

全身麻醉下甲状腺切除术中应用神经监测气管导管会增加术后咽喉痛的发生风险:一项回顾性队列研究

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摘要:目的 探讨神经监测气管导管(EMG导管)与普通钢丝加强型气管导管(CWR导管)对全身麻醉下行甲状腺手术患者术后咽喉痛(POST)发生率的影响,并分析其相关危险因素。方法 本研究为回顾性队列研究,收集2024年10月~2025年3月于中山大学附属第六医院接受择期甲状腺手术的245例全麻患者的临床资料,根据术中所用气管导管类型,将患者分为EMG组($n=100$)和CWR组($n=145$),比较两组POST及其他并发症的发生情况。为控制潜在混杂因素,采用倾向性评分匹配(PSM)方法对两组进行基线特征调整,匹配后进一步采用多因素Logistic回归分析,筛选影响POST发生的独立危险因素。结果 初步基线资料比较显示,EMG组与CWR组在部分变量上存在统计学差异($P<0.05$),经PSM匹配后共纳入165例患者(EMG组90例,CWR组75例),两组基线特征差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。匹配后分析结果显示,EMG组手术时长较CWR组缩短($P=0.002$),但POST发生率升高($P=0.001$)。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,术中使用EMG导管($OR=17.50$, 95% CI : 2.25~136.03, $P<0.01$)是POST发生的独立危险因素。结论 EMG导管在甲状腺手术中有助于缩短手术时间并实现喉返神经功能保护,但其特殊结构可能增加术后咽喉痛的发生风险。临床应用应权衡神经保护与患者术后舒适度,合理选择导管类型及优化插管策略,以提升患者围术期体验。

关键词:神经监测气管导管;术后咽喉痛;甲状腺手术;气管插管;回顾性研究

Intubation with electromyographic endotracheal tube increases risks of postoperative sore throat following thyroidectomy under general anesthesia: a retrospective cohort study

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of intubation with electromyographic (EMG) endotracheal tubes versus conventional wire-reinforced (CWR) tubes on the incidence of postoperative sore throat (POST) in patients undergoing thyroidectomy under general anesthesia and identify the risk factors for POST. **Methods** We retrospectively collected the clinical data from a cohort of 245 patients undergoing elective thyroid surgery under general anesthesia at the Sixth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University between October, 2024 and March, 2025. Patients received intubation with either EMG endotracheal tubes ($n=100$) or CWR tubes ($n=145$) during the operation, and the incidences of POST and other postoperative complications were compared between the two groups. Propensity score matching (PSM) was applied to adjust for the baseline differences, and multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to identify independent risk factors for POST. **Results** Comparisons of the baseline data revealed significant differences between the two groups ($P<0.05$). After PSM, 90 patients in EMG group and 75 in CWR group were included in the final analysis with matching baseline characteristics ($P>0.05$). Post-matching analysis showed that the EMG group had a shorter operative time ($P=0.002$) but a higher incidence of POST ($P=0.001$). Multivariate logistic regression identified the use of EMG tubes ($OR=17.50$, 95% CI : 2.25-136.03, $P<0.01$) as an independent risk factor for POST. **Conclusion** Intubation with EMG endotracheal tubes can shorten the operative time and allow recurrent laryngeal nerve monitoring during thyroidectomy under general anesthesia, but their structural design may increase the risk of POST. Clinical decisions should be made to balance nerve protection and postoperative patient comfort by selecting appropriate tube types and optimizing intubation strategies to enhance perioperative outcomes.

Keywords: electromyographic endotracheal tube; postoperative sore throat; thyroidectomy; tracheal intubation; retrospective study

术后咽喉痛(POST)是全身麻醉气管插管术后常见的不良反应之一,发生率可高达11%~68%^[1-3],尽管大多数具有自愈性,但其仍是导致患者术后满意度下降的重

要因素,不仅增加了患者术后不适感,还可能延长住院时间并影响术后的康复质量。据报道,甲状腺切除术后POST的发生率更高,可达43%~80%^[4-6],提示该类手术人群可能存在更高的术后咽喉刺激风险。

近年来,术中神经监测(IONM)技术作为神经保护手段,在甲状腺外科中得到广泛应用^[7,8]。基于神经监测气管导管(EMG导管)的IONM系统,可通过置于导管表面的电极实时记录声门区肌电信号,辅助术者识别

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喉返神经并监测其功能,从而降低术中喉返神经不可逆性损伤的风险^[9,10]。

目前关于POST的研究多基于常规气管导管,传统观点认为其发生主要与导管机械性刺激有关,如插管操作不当、气囊压迫及导管摩擦等^[11,12]。然而,随着神经监测导管在甲状腺手术中的常规使用,其嵌入电极的特殊结构可能带来额外影响。由于该类导管材质较硬、前端外贴金属电极与声门直接接触,其对声门及周围咽喉部黏膜可能产生更强的压迫和摩擦,从而引发或加重局部不适,但目前尚缺乏系统性对照研究验证以明确EMG导管与POST发生风险之间的相关性。

因此,本研究拟回顾性分析本院2024年10月1日~2025年3月31日期间接受全麻下甲状腺手术患者的病例资料,系统比较神经监测气管导管(EMG导管)与普通钢丝加强型气管导管(CWR导管)在术后咽喉痛方面的发生情况,并进一步探讨其相关危险因素,以期为临床合理选择导管类型、优化插管策略及提升围术期患者体验提供循证依据。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究采用回顾性队列研究方法,纳入2024年10月1日~2025年3月31日于中山大学附属第六医院接受甲状腺手术的患者245例,根据性别与常规临床实践,男性患者常规使用7.5号气管导管,女性患者常规使用7.0号气管导管,根据术中使用的导管类型分为EMG组与CWR组,并通过住院病历、麻醉记录、术后病程、术后医嘱、护理记录及影像学检查等资料收集患者术前、术中及术后关键信息,本研究的主要研究终点为两种导管相关的POST发生率,同时对其他术后并发症的发生情况进行分析,重点评估导管类型与POST之间的关联。

本研究已获得中山大学附属第六医院伦理委员会的审查和批准(伦理批号:2025ZSLYEC-264),已豁免患者知情同意。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

1.2.1 纳入标准 2024年10月1日~2025年3月31日在本院接受全身麻醉下甲状腺手术的患者;术中采用神经监测气管导管或普通钢丝加强型气管导管进行气管插管;年龄 ≥ 18 岁,且病例资料完整,可获取术前人口学及病史资料、术中麻醉与手术相关信息,以及术后随访记录(包括咽喉痛、声音改变及并发症情况)。

1.2.2 排除标准 病例资料记录不全的患者,缺失关键变量(如术后咽喉痛记录、声带功能评估等);合并既往喉返神经功能障碍或声带息肉的患者;麻醉记录单中记载诱导期发生气管插管困难的患者。

1.3 观察指标

基线资料:包括年龄、性别、身高、体质量、体质量指数(BMI)、术前诊断、术前并存疾病(高血压、糖尿病等)、ASA分级、术前是否存在发声改变;术中资料:记录手术方式(如经口腔内镜、经腋窝内镜、开放手术等)、甲状腺切除范围(如全切、次全切)、插管所用导管类型及型号、术中是否使用糖皮质激素、手术时长以及麻醉时长;术后指标:主要包括术后咽喉痛、切口疼痛、声音改变、喉返神经损伤发生情况、术后雾化布地奈德使用量及手术后住院时间。

1.4 统计学分析

本研究使用R 4.3.0软件进行分析,采用倾向性评分匹配(PSM)方法,以控制混杂偏倚并平衡两组间的基线差异。首先基于Logistic回归模型计算每位患者的倾向性评分,随后按照最近邻匹配法进行1:2匹配,匹配后的数据集用于后续统计分析。

连续变量首先采用单样本Kolmogorov-Smirnov(K-S)检验进行正态性检验,符合正态分布的数据以均数 \pm 标准差表示,非正态分布的数据则以中位数(下四分位数,上四分位数)表示。其中符合正态分布及方差齐性的资料组间比较采用两组独立样本 t 检验,如果不符合条件,则采用非参数检验Mann-Whitney U 检验进行分析。分类变量以 $n(\%)$ 表示,组间比较采用卡方检验及Fisher确切概率检验进行分析。对于“是否咽喉痛”等二分类结局变量,采用二分类Logistic回归分析,筛选其潜在危险因素;所有检验均为双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 被认为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基线资料

本研究按照既定纳入与排除标准筛选后,共纳入245例患者进行初步分析,其中EMG组100例,CWR组145例。初步分析显示,两组患者在性别、年龄、BMI、术前诊断、甲状腺切除范围及术后布地奈德雾化使用量等基线特征中,术前诊断、甲状腺切除范围及术后布地奈德雾化使用量存在统计学差异($P < 0.05$)。

为了平衡两组间的基线特征,本研究采用PSM方法,按照1:2的比例对两组患者进行匹配。匹配后,共纳入165例患者进行后续分析,其中EMG组90例,CWR组75例。匹配后的两组在上述存在差异的基线变量中差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。因此,匹配后的EMG组与CWR组在基线特征方面具有可比性,为后续结局指标的比较提供了可靠基础。具体基线资料(表1)。

2.2 手术情况及术后情况

倾向性匹配后,EMG组的手术时长短于CWR组($P = 0.002$),提示神经监测气管导管的应用可能有助于缩短手术时间。两组在麻醉时长方面差异无统计学

表1 倾向性评分匹配(PSM)前后两组患者的基线资料

Tab.1 Baseline characteristics of patients in the two groups before and after propensity score matching (PSM)

Variable	Before PSM			After PSM		
	EMG group (n=100)	CWR group (n=145)	P	EMG group (n=90)	CWR group (n=75)	P
Age (year)	44.31±13.15	46.18±12.96	0.271	44.87±12.99	45.44±13.88	0.785
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.05±4.24	24.19±4.42	0.804	24.20±4.28	24.21±5.32	0.989
Height (cm)	161.38±8.05	159.26±20.07	0.318	160.95±7.82	158.74±19.62	0.329
Weight (kg)	62.85±13.12	63.24±13.02	0.816	62.95±13.32	62.87±14.89	0.972
Gender (n, %)			0.697			0.658
Male	22 (22.00)	35 (24.14)		19 (21.11)	18 (24.00)	
Female	78 (78.00)	110 (75.86)		71 (78.89)	57 (76.00)	
Preoperative diagnosis (n, %)			0.037			0.813
Hashimoto's thyroiditis	1 (1.00)	0 (0.00)		0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	
Thyroid mass	87 (87.00)	112 (77.24)		80 (88.89)	64 (85.33)	
Thyroid nodule	10 (10.00)	31 (21.38)		9 (10.00)	10 (13.33)	
Hyperthyroidism	2 (2.00)	2 (1.38)		1 (1.11)	1 (1.33)	
ASA physical status (n, %)			0.073			0.806
Class I	14 (14.00)	10 (6.90)		10 (11.11)	6 (8.00)	
Class II	82 (82.00)	125 (86.21)		77 (85.56)	67 (89.33)	
Class III	3 (3.00)	10 (6.90)		3 (3.33)	2 (2.67)	
Class IV	1 (1.00)	0 (0.00)				
Comorbidities (n, %)			0.380			0.652
None	87 (87.00)	119 (82.07)		77 (85.56)	66 (88.00)	
Hypertension	7 (7.00)	18 (12.41)		7 (7.78)	5 (6.67)	
Diabetes	4 (4.00)	3 (2.07)		4 (4.44)	1 (1.33)	
Hyperthyroidism	2 (2.00)	5 (3.45)		2 (2.22)	3 (4.00)	
Surgical approach (n, %)			0.715			0.756
Transoral endoscopic	3 (3.00)	2 (1.38)		3 (3.33)	1 (1.33)	
Transaxillary endoscopic	7 (7.00)	11 (7.59)		6 (6.67)	5 (6.67)	
Open surgery	90 (90.00)	132 (91.03)		81 (90.00)	69 (92.00)	
Extent of thyroidectomy (n, %)			<0.001			0.113
Total thyroidectomy	20 (20.00)	66 (45.52)		19 (21.11)	24 (32.00)	
Subtotal thyroidectomy	80 (80.00)	79 (54.48)		71 (78.89)	51 (68.00)	
Preoperative voice change (n, %)			0.892			0.873
Yes	1 (1.00)	3 (2.07)		1 (1.11)	2 (2.67)	
No	99 (99.00)	142 (97.93)		89 (98.89)	73 (97.33)	
Intraoperative steroid use (n, %)			0.403			0.140
No	80 (80.00)	122 (84.14)		70 (77.78)	65 (86.67)	
Yes	20 (20.00)	23 (15.86)		20 (22.22)	10 (13.33)	
Postoperative budesonide dose (mg)	6.00 (4.00, 6.00)	6.00 (6.00, 8.00)	0.003	6.00 (4.00, 6.00)	6.00 (4.00, 8.00)	0.372

Data are presented as Mean±SD, median (Q1, Q3), or number of patients (%). BMI: Body mass index; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists; EMG: Electromyographic endotracheal tube; CWR: Conventional wire-reinforced endotracheal tube.

意义 ($P>0.05$), 术后住院时间差异亦无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$, 表2)。

在术后并发症方面, EMG组术后咽喉痛(POST)发生率高于CWR组(18.89% vs 2.67%), 差异有统计学意义

($P=0.001$), 提示神经监测导管可能增加咽喉部不适的风险。两组患者均未发生术后喉返神经损伤。术后发声改变发生率 ($P>0.05$) 及术后切口疼痛的发生率 ($P>0.05$) 在两组间差异均无统计学意义。

表2 两组患者的手术情况及术后情况

Tab.2 Intraoperative and postoperative outcomes of the patients in the two groups

Variable	EMG group (n=90)	CWR group (n=75)	P
Duration of surgery (min)	85.41±33.35	102.79±38.96 [#]	0.002
Duration of anesthesia (min)	152.47±37.89	152.28±41.51	0.976
Postoperative hospital stay (day)	3.31±1.15	3.64±0.98	0.052
Sore throat after surgery (n, %)	17 (18.89)	2 (2.67) [#]	0.001
Incisional pain after surgery (n, %)	66 (73.33)	58 (77.33)	0.554
Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury (n, %)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	-
Postoperative voice change (n, %)	5 (5.75)	3 (4.05)	0.921

Data are presented as Mean±SD or number of patients (%). [#]P<0.05 vs EMG group.

2.3 术后咽喉痛的危险因素

在纳入研究的165例患者中,共有19例(11.5%)出现术后咽喉痛。为进一步探讨其潜在危险因素,首先进行了单因素Logistic回归分析。结果显示,使用神经监测气管导管(OR=8.50,95% CI: 1.90~38.12,P=0.005)、术后雾化吸入布地奈德剂量较高(OR=1.23,95% CI: 1.01~1.50,P=0.047)与术后咽喉痛的发生显著相关;其

余变量(如性别、年龄、BMI、术前诊断、术式、手术时间等)与术后咽喉痛无明显关联(表3)。

将单因素分析中P<0.10的变量纳入多因素Logistic回归模型,结果表明,神经监测气管导管的使用(OR=17.50,95% CI: 2.25~136.03,P=0.006)和术后布地奈德雾化剂量(OR=1.23,95% CI: 1.01~1.52,P=0.047)为术后咽喉痛的独立危险因素(表3)。

表3 术后咽喉痛的单因素与多因素Logistic回归分析结果

Tab 3 Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis of the factors associated with postoperative sore throat

Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Age (year)	1.00 (0.97-1.04)	0.948	-	-
Female (Ref: Male)	2.68 (0.59-12.18)	0.202	-	-
BMI (kg/m ²)	0.97 (0.86-1.09)	0.583	-	-
Preoperative diagnosis (Ref: Thyroid mass)				
Thyroid nodule	0.89 (0.19-4.17)	0.878	-	-
Hyperthyroidism	0.00 (0.00-Inf)	0.993	-	-
EMG tube (Ref: CWR tube)	8.50 (1.90-38.12)	0.005	17.56 (2.26-136.52)	0.006
Surgical approach (Ref: Transoral)				
Transaxillary	0.67 (0.04-10.25)	0.771	-	-
Open surgery	0.36 (0.04-3.68)	0.390	-	-
Subtotal thyroidectomy(vs total)	0.99 (0.33-2.92)	0.979	-	-
Operation time (min)	1.00 (0.99-1.01)	0.910	-	-
Anesthesia duration (min)	1.00 (0.99-1.02)	0.549	-	-
Intraoperative steroid use (Ref: No)	0.50 (0.11-2.27)	0.366	-	-
Postoperative budesonide dose (mg)	1.23 (1.01-1.50)	0.047	1.24 (1.01-1.52)	0.046

Reference groups indicate the baseline category for categorical variables used for comparison. "Inf" indicates that the confidence interval is unbounded due to limited sample size or zero events in the group.

3 讨论

POST是全身麻醉气管插管后的常见并发症之一^[13]。据报道,POST不仅影响患者的术后舒适度,还可能延长住院时间,增加术后并发症风险,甚至成为部分患者术后负面记忆的重要来源^[14]。随着加速康复外科

(ERAS)理念和舒适化医疗的快速发展,POST的预防越来越受到临床医生的重视。因此,减少POST的发生具有重要临床意义。

鉴于既往关于EMG导管与POST风险的研究结果并不一致,本研究回顾性比较了神经监测气管导管

(EMG导管)与普通钢丝加强型气管导管(CWR导管)在全麻甲状腺手术中的POST发生率的影响。结果显示,EMG组POST发生率明显高于CWR组。在控制了基线特征后,多因素 Logistic 回归分析进一步证实,EMG导管仍为POST发生的独立危险因素。这提示尽管EMG导管在术中保护喉返神经功能方面具有优势,但其特殊结构可能增加术后喉咙不适的风险,需在临床使用中予以重视并加以优化。本研究结果与Liu等的^[15]研究一致,其亦报告EMG导管与POST风险上升相关,但与Chen及Moon的研究结果相左^[16,17],后者未发现EMG导管对POST发生率具有显著影响。

神经监测技术(IONM)近年来已广泛应用于甲状腺手术,其通过电极监测声门区肌电活动,实时监测喉返神经功能,有助于术中神经识别及损伤预防^[18,19]。尽管其临床价值已被诸多研究证实^[20-23],但作为IONM系统核心组成的EMG导管,其在术后舒适度方面的潜在影响尚缺乏系统性评价。本研究结果显示,EMG导管的使用与术后咽喉痛发生率升高相关,这一现象可能与其结构特征有关。与普通钢丝加强型气管导管相比,EMG导管材质更为坚硬,头端附有金属电极,整体刚性增加,且套囊为圆柱形而非橄榄形设计,与气管黏膜的接触面积相对更大。在插管、固定、术中必要调整及拔管过程中,这些特征可能导致咽喉、声门及邻近黏膜受到持续性压迫与摩擦,进而引起局部充血、水肿甚至微小黏膜损伤,最终表现为术后咽喉痛^[24]。

除导管类型外,已有研究表明,气管导管的外径、气囊压力、导管停留时间等亦与POST的发生密切相关^[11,25,26]。其中,导管外径增大被认为是诱发咽喉黏膜压迫与机械性损伤的关键因素之一^[27]。多项研究已证实,气管导管外径越大,POST的发生率越高^[11,28-31],相反,导管内径每减小1 mm,可显著降低咽喉痛的发生率和严重程度^[3,11,29,30]。因此,在临床选择EMG导管时,应尽量在满足术中监测需求的前提下,优先选择外径较小的型号,以降低其对咽喉黏膜的机械刺激,从而减少POST的发生风险。

此外,有研究指出,尽管电神经刺激在IONM系统中通常被认为是安全的,但若气道黏膜已存在机械性损伤,其可能加重局部炎症反应,进一步促进POST的发生^[32,33]。另有研究表明,导管气囊压力若控制不当,也会显著增加咽喉不适的风险^[34],提示应在临床中加强对气囊压力的监测与调控,以降低并发症发生。

激素的使用亦可能影响POST的发生。有研究指出,糖皮质激素可通过抗炎作用减轻气管插管引起的黏膜损伤及手术相关的局部组织水肿,从而降低术后咽喉痛的发生率和严重程度^[35]。本研究中部分患者术中使用了地塞米松,然而由于个体差异、剂量及用药时机不

统一,未观察到其对POST发生率的显著影响。此外,既往文献显示雾化吸入糖皮质激素亦可降低POST的发生^[36],但本研究中术后布地奈德雾化吸入剂量与POST呈独立相关,可能提示该药物的使用更多是对已出现咽喉不适的反应性干预,即“因POST而使用布地奈德”的反向因果关系,而非布地奈德导致POST,尚需进一步前瞻性研究加以澄清。尽管糖皮质激素在减少插管相关咽喉不适方面被认为具有一定效果^[37,38],其最优的使用时机和剂量尚无统一共识,未来仍需通过高质量前瞻性研究加以明确。

本研究还发现EMG导管组手术时长显著短于CWR组,提示神经监测气管导管的应用可能提高了术者对喉返神经的辨识效率,进而优化了术中操作流程。已有文献指出,IONM技术有助于缩短神经识别时间、降低术者焦虑,特别在解剖变异或二次手术中优势更为明显^[39]。但亦需指出,手术时长除受导管类型影响外,术者经验、病变复杂度及术式选择等亦为重要干扰因素,应在今后研究中进一步控制与分层分析,并通过前瞻性研究进一步验证其独立效应。值得注意的是,尽管本研究中EMG组手术时长整体缩短,但两组麻醉时长并无显著差异。这可能与麻醉时长除手术过程外,还涵盖麻醉诱导及复苏环节(通常约30 min)有关,从而使手术时间差异在总麻醉时长中的影响被抵消。

关于性别与POST的关系,既往研究认为女性因气道解剖较狭窄、黏膜较敏感而更易发生咽喉痛^[40]。但在本研究中,性别分布对POST的影响不大,这与Puri等^[41]的研究结果相似,提示当控制了导管型号、外径等因素后,性别可能不再是决定性变量。此外,插管方式、体位调整、导管停留时间、拔管时机等亦可能对POST发生率产生影响,而本研究受限于回顾性设计,未能全面纳入分析。

本研究尚存在一定局限性。首先为单中心回顾性设计研究,部分病例资料存在缺失或记录不全,可能影响分析结果的准确性与代表性。其次,术后咽喉痛评估主要依赖病程记录,缺乏统一量化工具,存在一定主观性。此外,插管次数、咽喉局部麻醉、气囊管理策略、导管插入深度、手术体位调整次数及拔管时机等重要变量未能纳入分析,可能构成潜在混杂因素。因此,后续应开展前瞻性、随机对照研究,采用标准化的疼痛评估工具系统评估神经监测导管对POST的影响,并探索更为科学的导管选择与术中管理策略。

综上所述,本研究表明,神经监测气管导管虽然在提高手术安全性、保障神经功能方面具有明显优势,但其使用与术后咽喉痛的发生显著相关。在临床应用中,应综合考虑患者气道条件、个体舒适度及手术需求,合理选择导管型号,规范插管与术中管理流程。同时,应

加强对术后咽喉不适的监测与处理,必要时可联合使用局部抗炎或镇痛措施,以提高患者术后体验与整体满意度。

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