

艾司氯胺酮在围术期不同场景的临床应用进展

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摘要:艾司氯胺酮是氯胺酮的S型右旋异构体,作为一种强效、高亲和力的N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(N-methyl-D-aspartate, NMDA)受体拮抗剂,具有镇静、镇痛、抗抑郁等特性。艾司氯胺酮的效价约为外消旋氯胺酮的2倍,具有起效迅速、呼吸抑制轻微、精神类不良反应少等优势。近年来,艾司氯胺酮在围术期的应用逐渐受到关注,尤其是在产科麻醉、小儿手术麻醉、骨科手术麻醉、无痛诊疗以及特殊场景中的应用,展现出良好的临床应用前景。本文综述了艾司氯胺酮的药理学特性、作用机制以及其在不同临床场景中的应用现状,旨在为该药物的临床应用提供参考。

关键词:艾司氯胺酮; 围术期的应用; 镇静; 镇痛; 抗抑郁

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Clinical application progress of esketamine application in different perioperative scenarios

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Abstract: Esketamine is the S-enantiomer of ketamine. As a potent N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist with high affinity, it exhibits sedative, analgesic, and antidepressant properties, etc. The potency of esketamine is approximately twice that of racemic ketamine, along with several notable advantages: a rapid onset of action, mild respiratory depression, and reduced psychiatric adverse effects. In recent years, the perioperative application of esketamine has garnered increasing attention. It has shown promising clinical prospects, particularly in obstetric anesthesia, pediatric surgical anesthesia, orthopedic surgical anesthesia, painless diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, and special clinical scenarios. This paper summarizes the pharmacological properties, mechanism of action, and current clinical applications of esketamine in various clinical scenarios, with the goal of offering evidence to support its rational application in clinical practice.

Key words: Esketamine; Perioperative application; Sedation; Analgesia; Antidepressant

艾司氯胺酮是由消旋氯胺酮衍生而来的一种立体异构体,与氯胺酮相似,是一种静脉麻醉药,具有独特的麻醉、镇痛和抗抑郁特性。其临床应用十分广泛,涉及麻醉诱导与维持、围手术期疼痛管理、无痛诊疗干预、抗抑郁治疗,以及急诊和危重症围手术期护理等多个领域^[1-2]。本文就艾司氯胺酮在围手术期和其他临床场景中的应用进行综述,以期

为未来的临床实践和相关研究提供参考。

1 艾司氯胺酮的药理学特点

氯胺酮作为苯环己哌啶(Phencyclidine, PCP)的衍生物,为含有等量S型与R型对映体的外消旋混合物;艾司氯胺酮是其S型异构体^[1]。氯胺酮是经

典的非竞争性N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(N-methyl-D-aspartate, NMDA)受体拮抗剂,艾司氯胺酮药理作用与氯胺酮相似,但对NMDA受体的亲和力为氯胺酮的3~4倍,镇痛效价是氯胺酮的2~3倍,具有效价高、精神类不良反应相对更少、镇痛作用更显著等特点^[2]。由于艾司氯胺酮对NMDA受体具有更高的亲和力,且拥有高脂溶性及水溶性,易透过血脑屏障,因此起效较氯胺酮更加迅速,静脉注射0.5 mg/kg后达峰时间仅70 s,其分布容积为(7 390±2 704) mL/kg、清除率为(18.1±3.2) mL/(min·kg)、半衰期为(288±110) min^[3]。艾司氯胺酮的主要代谢途径是经肝脏CYP450酶等代谢为去甲氯胺酮及其羟基化衍生物,代谢产物多与葡萄糖醛酸结合后通过肾脏/胆道排泄^[4]。艾司氯胺酮可与多种受体及离子通道相互作用,如NMDA受体、AMPA受体、阿片受体和单胺系统等,通过多靶点协同,实现镇静、催眠、镇痛及抗抑郁等药理效应^[5]。

2 艾司氯胺酮的作用机制

2.1 镇静与催眠 艾司氯胺酮可能主要通过作用于突触内特异性NMDA受体GluN2A亚基抑制谷氨酸激活,显著降低神经元兴奋性;在此过程中,间接激活AMPA受体,同时增强丘脑-皮层的突触传递,诱导特征性的意识解离状态(即“分离麻醉”),形成催眠效应^[6]。艾司氯胺酮还可直接抑制超极化激活环核苷酸门控阳离子通道1(Hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated potassium channel 1, HCN-1),诱导膜超极化并增强树突突触耦合,促进皮层同步化及缓慢皮层节律的形成,从而诱导催眠作用。研究表明,HCN-1介导约30%~80%的催眠效应,是皮层同步化与神经元活动切换的不可替代环节。HCN-1缺失时,催眠作用显著减弱,表明HCN-1可能是艾司氯胺酮镇静与催眠作用的核心靶点^[7]。

2.2 镇痛 艾司氯胺酮可能通过靶向结合突触外NMDA受体的GluN2B亚基,抑制GluN2B/PSD-95/nNOS信号轴,显著减少一氧化氮(NO)释放,从而阻断痛觉信号传导;同时通过抑制脊髓内GluN2B/CaMK II α 通路激活,有效预防中枢敏化及疼痛超敏反应^[8-9]。此外,其镇痛作用还可能涉及阿片通路调控,一方面直接激动 μ 、 δ 阿片受体产生镇痛效应^[10];另一方面通过激活交感神经系统,促进去甲肾上腺素(Norepinephrine, NE)结合交感节前神经元上的外

周肾上腺素受体,激活并诱导免疫细胞释放内源性阿片肽,作用于脊髓背角神经元,阻断疼痛通路,实现间接镇痛^[11]。

2.3 抗抑郁 艾司氯胺酮可能通过阻断NMDA受体GluN2B亚基,抑制真核生物延伸因子2(Eukaryotic elongation factor 2, eEF2)激酶活性,从而促进脑源性神经营养因子(Brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)的合成,以产生快速而持久的抗抑郁效果^[12]。值得注意的是,AMPA受体激活是该过程的必需协同环节:使用AMPA受体拮抗剂NBQX可显著阻断氯胺酮抗抑郁效应,而激动剂CX546则显著提升海马及内侧前额叶皮质(Medial prefrontal cortex, mPFC)BDNF水平,证实AMPA受体是疗效的关键分子开关^[13]。艾司氯胺酮还能通过抑制5-HT转运体并激活中缝背核的AMPA受体,协同提升mPFC 5-HT水平;随后5-HT激活5-HT1A受体,引发下游磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, PI3K)/蛋白激酶B(Protein kinase B, Akt)/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合物1(Mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1, mTORC1)及细胞外信号调节激酶(Extracellular signal-regulated kinase, ERK)的信号级联反应,从而产生快速抗抑郁效应^[14]。研究发现,阿片受体同样具有重要的作用,其拮抗剂纳曲酮可显著削弱艾司氯胺酮的抗抑郁及抗自杀效果^[15]。

3 艾司氯胺酮在围术期不同临床专科场景的应用

3.1 艾司氯胺酮在产科手术中的应用 产后抑郁(Postpartum depression, PPD)是分娩后最常见的精神疾病之一,发生率较高,可对母婴及家庭健康产生不利影响。目前针对PPD的预防与治疗手段较少,且疗效尚不确切^[16]。艾司氯胺酮作为一种新型抗抑郁药物,对PPD的防治具有潜在价值。研究表明,孕期输注艾司氯胺酮,不仅对子宫灌注及母胎血流动力学无显著影响,且对呼吸的影响也十分轻微,提示其在产科手术中具有良好的应用安全性^[17]。在胎儿娩出后即刻单次静脉注射艾司氯胺酮(0.2 mg/kg),无论产妇经阴道分娩或剖宫产,均能显著降低产后1 w及6 w的PPD发生率,且未增加不良反应发生率^[18-19]。产后静脉持续输注艾司氯胺酮0.2~0.25 mg/kg,可以显著降低产妇产后3 d、1 w、6 w的爱丁堡产后抑郁量表(Edinburgh postnatal

depression scale, EPDS)评分及PPD发生率,改善其产后抑郁状态^[20-21]。虽然艾司氯胺酮精神性不良事件总发生率较高,但大多数研究显示,这些不良事件多为一过性,通常无须药物干预。这提示其临床安全性总体可控,但仍需关注短期神经精神不良反应的个体化风险管理^[20]。患者自控镇痛(Patient-controlled analgesia, PCA)给予艾司氯胺酮同样可有效降低PPD风险。当患者使用自控硬膜外镇痛(Patient-controlled epidural analgesia, PCEA)给予0.2 mg/kg或自控静脉镇痛(Patient-controlled intravenous analgesia, PCIA)给予0.5 mg/kg、1.5 mg/kg艾司氯胺酮时,产妇产后1 w及6 w的PPD发生率均显著降低,且未增加术后不良事件发生率^[22-24]。

综合现有研究证据,在产科手术(包括分娩镇痛及剖宫产)中应用艾司氯胺酮,虽然给药途径不一样,但均可显著降低PPD的发生率。艾司氯胺酮兼具抗抑郁与协同镇痛双重作用,且安全性良好,为预防产后抑郁和优化疼痛管理提供了新策略。然而,目前在产科领域多数研究为单中心的随机对照试验,仍需要开展大规模多中心研究验证其普适性。

3.2 艾司氯胺酮在小儿手术中的应用 择期手术患儿术前焦虑发生率高达60%~70%,患儿常表现为哭闹、恐惧,不仅增加麻醉诱导难度,还显著提升苏醒期躁动及术后行为改变发生率^[25]。因此,采用合理镇静策略对减轻心理创伤、优化围术期管理至关重要。艾司氯胺酮作为儿科麻醉的有效选择,其抗焦虑-镇痛协同效应可能对降低小儿术后并发症发生率、缩短术后恢复时间有一定帮助^[26]。面对患儿因恐惧和疼痛难以配合静脉穿刺的情况,艾司氯胺酮经鼻给药展现出独特的应用优势。研究表明,作为辅助用药,术前30~40 min给予鼻内滴注艾司氯胺酮(0.5 mg/kg)与右美托咪定(1 μg/kg),可显著提高麻醉诱导配合度与镇静成功率,并显著缩短苏醒时间,患儿苏醒期谵妄(Emergence delirium, ED)发生率、术后第7 d行为改变发生率及术后躁动程度均显著降低^[25,27]。此外,仅给予鼻内滴注艾司氯胺酮(1 mg/kg)与右美托咪定(1 μg/kg)可为接受经胸超声心动图检查的幼儿(1~3岁)提供令人满意的镇静,这种镇静方法镇静成功率高达85.4%,不仅起效迅速,还能快速唤醒,且不良反应少^[28]。据报道,给予鼻内滴注艾司氯胺酮(2 mg/kg)联合口服咪唑啉(0.5 mg/kg)也可为2~6岁儿童牙科手术

提供安全有效的中度镇静^[29]。静脉给予艾司氯胺酮(0.4~0.6 mg/kg)联合丙泊酚展现出显著的剂量依赖性优化效应:当剂量递增至0.6 mg/kg时,术中体动率从35%显著降至5%,丙泊酚的追加需求也随之减少,同时术中血流动力学保持稳定,且未增加不良反应的发生率^[30]。不仅如此,静脉给予艾司氯胺酮联合丙泊酚用于1~12岁儿童门诊无痛检查,表现为镇静效果良好、血流动力学稳定、呼吸抑制发生率低和检查医师的操作满意度高^[31-33]。

综合研究证据表明,艾司氯胺酮儿科临床应用需要依据给药途径及目标精细化方案设计。鼻内给药作为1~6岁患儿术前辅助用药时,单药应用可能增加ED风险,因而推荐采用经鼻艾司氯胺酮(0.5~1 mg/kg)联合右美托咪定(1 μg/kg),该方案协同提升诱导配合度与镇静成功率,且未增加不良反应。静脉途径作为丙泊酚辅助用药时,可显著改善1~12岁患儿门诊检查的麻醉效能,降低丙泊酚相关不良反应并增强安全性。

3.3 艾司氯胺酮在骨科手术中的应用 骨科术后常伴随剧烈疼痛,而疼痛管理不足会加剧患者痛苦,增加并发症及慢性疼痛风险,尽管阿片类药物镇痛效果明确,但其不良反应多^[34]。鉴于此,采用多模式镇痛策略至关重要。艾司氯胺酮作为一种理想的辅助用药,凭借其强效镇痛、缓解术后焦虑及减少痛觉过敏等特性,为优化术后疼痛管理提供了重要支持^[35]。有研究^[36-37]表明,术中静脉注射艾司氯胺酮[负荷剂量0.2~0.5 mg/kg,维持剂量0.25 mg/(kg·h)]能显著改善骨科术后疼痛,并减少术后24 h阿片类药物的消耗量,还呈现出降低术后6个月慢性疼痛发生率的趋势,且不增加术后恶心呕吐、幻觉等不良反应的发生风险。而在PCIA中加入0.25~0.75 mg/mL或2.5 mg/kg艾司氯胺酮,可显著降低术后24 h疼痛视觉模拟评分,还可能有助于提高术后的睡眠质量、减轻炎症反应、缓解焦虑抑郁状态,有利于加速患者术后康复^[38-40]。不仅如此,随着多模式镇痛策略的推广,无阿片药物麻醉(Opioid-free anesthesia, OFA)作为围手术期新型镇痛策略已获推荐,艾司氯胺酮作为该方案的核心药物之一,已被应用于老年全髋关节置换术(Total hip arthroplasty, THA)并展现出确切优势^[41]。研究证实,在老年THA手术中采用OFA方案[艾司氯胺酮诱导剂量0.3~0.5 mg/kg,维持剂量0.3~0.5 mg/(kg·h)]联合髂筋膜阻滞时,不仅能在术中提供完善的镇静

镇痛效果,维持更稳定的血流动力学状态,且不影响术后苏醒,还在一定程度上优化术后疼痛管理、改善睡眠质量,并降低老年患者在髋关节手术后的麻醉相关并发症发生率^[41-42]。

值得注意的是,目前艾司氯胺酮在骨科领域的应用研究仍较局限,其在不同骨科亚专科手术(如脊柱融合术、膝关节置换术等)中的剂量优化、疗效差异及长期安全性等问题尚未完全明确,关于慢性疼痛的长期获益证据尚不充分,因此最佳应用剂量仍需更多大样本、多中心的临床研究进一步探索验证。

3.4 艾司氯胺酮在无痛诊疗以及特殊场景中的应用

3.4.1 胃肠镜检查 消化道内镜检查是诊断胃肠道疾病的重要手段,但患者在检查过程中常因侵入性操作带来的不适产生焦虑与痛苦。研究证实,采用艾司氯胺酮(0.15~0.5 mg/kg)联合丙泊酚用于胃肠镜检查具有良好的镇静效果,可呈剂量依赖性减少丙泊酚的需求量及注射痛发生率,同时降低低血压、呼吸抑制等不良事件的发生风险,并缩短患者恢复时间^[3,43-45]。低剂量艾司氯胺酮(0.15 mg/kg)辅助丙泊酚应用于内镜逆行胰胆管造影,可减少丙泊酚用量,且安全性与阿芬太尼相当^[46]。此外,艾司氯胺酮还可降低消化道内镜检查中恶心、呕吐、呛咳等不良反应发生率^[44]。与传统镇静药物相比,艾司氯胺酮对呼吸及循环系统的抑制作用相对较轻,安全性更高。在检查过程中,患者的呼吸频率与血氧饱和度可维持相对稳定,从而降低了因呼吸抑制导致的风险。此外,由于其起效迅速、作用时间短,患者可在检查结束后快速苏醒,对其日常生活与工作影响较小^[47]。然而,需注意的是,0.5 mg/kg剂量的艾司氯胺酮可能延长患者恢复时间,并增加视觉障碍等精神相关不良反应的发生风险^[43-44]。

3.4.2 宫腔镜检查 宫腔镜检查是诊断与治疗妇科疾病的重要手段,艾司氯胺酮可为此类检查提供有效的镇静与镇痛作用。研究表明,小剂量艾司氯胺酮(0.114~0.133 mg/kg)即可有效缓解无痛人流患者的丙泊酚注射痛^[48]。在宫腔镜检查中,艾司氯胺酮联合丙泊酚可增强麻醉效果并延长术后镇痛时间^[49-50]。与其他麻醉药物相比,艾司氯胺酮在宫腔镜检查中具有独特优势:(1)对子宫平滑肌影响较小,不会引发子宫收缩异常,有利于检查顺利进行^[50]; (2)精神相关不良反应较少,患者术后出现幻觉、多梦等不良反应的概率较低^[44]。此外,艾

司氯胺酮可能引起头晕、恶心等轻微不良反应,但此类症状通常可在短时间内自行缓解^[44,50]。

3.4.3 特殊场景下的应用 艾司氯胺酮因其兼具镇痛、镇静且具有循环系统稳定性及兴奋交感神经的药理特性,在急诊与重症医学领域展现出重要应用价值,尤其适用于血流动力学不稳定、急性严重创伤、急性呼吸窘迫及严重烧伤等人群^[51]。研究表明,术前静脉给予低剂量艾司氯胺酮(0.125 mg/kg)可以有效缓解中重度创伤疼痛,其镇痛效果显著且不良反应少,因而患者满意度较高^[52]。在急诊程序性镇静镇痛方案中,静脉单次给予艾司氯胺酮(负荷剂量0.125~0.25 mg/kg,可复合阿片类药物或单用至0.5 mg/kg),并以0.3~1.5 mg/(kg·h)维持,该方案能够维持血流动力学稳定,且呼吸抑制程度较轻,因此也适用于重症医学科(ICU)需要短期或长期镇静镇痛的患者^[51,53]。此外,艾司氯胺酮能舒张气管、支气管平滑肌,并具有抗炎效应,因此适用于需要接受镇静、镇痛或麻醉的急性呼吸窘迫综合征患者^[51]。静脉给予0.5~1 mg/kg艾司氯胺酮能很好地满足ICU急诊气管插管需求,不仅可以维持血流动力学稳定,还能减少血管活性药物的使用^[54]。对于严重烧伤患者,艾司氯胺酮能够使其显著获益,术中静脉注射0.5 mg/kg,并在术后72 h内以0.5 mg/(kg·h)持续镇痛,可显著提升主观镇痛效果,提高患者的舒适度与满意度,同时,还能减少阿片类药物用量,且不增加胃肠功能紊乱或严重并发症发生风险。因此,艾司氯胺酮适用于烧伤患者术后反复换药及皮瓣移植手术的麻醉^[51,55]。

综上,艾司氯胺酮在不同场景中的适用性与优势主要源于其起效迅速、作用持续时间短、对呼吸及循环系统影响小等特性。对于需要快速实现镇静镇痛的短小手术、检查及相关场景,该药可快速起效以满足临床需求。同时,艾司氯胺酮对机体生理功能的影响较轻微,这也保障了患者在手术、检查及特殊场景中的安全性。虽然艾司氯胺酮应用于特殊场景具有一定优势,但目前相关研究较少,也缺乏是否能改善患者远期预后的证据,未来还需要更多研究来明确。

4 小结与展望

艾司氯胺酮作为一种新型非竞争性NMDA受体拮抗剂,与氯胺酮具有相同的核心药理学特征。然而,作为外消旋氯胺酮的纯S型右旋对映体,它与

NMDA 受体的亲和力高于 L 型对映体,这可能是其具有更强的麻醉、镇痛和抗抑郁作用的关键因素。目前,艾司氯胺酮在围手术期已显示出明确的疗效,其临床价值已在多种情况下得到验证。在特定外科领域,艾司氯胺酮可满足不同患者人群的特定需求。在产科,它能在保证有效镇痛的同时维持母胎血流动力学稳定。在儿科,艾司氯胺酮可缓解麻醉前焦虑,提高静脉穿刺的依从性,最大限度地降低呼吸抑制的风险。在骨科,艾司氯胺酮通过抑制中枢敏化来减少阿片类药物的消耗并降低术后慢性疼痛的风险。除手术背景外,艾司氯胺酮可降低丙泊酚用量和注射痛,从而优化无痛诊疗流程。在急诊和危重护理情况下,艾司氯胺酮的拟交感神经活性和轻度呼吸抑制特性使其成为需要短期至长期镇静患者的可行选择。但未来研究仍需要考虑患者年龄、手术创伤程度、合并症等影响因素,进行个体化剂量分层。此外,不同临床情况下所需的最佳剂量仍有待确定。

所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突关系。

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