11 | 3.59 ± 1.09 | 3.95 ± 1.12 | <0.001 |
| TC/HDL | 4.50 ± 1.32 | 4.47 ± 1.32 | 4.55 ± 1.32 | 0.424 |
| LDL (mmol/L) | 2.84 ± 1.86 | 2.83 ± 2.25 | 2.85 ± 0.95 | 0.891 |

HypoT: Hypotension; TC: Total cholesterol; HDL: High-density lipoprotein; TG: Triglyceride; Non-HDL: Non-high density lipoprotein; LDL: Low-density lipoprotein.

全麻诱导期间用药情况与相关指标比较 808例患者的丙泊酚和吗啡当量分别为(1.60 ± 0.44) mg/kg (0.15~3.21 mg/kg) 和 (0.29 ± 0.08) mg/kg (0.03~1.13 mg/kg), 合并使用依托咪酯和咪达唑仑的患者分别为102例(12.64%)和135例(16.73%); MAP₀为(101.10 ± 11.95) mmHg (65.67~148.33 mmHg),

HR₀为(74.30 ± 13.04)次/分(45~165次/分)。

与对照组相比,低血压组合并使用咪达唑仑的例数较少($P < 0.001$), MAP₀较高($P < 0.001$)。两组之间HR₀、丙泊酚用量、吗啡当量、合并使用依托咪酯例数的差异均无统计学意义($P = 0.302, 0.696, 0.091, 0.191$, 表3)。

表3 两组患者全麻诱导期间麻醉相关指标的比较

Tab 3 Comparison of anesthesia-related indicators during general anesthesia induction between the two groups

[$\bar{x} \pm s$ or n(%)]

| Factor | Total (n=808) | Control group (n=499) | HypoT group (n=309) | P |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| HR ₀ (beat/min) | 74.30 ± 13.04 | 74.68 ± 12.95 | 73.70 ± 13.18 | 0.302 |
| MAP ₀ (mmHg) | 101.10 ± 11.95 | 99.79 ± 10.90 | 103.22 ± 13.23 | <0.001 |
| Induction agents for anesthesia | | | | |
| Propofol (mg/kg) | 1.60 ± 0.44 | 1.61 ± 0.43 | 1.60 ± 0.45 | 0.696 |
| Morphine equivalent (mg/kg) | 0.29 ± 0.08 | 0.29 ± 0.07 | 0.30 ± 0.09 | 0.091 |
| Etomidate | 102 (12.64) | 57 (11.42) | 45 (14.56) | 0.191 |
| Midazolam | 135 (16.73) | 111 (22.24) | 24 (7.77) | <0.001 |

HypoT: Hypotension; HR: Heart rate; MAP: Mean arterial pressure.

老年患者全麻诱导期间发生低血压的单因素分析 将每个变量纳入单因素 Logistic 回归分析, 发现 TC、non-HDL、MAP₀ 及合并使用咪达唑仑差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.001, 表4)。

老年患者全麻诱导期间发生低血压的危险因素分析 将单因素分析中 $P < 0.2$ 的变量, 包括年龄、性别、身高、体重、TC、HDL、TG、non-HDL、MAP₀、吗啡当量、合并使用依托咪酯、合并使用咪达唑仑, 纳入多因素 Logistic 逐步回归分析(向前法), 结果显示高 MAP₀ 和高 TC 是老年患者非心脏择期手术中全麻诱导期间发生低血压的危险因素, 而合并使用咪达唑仑则是保护因素(表5)。

老年患者全麻诱导期间发生低血压的敏感性分析 808例老年患者排除高血压后, 对440例患者

进行敏感性分析。与对照组相比,低血压组身高较低($P = 0.015$)。低血压组患者 TC($P = 0.002$)和 non-HDL 水平($P = 0.004$)较高。低血压组合并使用咪达唑仑的例数较少($P < 0.001$)、低血压组患者 MAP₀ 较高($P = 0.046$)。两组间在年龄、性别、身高、体重、BMI、病史、ABG、不同 ASA 分级、LDL、TC/HDL、HDL、TG、HR₀、丙泊酚用量、吗啡当量、合并使用依托咪酯占比的差异均无统计学意义(表6)。

单因素分析 将每个变量纳入单因素 Logistic 回归分析, 发现 TC ($P = 0.003$)、non-HDL ($P = 0.005$)、MAP₀ ($P = 0.034$)、合并使用咪达唑仑 ($P < 0.001$) 的差异有统计学意义(表7)。

危险因素分析 将单因素分析中 $P < 0.2$ 的变量(即性别、身高、体重、糖尿病史、TC、non-HDL、

表4 老年患者全麻诱导期间发生低血压的
单因素 Logistic 回归分析

Tab 4 Univariate Logistic regression analysis on hypotension after general anesthesia induction in elderly patients

| Factor | OR (95%CI) | P |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Age | 1.303 (0.980-1.732) | 0.069 |
| Sex | 1.303 (0.980-1.732) | 0.069 |
| Height | 0.988 (0.972-1.004) | 0.137 |
| Weight | 0.991 (0.978-1.004) | 0.189 |
| BMI | 0.994 (0.975-1.014) | 0.563 |
| Hypertension | 0.985 (0.741-1.309) | 0.915 |
| Diabetes | 0.236 (0.500-1.168) | 0.236 |
| Kidney diseases | 0.267 (0.032-2.227) | 0.222 |
| Pulmonary diseases | 0.804 (0.272-2.375) | 0.693 |
| Other diseases | 0.892 (0.467-1.705) | 0.729 |
| Coronary artery diseases | 1.080 (0.541-2.157) | 0.827 |
| ABG | 0.993 (0.707-1.396) | 0.970 |
| ASA | 1.072 (0.753-1.528) | 0.699 |
| TC | 1.332 (1.177-1.507) | <0.001 |
| LDL | 1.005 (0.933-1.084) | 0.891 |
| HDL | 1.231 (0.900-1.684) | 0.193 |
| TG | 1.106 (0.967-1.265) | 0.143 |
| Non-HDL | 1.358 (1.184-1.557) | <0.001 |
| TC/HDL | 1.045 (0.939-1.162) | 0.424 |
| HR ₀ | 0.994 (0.983-1.005) | 0.302 |
| MAP ₀ | 1.024 (1.012-1.037) | <0.001 |
| Propofol | 0.937 (0.678-1.296) | 0.695 |
| Morphine equivalent | 4.657 (0.755-28.742) | 0.098 |
| Etomidate | 1.322 (0.869-2.011) | 0.192 |
| Midazolam | 0.294 (0.185-0.470) | <0.001 |

ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists; ABG: Abnormal electrocardiogram; TC: Total cholesterol; HDL: High-density lipoprotein; TG: Triglyceride; Non-HDL: Non-high density lipoprotein; LDL: Low-density lipoprotein; HR: Heart rate; MAP: Mean arterial pressure.

表5 老年患者全麻诱导期间发生低血压的
多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Tab 5 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis on hypotension after general anesthesia induction in elderly patients

| Factor | Regression coefficient | Wald | P | OR (95%CI) |
|------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| MAP ₀ | 0.022 | 11.600 | <0.001 | 1.022 (1.009-1.035) |
| Midazolam | -1.194 | 24.204 | <0.001 | 0.303 (0.188-0.488) |
| TC | 0.272 | 18.199 | <0.001 | 1.313 (1.158-1.487) |

Variables with $P < 0.2$ in the univariate analysis were included. MAP: Mean arterial pressure; TC: Total cholesterol.

MAP₀、合并使用依托咪酯、合并使用咪达唑仑)纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析(向前法),结果显示合并使用咪达唑仑($P < 0.001$)和 TC($P = 0.003$)差异有统计学意义(表8)。

讨 论

本研究明确识别出老年患者全麻诱导后低血压的相关影响因素。研究结果显示,高 MAP₀与高 TC 为该人群全麻诱导后低血压的危险因素,而全麻诱导期合并使用咪达唑仑为保护因素。为验证研究结论的可靠性,进一步行敏感性分析。结果表明,TC 为危险因素及全麻诱导期合并使用咪达唑仑为保护因素的核心结论保持稳定。综上,本研究证实,高 TC 是导致老年患者全麻诱导后低血压的危险因素,这与本团队既往研究结果一致^[8],而全麻诱导期合并使用咪达唑仑对低血压有预防作用。

高胆固醇血症作为广泛报道的代谢紊乱因素,可显著影响血管内皮细胞功能,亦是诱发内皮功能障碍、促进动脉粥样硬化发生发展的关键机制^[9]。在高胆固醇血症病理状态下,血管内皮依赖性舒张功能受损,其核心机制为一氧化氮(NO)生物活性降低^[5]。血脂异常患者血管内 NO 浓度下降可引发血管舒缩功能障碍,进而导致血容量相对不足;与此同时,全麻药物可抑制交感神经张力,促使血管壁舒张^[10-11],双重因素叠加使患者全麻诱导后低血压发生风险升高。生理状态下,血管内血流产生的高剪切力具有保护作用,可通过血管内皮介导机制,调控动脉壁适应性扩张与结构重塑^[12]。Morimoto 等^[13]纳入 72 例需接受全身麻醉的口腔颌面外科患者,通过检测臂踝脉搏速度等指标分析全麻诱导期血压变化的预测因素,结果证实动脉硬化可作为全麻诱导后低血压的独立预测因子,本研究结论与此结果在逻辑上具有一致性。一项回顾性队列研究显示:非心脏手术中,MAP ≤ 65 mmHg 与心肌损伤、肾损伤密切相关;当 MAP ≤ 65 mmHg 持续时间达 13 min 时,患者心肌损伤与肾损伤风险显著升高,而 MAP ≤ 50 mmHg 即使仅持续 1 min,也会加重上述器官损伤^[1],据此提示,即使短期低血压也可能导致严重器官损伤,故术前 TC 水平仍需重点监测。本研究未将术前服用降脂药物作为变量,而是直接聚焦于术前实验室检查的化验指标。同

表6 排除高血压患者后两组资料的比较

Tab 6 Comparison of data between the two groups excluding hypertensive patients

[$\bar{x} \pm s$ or $n(\%)$]

| Factor | Total (n=440) | Control group (n=271) | HypoT group (n=169) | P |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Age (y) | 71.06 ± 5.24 | 70.82 ± 4.97 | 71.44 ± 5.64 | 0.236 |
| Sex | | | | 0.192 |
| Male | 223 (50.68) | 144 (53.14) | 79 (46.75) | |
| Female | 217 (49.32) | 127 (46.86) | 90 (53.25) | |
| Height (cm) | 161.33 ± 9.26 | 162.18 ± 7.87 | 159.97 ± 11.01 | 0.015 |
| Weight (kg) | 61.75 ± 10.97 | 62.30 ± 10.84 | 60.87 ± 11.16 | 0.184 |
| BMI (kg/m ²) | 23.69 ± 3.45 | 23.61 ± 3.23 | 23.82 ± 3.78 | 0.544 |
| Diabetes | 31 (7.05) | 23 (8.49) | 8 (2.95) | 0.135 |
| Kidney diseases | 2 (0.45) | 1 (0.37) | 1 (0.59) | 0.736 |
| Pulmonary diseases | 6 (1.36) | 4 (1.48) | 2 (1.18) | 0.797 |
| Other diseases | 11 (2.50) | 7 (1.59) | 4 (2.37) | 0.888 |
| Coronary artery diseases | 12 (2.73) | 8 (2.95) | 4 (2.37) | 0.714 |
| ABG | 93 (21.14) | 57 (21.03) | 36 (21.30) | 0.946 |
| ASA | | | | 0.733 |
| I | 37 (8.41) | 24 (8.86) | 13 (7.69) | |
| II | 370 (84.09) | 225 (83.03) | 145 (85.80) | |
| III | 33 (7.50) | 22 (8.12) | 11 (6.51) | |
| TC (mmol/L) | 4.99 ± 1.21 | 4.85 ± 1.19 | 5.21 ± 1.21 | 0.002 |
| LDL (mmol/L) | 2.94 ± 2.38 | 2.98 ± 2.94 | 2.86 ± 0.91 | 0.610 |
| HDL (mmol/L) | 1.20 ± 0.52 | 1.19 ± 0.61 | 1.22 ± 0.34 | 0.568 |
| TG (mmol/L) | 1.65 ± 1.15 | 1.61 ± 0.93 | 1.71 ± 1.42 | 0.360 |
| Non-HDL (mmol/L) | 3.79 ± 1.17 | 3.66 ± 1.20 | 3.99 ± 1.08 | 0.004 |
| TC/HDL | 4.47 ± 1.35 | 4.48 ± 1.44 | 4.45 ± 1.19 | 0.852 |
| HR ₀ (beat/min) | 72.81 ± 12.08 | 72.89 ± 11.64 | 72.69 ± 12.78 | 0.867 |
| MAP ₀ (mmHg) | 101.07 ± 11.50 | 100.15 ± 10.15 | 102.54 ± 13.29 | 0.046 |
| Propofol (mg/kg) | 1.64 ± 0.43 | 1.64 ± 0.43 | 1.63 ± 0.44 | 0.628 |

HypoT: Hypotension; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists; ABG: Abnormal electrocardiogram; TC: Total cholesterol; HDL: High-density lipoprotein; TG: Triglyceride; Non-HDL: Non-high density lipoprotein; LDL: Low-density lipoprotein; HR: Heart rate; MAP: Mean arterial pressure.

时将 non-HDL 与 TC/HDL 纳入回归分析。鉴于 non-HDL 与 TC/HDL 均为心血管事件的独立危险因素^[14-15],上述指标的纳入具有理论必要性。单因素分析结果显示,两组患者的 non-HDL 存在统计学差异,而 TC/HDL 无统计学差异;在进一步的多因素分析中,non-HDL 未进入最终模型,故对上述两项指标不再展开赘述。

在未排除高血压患者的研究设定下,本研究结果仍证实基础 MAP 是老年患者全麻诱导后低血压发生的危险因素,该结论与既往研究^[4]结果一致。为控制患者紧张等干扰因素对血压测量值的影响,本研究定义的“基础血压”并非患者入室后的首次血压读数,而是其入室后安静平卧 5 min 后生命体

征趋于稳定时,即麻醉诱导前记录的血压值。

本研究证实,全麻诱导期合并使用咪达唑仑是老年患者全麻诱导后低血压的保护因素。一项随机对照试验结果显示,与传统异丙酚单一诱导方案相比,丙泊酚联合咪达唑仑自动共诱导方案不仅可降低丙泊酚的诱导剂量需求,还能维持患者血流动力学稳定^[16]。本研究回顾的麻醉诱导方案虽未采用自动共诱导模式,但研究结果与上述随机对照试验结论具有一致性,提示全麻诱导期合并使用咪达唑仑可能通过调控诱导后血压下降幅度,发挥对低血压的保护作用。

多项研究已证实,术前服用血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂/血管紧张素 II 受体拮抗剂(angiotensin

表7 排除高血压患者后的单因素 Logistic 回归分析
Tab 7 Univariate Logistic regression analysis excluding hypertensive patients

| Factor | OR (95%CI) | P |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Age | 1.023 (0.986-1.061) | 0.222 |
| Sex | 1.292 (0.879-1.898) | 0.193 |
| Height | 0.972 (0.949-0.994) | 0.015 |
| Weight | 0.988 (0.970-1.006) | 0.184 |
| BMI | 1.017 (0.962-1.076) | 0.544 |
| Diabetes | 0.536 (0.234-1.227) | 0.140 |
| Kidney diseases | 1.607 (0.100-25.867) | 0.738 |
| Pulmonary diseases | 0.799 (0.145-4.413) | 0.797 |
| Other diseases | 0.914 (0.264-3.171) | 0.888 |
| Coronary artery diseases | 0.797 (0.236-2.688) | 0.715 |
| ABG | 1.016 (0.635-1.626) | 0.946 |
| ASA | 0.972 (0.601-1.574) | 0.909 |
| TC | 1.287 (1.089-1.520) | 0.003 |
| LDL | 0.975 (0.880-1.080) | 0.624 |
| HDL | 1.111 (0.774-1.594) | 0.569 |
| TG | 1.080 (0.914-1.276) | 0.366 |
| Non-HDL | 1.289 (1.080-1.539) | 0.005 |
| TC/HDL | 0.986 (0.855-1.139) | 0.852 |
| HR ₀ | 0.999 (0.983-1.015) | 0.866 |
| MAP ₀ | 1.018 (1.001-1.036) | 0.034 |
| Propofol | 0.896 (0.574-1.397) | 0.627 |
| Morphine equivalent | 5.233 (0.359-76.23) | 0.226 |
| Etomidate | 1.484 (0.817-2.698) | 0.195 |
| Midazolam | 0.250 (0.127-0.492) | <0.001 |

ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists; ABG: Abnormal electrocardiogram; TC: Total cholesterol; HDL: High-density lipoprotein; TG: Triglyceride; Non-HDL: Non-high density lipoprotein; LDL: Low-density lipoprotein; HR: Heart rate; MAP: Mean arterial pressure.

表8 排除高血压患者后的多因素 Logistic 回归分析
Tab 8 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis excluding hypertensive patients

| Factor | Regression coefficient | Wald | P | OR (95%CI) |
|-----------|------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------|
| Midazolam | -1.406 | 16.092 | <0.001 | 0.245 (0.123-0.487) |
| TC | 0.254 | 8.991 | 0.003 | 1.245 (1.092-1.522) |

Variables with $P < 0.2$ in the univariate analysis (gender, height, weight, history of diabetes mellitus, TC, non-HDL, MAP₀, combined use of etomidate, and combined use of midazolam) were included in the stepwise Logistic regression analysis.

converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin receptor blocker, ACEI/ARB)类药物是围术期低血压(post-induction hypotension, PIH)的危险因素。Tarao等^[17]通过回顾性分析200例术前6个月内接受经胸超声心动图检查并择期手术的患者,发现局部心室壁运动异常、术前使用ACEI/ARB类药物及女性为PIH的独立危险因素;Okamura等^[18]的前瞻性单中心研究亦得出类似结论,证实术前服用ACEI/ARB类药物与PIH发生风险升高相关。与之相反,Yoon等^[19]在单中心回顾性队列研究纳入349例患者后发现,择期非心脏手术当日继续服用ACEI/ARB类药物,并未增加PIH发生率,提示该领域研究结论存在争议。受限于外科医师病例记录信息不完整,本研究未将术前高血压药物服用史纳入变量。鉴于既往研究结论的不一致性,为排除该潜在混杂因素的干扰,本研究在敏感性分析中剔除高血压患者人群,以进一步验证核心结论的稳定性。

本研究存在一些局限性:(1)采用回顾性研究,数据收集过程中可能引入一定程度的偏倚,同时难以避免病史资料缺失,从而对研究结果的准确性和全面性产生一定影响。为减少偏倚,我们剔除了缺失数据,并对数据进行多次核对。(2)研究对象主要为相对健康的择期手术老年患者,处于失代偿状态的老年患者未纳入,未能深入探讨该人群的相关情况,这在一定程度上限制了研究结果的普适性和外推性。(3)应纳入更广泛的、影响低血压的因素。(4)患者全麻诱导前的容量状态不明确(如禁食禁水时间、术前补液、手术台次等),这些因素可能对结果的准确性产生影响。

综上所述,本研究采用回顾性病例对照设计,明确识别出老年患者择期非心脏手术全麻诱导后低血压的相关危险因素,进一步验证了术前血脂指标检测的临床价值,为全麻诱导后低血压的风险识别提供了参考。

作者贡献声明 杨仪莹 数据采集、统计和分析,论文撰写和修订。蒋晖 数据核查和整理。巩超 论文构思、指导和修订。陈以超 数据采集。张龙 数据整理。

利益冲突声明 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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