



Figure 1A. Photographs of 5 representative coronal sections from each group, 1.5-millimeter-thick brain sections were cut and stained with TTC. The unstained areas represent the infarcted brain tissue. Sham: Sham group; MCAO: middle cerebral artery occlusion; MP: morphine preconditioning + MCAO.

#### A.Western blot



Figure 2. Effect of morphine preconditioning (MP) on Hsp70 protein expression in the cortex of MCAO mice(R±S, n=6)

A. Western bolts shows Hsp70 protein expression in the cortex of MCAO mice with or without MP<sub>1</sub>. B. Quantitative analysis of Hsp70 protein expression in the cortex of MCAO mice. S, cortex of sham group. I, ischemic core, P, penumbra. C, contralateral to occluded hemisphere. \*P<0.05 compared with sham group. #P<0.05 compared with MCAO group.







Morphine preconditioning can attenuate MCAO-induced ischemic injuries, the protective effect maybe time-dependent. Increment of HSP70 in penumbra might be involved in the neuroprotection.

Figure related to "Hsp70 Participated in Delayed Neuroprotection Against Permanent Focal Cerebral Ischemia in Mice Induced by Morphine Preconditioning" by Ya Liu, Zhen-ming Dong, Bing-xi Zhang, pp.172.

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## Hsp70 Participated in Delayed Neuroprotection Against Permanent Focal Cerebral Ischemia in Mice Induced by Morphine Preconditioning

#### Ya Liu<sup>1</sup>, Zhen-ming Dong<sup>1</sup>, Bing-xi Zhang<sup>2</sup>

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#### Abstract

**Objective**: We previously demonstrate that morphine preconditioning (MP) can induce ischemic tolerance in hippocampal slices from mice, and PKC $\gamma$  and PKC $\epsilon$  participated in MP-induced neuroprotection. In the present study, a mice permanent ischemia model was used to examine whether pretreatment with morphine has neuroprotective effects. If so, this neuroprotection is associated with induction of HSP70 in the brain.

**Methods**: Morphine 10mg/kg were injected intraperitoneally at 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours before permanent left middle cerebral arterial occlusion (MCAO), the neurological evaluations were performed 6h after MCAO, then infarct volume (%) and the protein expression levels of HSP70 in penumbra were determined.

**Results**: Application of morphine 12h or 24 hours before MCAO had better neurologic deficit scores, and reduced brain infarct volume for about 26.3% and 14.6% compared to that of control group. Compared with that of Sham group, HSP70 expression in mice under MCAO increased significantly (P<0.05). Especially, there was much higher expression of HSP70 in the penumbra of MP group but not in the ischemic core and contraletaral compared with that of MCAO group.

**Conclusions**: Morphine preconditioning can attenuate MCAO-induced ischemic injuries, the protective effect maybe time-dependent. Increment of HSP70 in penumbra might be involved in the neuroprotection.

Key words:Morphine; middle cerebral arterial occlusion; neuroprotection, preconditioning; HSP70 *Corresponding Author*: Bing-xi Zhang, E-mail:zhangbingxi\_trhospital@yahoo.cn

#### Introduction

Stroke is a disabling disease for its huge impact on human health. In developed nations, stroke is the third leading cause of death, only surpassed by heart disease and cancer<sup>23</sup>. Studying how to reduce ischemic neuronal death has been a major focus of medical research. However, effective and safe methods for reducing ischemic brain injury clinically have not yet been established. Some evidence have revealed the involvement of endogenous opioids in the pathophysiology of stroke<sup>4, 11</sup>, opioids have also been reported to be involved in preconditioning, especially in ischemic heart models<sup>12, 15, 17, 25, 26</sup>. The phenomenon of preconditioning has been first observed on dog heart and later on rodent brain<sup>10, 19</sup>, it has been demonstrated that ischemic preconditioning can also be mimicked by administration of drugs including opioids. Morphine, a non-selective opioid receptor agonist, is an analgetic agent used in clinical practice for a period of time. The opioid receptors including  $\,\delta$  , and  $\,\kappa\,$  are widely expressed in the central nervous system<sup>2, 18</sup>. It has been reported that exposure to morphine immediately or at 24h before a 35min oxygen–glucose deprivation (OGD, to simulate ischemia in vitro) reduced the OGDinduced neuronal death in the CA1 region of the rat hippocampal slice cultures, which was defined as morphine preconditioning (MP). Our previous study had shown that MP can induce ischemic/hypoxic tolerance in hippocampal slices from mice, and PKC $\gamma$  and PKC  $\varepsilon$  participated in MPinduced neuroprotection<sup>3, 13</sup>. There have been suggested that cytoprotection provided by preconditioning can be divided into immediate phase and delayed phase, opioids may induce a delayed preconditioning effect in the brain. In this study, we used in vivo middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) model to test whether or not MP can induce delayed phase neuroprotection.

Heat shock protein (HSP) is a family. It is well established that the heat shock protein (HSP) family has robust cytoprotective effects. HSPs including HSP70 have been shown to be induced in the brain by a variety of pathological insults including cerebral ischemia<sup>7</sup>. A neuroprotective role of HSP70 in cerebral ischemia is supported by the observations that its overexpression is

#### **Cover Thesis**

correlated with the survival of cells following the ischemic insult <sup>9</sup>.

Therefore, in the present study, we used a mice permanent ischemia model to examine whether pretreatment with morphine has neuroprotective effects in reducing infarct volume and neurological deficits, if so, to assess whether this neuroprotection is associated with induction of HSP70 in the brain.

#### **Materials and Methods**

Male BALB/C mice each weighing 18-20g were used in the experiments. The animals were housed in an airconditioned environment with constant temperature and a standard light/dark schedule. All experimental protocols were approved by the University Animal Care and Use Committee of Capital Medical University and were consistent with the NIH policy on the use of experimental animals, all efforts were made to minimize the number of animals used and their suffering. Morphine and other reagents unless specified below were purchased from Sigma Company (St. Louis, MO, USA).

#### Drug Application and MCAO Model

Twelve, 24, 48, or 72 hours after a single intraperitoneal injection of 10 mg/kg morphine or 0.2ml normal saline, mice were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of pentobarbital sodium (0.6g/kg). Left permanent focal brain ischemia was induced using an intraluminal filament technique as described previously with modifications 14. In brief, the common carotid artery (CCA), the external carotid artery (ECA), and the internal carotid artery (ICA) were dissected from surrounding connective tissues via a ventral neck midline. Common and external carotid arteries were ligated, and the internal carotid artery was temporarily closed, a monofilament (diameter 0.18mm with tip 0.23mm, Beijing Shadong Biotech Co Ltd, China) was advanced through the internal carotid artery to occlude the MCA. After securing the filament in place, the surgical site was closed. Sham-operated mice were manipulated in the same way except the MCA occlusion. Temperature was maintained with thermal blanket, mice were placed in a postoperative cage after surgery and allowed free access to food and water. Six hours after surgery, animals were assessed for neurologic deficit score and then were euthanized, the brain removed, and the infarct volumes

were evaluated.

#### Neurological Evaluation

The neurological evaluations were performed 6 hours after MCAO according to the methods described by Rodriguez, R. Animals with successful occlusion of the MCA showed gait disturbances with circling or walking to the right. The scoring was performed by a blinded observer of the treatment condition. The score used was as follows: 0: normal (no neurological dysfunction); 2: slight decrease in mobility and the presence of passivity; 4: moderate neurological dysfunction and includes additional alterations, such as moderate hypomobility, flattened posture, lateralized posture, hunched back, ataxic gait, decreased body tone and muscular strength and slight motor incoordination; 6: corresponds to more handicapped animals but still able to walk, with more marked hypomobility, circling, tremor, jerks and/or convulsions, forelimb flexion and moderate motor incoordination; 8: corresponds to respiratory distress, and total incapacity to move/coordinate; 10: death due to sequential common carotid artery sectioning (SCAS). In all cases, where criteria for the precise grade were not met, the nearest appropriate number was utilized: 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

#### Measurement of infarct volume

At the termination of the experiment the animals were anesthetized and decapitated. The brain was quickly removed and sliced into 5 coronal sections at 1.5-mm intervals. Each slice was immersed in a 2% solution of 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC; Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) for 15 min at 37°C and then fixed in a 10% formaldehyde solution. Slices were photographed and infracted (unstained) and uninfarcted (red color) areas were measured with Image Pro Plus 6.0 software. To account for the effect of edema, infarct size was estimated indirectly by subtracting the uninjured area in the ipsilateral hemisphere from the contralateral hemisphere, and expressing infarct volume as a percentage of the contralateral hemisphere.

#### Whole tissue homogenate preparation

To determine the protein expression levels of HSP70, protein extracts were generated from cortex as our previous reports. The frozen samples were thawed and homogenized at 4 C in buffer [50mM Tris–Cl, pH 7.5, containing 2mM dithiothreitol, 2mM EDTA, 2mM EGTA, 5 mg/ml each of leupeptin, aprotinin, pepstatin A, and chymostatin, 50mM KF, 50nM okadaic acid, 5mMsodium pyrophosphate, 1mMorthovanadate, and 2% SDS] with a pestle motor (Kontes; Sigma) and sonicated to dissolve the tissue completely. The protein concentrations were determined by BCA kit (Pierce Company, USA).

#### SDS-PAGE and Western blot

As our previous reports, 20µg of total protein from each sample were loaded per lane for 10% SDS-PAGE gel. After electrophoresis, protein was transferred onto the nitrocellulose membrane (Schleicher and Schell, USA) at 4°C. The membrane was washed for 10 min with TTBS (20mM Tris-Cl, pH 7.5, containing 0.15MNaCl, and 0.05% Tween-20) followed by the blocking solution with 10% nonfat milk in TTBS. The membrane was incubated with primary mouse polyclonal antibodies (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc, USA) of HSP70 at 1:1000 dilutions for 3 h at room temperature. and was again followed by incubation with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti- mouse IgG (Amersham, USA) as second antibodies at 1:5000 dilution for 1 h. The membranes were washed three times (each for 10 min) in TTBS after the incubation with the primary or secondary antibodies. Finally, the ECL plus Kit (Perkin-Elmer Life Science, USA) was used to visualize the signals. As an internal control, the expression of actin (Sigma, USA) was detected at the same time. The relative optical density of bands from each sample was normalized against that of actin respectively, the ratio of the values of group Sham was regarded as 100% and the data from other groups were expressed as the percentage of that from control. Quantitative analysis for immunoblotting was done after scanning of the x-ray film with Quantitativeone software (version 4.23, Gel Doc 2000 imaging system, Bio-Rad, USA).

 TABEL 1.Effects of different interval between MP and

 MCAO on the neurological deficit scores of mice (n=6)

Groups				Nei	irologi	cal defi	icit sco	res			
Groups	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sham	3	2	1								
MCAO								2	2	2	
MP12h*						2	2	2			
MP24h*						1	3	1	1		
MP48h							2	2	2		
MP72h							1	2	2	1	

The neurologic deficit scores after MCAO were assessed as described in the "Materials and methods", each number represents the amount of animals.\*P<0.05, vs group of MCAO.

#### Statistical Analysis

The presented values are expressed as mean $\pm$ S.E. from at least six independent experiments. Statistical analysis was conducted by one-way analysis of variance followed by all pairwise multiple comparison procedures using Bonferroni test. Neurologic deficit scores were analyzed by Mann-Whitney rank sum test. The significance was regarded as p < 0.05.

#### Results

#### Morphine Preconditioning Improved Neurologic Outcome

The results of neurological assessments are displayed in table1. Mice exposed to morphine at 12h and 24 hours before the permanent left MCAO had better neurologic deficit scores than mice that were injected with normal saline before the MCAO (p < 0.05). However, injection of morphine at 48h or 72h before the MCAO did not improve the neurologic deficit scores.

#### Morphine Preconditioning Attenuated Infarct Sizes

Mice exposed to morphine at 12h and 24 hours before the permanent left MCAO had smaller infarct sizes and edema rates than mcie that were injected with normal saline before the MCAO (p < 0.05). Infarct size (%risk area) was reduced from  $31.69\pm1.71\%$  in control to  $23.34\pm1.98\%$  in the morphine 12h group and  $27.07\pm1.59\%$  in the morphine 24h group (p < 0.05 vs control). These were 26.35% and 14.58% reduction compared with the control group. However,



Figure 1A: Photographs of 5 representative coronal sections from each group. 1.5-millimeter-thick brain sections were cut and stained with TTC. The unstained areas represent the infarcted brain tissue. Sham: Sham group; MCAO: middle cerebral artery occlusion; MP: morphine preconditioning + MCAO.

injection of morphine at 48h or 72h before the MCAO did not attenuate infarct sizes, there were  $28.84\pm0.95\%$  and  $30.32\pm1.56\%$  respectively. See Fig1A and Fig1B.

#### Morphine Preconditioning Increased Expression of HSP70 in Penumbra Area

To elucidate the potential mechanism involved in the delayed neuroprotection induced by morphine preconditioning. Tissue samples were collected from left cerebral cortex of Sham group, ischemic core (I), penumbra (P) and contralateral cortex (C) from both MCAO and 10mg/kg 12h MP groups. Western blot analysis was used to determine HSP70 protein expression levels. Compared with that of Sham group, HSP70 expression in mice under MCAO increased significantly (P<0.05). Especially, there was much higher expression of HSP70 in the penumbra of MP group but not in the ischemic core and contraletaral compared with that of MCAO group. See Fig2.

#### Discussion

The intraluminal thread model is well established to induce focal cerebral ischemia and has been widely used in ischemia experiments, most investigators chose a survival period between 4h and 3 days. Results of the present study indicate that systemic administration of morphine 12h or 24 h before MCAO reduced the infarction size and improved neurological outcome in mice. In previous study<sup>1</sup>,



Figure 1B: Infarct volumes and edema rates of each group. Infarct volumes and edema rates were expressed as the percentage of total brain volumes. There were significant reduction in infarct volume and edema rate in the MP12h and MP24h. (\*P<0.05, vs group of MCAO alone, n=6).

<sup>29</sup>, morphine at the dose of 2mg/kg or 50mg/kg, which are much different with that used in this study, caused delayed neuroprotection in the MCAO models of rats. It seems that more detailed dose-response studies will need to be performed to make clear the in vivo neuroprotection induced by morphine preconditioning. Our results indicate that the neuroprotection of morphine seemed to have a certain time-window, for this neuroprotective effects does not appear long-lasting, which is similar to that found by some other researchers<sup>29</sup>. Delayed preconditioning has the potential to extend the time window for therapy, thus, MP may provide a target for developing potential clinical therapeutic approach, such as the treatment of cerebral ischemic/hypoxic injuries and application of morphine before or during neurosurgical operations.

There is growing evidence to support opiate-induced

#### A. Western blot



Figure 2: Effect of morphine preconditioning (MP) on Hsp70 protein expression in the cortex of MCAO mice( $\bar{x}\pm S$ , n=6). A. Western bolts shows Hsp70 protein expression in the cortex of MCAO mice with or without MP; B. Quantitative analysis of Hsp70 protein expression in the cortex of MCAO mice. S, cortex of sham group, I, ischemic core, P, penumbra, C, contralateral to occluded hemisphere, \*P<0.05 compared with sham group, #P<0.05 compared with MCAO group. neuronal preconditioning and this may involve DOP activation<sup>12, 16, 28</sup>. Although acute phase of neuroprotection induced by opioid may be mainly mediated by  $\delta 1$  receptors, different opioids may activate different opioid receptors to induce the delayed preconditioning effect in the brain <sup>24, 29</sup>. However, it is still unknown which opioid receptor mediated the neuroprotection in our present study.

HSPs are members of molecular chaperones that are essential for quality control of intracellular proteins, HSP 70 is the major inducible form of HSPs, there is a greater part of evidence showing neuroprotective effect of high Hsp70 expression<sup>6, 21, 27</sup>. The results from Hampton,C. R also indicate that inducible HSP70.1 and HSP70.3 are required for acquisition of late but not early protection against myocardial infarction following IP in a mouse model of injury by using HSP70.1- and HSP70.3-null mice<sup>8</sup>. However, the role of Hsp70 during ischemia is still in controversy. Olsson, T et al reported that overexpression of HSP70 following cerebral ischemia is just an indicator of cell stress, it is not sufficient to effectively influence cell death after global cerebral ischemia in the mouse<sup>20</sup>. Recent review suggested that the roles of HSP70 are complex in cerebral ischemia, it may participate in the regulation of many intracellular processes including immune modulation and extracellular signal transduction<sup>5</sup>. In our present study, HSP70 protein expression was found increased in penumbra in MP12h group.

Cerebral ischemia results in an infarct comprising of central necrotic core and a physiologically ill penumbra, which may gradually merge into the core or may regain its ability to survive under certain conditions. So, we speculate that the role of HSP70 in penumbra during ischemia is to protect brain cells from injury through a variety of mechanisms such as antiapoptotic, anti-inflammatory and so on. But we still don't



Schematic diagram Typical ischemic areas in the brain slice after TTC staining.I. ischemic core, P. penumbra, C. contralateral region

know that the higher expression of HSP70 is related to which cell type (neuron, glial cells and endothelial cells), and whether a set of HSPs (HSP27, 40, 70, 90) or a single HSP70 be induced can't be inferred in the present study.

It should be noted that our study was performed in mice, it is not appropriate to extrapolate our results directly to humans. In conclusion, our results demonstrated that morphine preconditioning can produce delayed protection against focal cerebral ischemia injury, increment of HSP70 protein expression in penumbra might be involved in the neuroprotection.

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 摘要

五聚体配基门控离子通道(Pentameric ligand-gated ion channels ,pLGICs) 在动物 体内广泛表达,是神经电位传导的主要参与者之一。介导pLGICs神经传导的递质主要 有乙酰胆碱(Ach), γ-氨基丁酸(GABA),甘氨酸,5-羟色胺。五聚体配基门控 离子通道家族不同成员在生理学及麻醉学中具有重要作用,它们受临床浓度的麻醉剂 调节,在全麻机制的研究中发挥重要作用。但是,由于缺乏关于哺乳动物pLGICs的完 整的X线结构方面的信息,使得全麻药物与配体门控离子通道变构调节机制和作用位点 的研究进展缓慢。现已明确pLGICs家族起源于原核生物,因为有20多种家族同系物在 原核生物中克隆出来。特别是最近研究发现的原核无类囊体蓝藻(Gloebacter violaceus ,GLIC),通过对其X线分子结构观察,使得人们首次高分辨率的了解了pLGICs家族, 也为全麻药物与配体门控离子通道变构调节机制和作用位点的研究提供了新的信息。 大量研究发现GLIC具有电生理特性、受质子和阳离子的激活而发挥门控效应,同时对 临床浓度的麻醉药物敏感,甚至与一些麻醉药物显示出比pLGICs家族其他受体更强的 亲和力。本室首在对全麻药物敏感的GLIC配体门控离子通道的研究进展做一综述。

关键词:五聚体配基门控离子通道,无类囊体蓝藻;GABAA受体,烟碱型乙酰胆 碱受体,甘氨酸受体,5-羟色胺受体

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## 全麻药物敏感的GLIC配体门控离子通道 研究进展

### Progressing in the Studying of General Anesthetics-sensitive GLIC Ligand-gated Ion Channel

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#### Abstract

Pentameric ligand-gated ion channels (pLGICs) are widely expressed in the animal kingdom and are key participates of neurotransmission activated by acetylcholine(ACh), γ-amminobutyric acid(GABA),glycine and serotonin . The family members of pLGICs play an important role in physiology and anesthesiology ,but the information as X-ray structure of an integral mammalian pLGIC is still lacking ,while the mechanism of general anaesthetics ,allosteric modulators of brain pLGICs, and their binding sites are all poorly understood ,It is now established that this family has a prokaryotic origin,since more than 20 homologues have been discovered in bacteria. In particular ,the bacterial homologue from Gloeobacter violaceus (GLIC),whose X-ray structure was recently solved, making the first high-resolution understanding of the pLGICs family .GLIC displays a ligand-gated ion channel function and is also sensitive to clinical concentrations of general anaesthetics, and even have more affinity than other family members.The progressing on the studying of general anesthetics-sensitive GLIC ligand-gated ion channel is reviewed in this paper.

Key Words: Pentameric ligand-gated ion channels; GLIC; GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor; nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; glycine receptor; serotonin Corresponding Author: Bu-wei Yu, E-mail:yubuwei@yahoo.com

全身麻醉在临床中已得到广泛应用,然而人们对其分子 机制的了解依然局限。尽管有大量证据证明麻醉的分子机制 与中枢神经系统多种离子通道有关<sup>[1]</sup>,但是对麻醉作用位点 的定位以及各类麻醉药如何调控这些离子通道的作用,这些 还是知之甚少。

突触的化学信号神经传导由离子通道介导,这些离子通 道接受突触前膜囊泡释放的神经递质激活发挥生物学效应。 半胱氨酸环受体(Cys-loop receptors),属五聚体配基 门控离子通道(Pentameric ligand-gated ion channels, pLGICs)超家族,被认为是麻醉的潜在作用位点<sup>[1,2]</sup>。这个 家族成员包括有阴离子选择性的 Y-氨基丁酸(GABA)受体、 甘氨酸受体,以及阳离子选择性的5-羟色胺受体、烟碱型乙 酰胆碱(nAch)受体。这些成员接受临床浓度的麻醉药物作 用发生变构调节,因此被认为是介导麻醉作用的分子。具体 机制包括:麻醉剂与受体的特异性结合、非特异性结合,以 及间接的,由双分子层介导的受体功能调节作用<sup>[3]</sup>。然而, 离开了分子结构的信息,很难确定各种麻醉剂与受体交互作 用的不同分子机制。可喜的是,近年来对两种原核pLGICs的X 线分子结构观察,使得人们首次高分辨率的观察这个家族, 同时也为全麻药物与配体门控离子通道变构调节机制和作用 位点的研究提供了新的信息。

软腐细菌菊欧文氏菌(Erwinia chrysanthemi, ELIC)及 无类囊体蓝藻(Gloebacter violaceus, GLIC)是两种原核 五聚体配基门控离子通道(pLGICs),最近它们的结构已被 人们所认识。其中GLIC被认为具有电生理特性,受质子和阳 离子的门控,对临床浓度的麻醉药物敏感。而ELIC的功能特 性尚未被确定。本文将对全麻药物敏感的GLIC配体门控离子 通道的研究进展做一综述。

#### 一、五聚体配基门控离子通道(pLGICs)超 家族

近几十年以来,由于五聚体配基门控离子通道 (Pentameric ligand-gated ion channels, pLGICs)家族 不同成员在生理学中具有重要作用,从而得到广泛深入的 研究<sup>[4]</sup>。pLGICs在动物王国中广泛表达,是细胞交流的主 要介导者,神经传导的主要参与者。在哺乳动物中,它们 主要通过乙酰胆碱(Ach), Y-氨基丁酸(GABA),甘氨 酸,5-羟色胺在中枢和外周神经系统中参与神经传导<sup>[5,6]</sup>。 尽管长期以来pLGICs被认为只在多细胞的真核生物体内广 泛表达,但是充足的基因组信息证实了一些原核家族成员 也可表达pLGICs。通过对软腐细菌菊欧文氏菌(Erwinia chrysanthemi,ELIC)<sup>[7]</sup>及无类囊体蓝藻(Gloebacter violaceus,GLIC)<sup>[8,9]</sup>的两种原核五聚体配基门控离子通道 的X线结构观察,使得人们首次高分辨率的认识了这个神经 传导受体家族。

#### 1. GLIC的结构特征

2005年,Tasneem等<sup>[10]</sup>应用敏感序列剖面研究,在一些 细菌及一个古细菌基因中识别了15种公认的pLGICs。确认 它们的基因序列与真核生物pLGICs同源是建立在对菊欧文 氏菌(Erwinia chrysanthemi,命名ELIC)和无类囊体蓝藻 (Gloebacter violaceus,命名GLIC)的研究之上。GLIC的 原代码显示它是作为一个配基(质子)门控离子通道发挥作 用<sup>[11]</sup>。这个通道属慢活性质子通道,显示了典型的N型乙酰 胆碱受体选择性,即允许钠离子钾离子通过但不允许氯离 子通过。接着,在2008年,Hilf和Dutzler<sup>[12]</sup>通过X线结晶 照相术确定了ELIC的结构,清晰地显示了其三维组织结构与 nAChRs属同系物。

原核的pLGICs—GLIC有着典型的五聚体配体门控离子 通道(pLGICs)家族的重要结构特征。GLIC属跨膜蛋白,由五 个对称排列的亚基组成细胞外结构域(ECD),其上载有许 多神经递质结合位点。另有一个跨膜结构域(TMD)—离子



通道<sup>[13]</sup>。但是原核的pLGICs缺少真核pLGICs细胞内与骨架蛋 白交互作用的胞内结构域,而这并不影响离子通道的功能<sup>[14]</sup> (图1)。通过与神经递质结合,启动典型的快速(<1ms) 离子通道开放(也叫激活过程或门控过程),延长兴奋剂的 作用过程从而延缓脱敏过程<sup>[13]</sup>。这个功能特性至少暗含了 三种蛋白变构效应的发生:具有基本活性的B期(也叫静息 期),通道开放的激活期A期,以及通道关闭却对激动剂有 高亲和力的D期<sup>[15]</sup>。

#### 2. GLIC的离子选择通透性

GLIC配基门控离子通道是真核nAch受体的原核同系物,与神经递质nAch结合后,介导快速信号转运。GLIC高分辨率 晶状结构的出现证实其处于一个潜在的活性开放期,使得人 们可以详细的,从原子水平,观察通道的离子传导以及选择 性通过的机制。

nAch受体在中枢及外周神经系统中介导快速信号转运 <sup>[16]</sup>,它们的主要功能是与nAch结合改变跨膜电位使得离子 渗透。受体的活动可以从概念上分为三个主要步骤:配体识 别,通道门控效应以及离子传导<sup>[17]</sup>。nAchRs诱导Na<sup>+</sup>和K<sup>+</sup>通 过(一些亚单位复合体还允许Ca<sup>2+</sup>通过),而有效地阻止了 阴离子如C1<sup>--</sup>的通过。但是这种离子选择性的结构基础始终 没有解决。

最近, Sebastian Fritsch等<sup>[17]</sup>通过构造跨膜区域内钠 离子氯离子的平均电势的方法研究了GLIC通道跨膜区段的钠 离子氯离子传导屏障及选择通透的机制。结果显示: GLIC对 钠离子开放,对氯离子却只有很弱的通透。对此,他们提出 了三种可能的原因:1)在细胞内的窄通道末端有一个环形 的负电位谷氨酸盐残基(E-2),这个区域的负电位,以及 谷氨酸盐侧链直接结合阳离子,使得钠离子可以很好的通 透,而氯离子被阻止。2)在门孔疏水区的中心钠离子氯离 子去溶剂化作用的不同与疏水性有关。这个疏水性已在GLIC 及E-2'A突变的孔洞中央大的自由能氯离子屏障中得到证 实。3)通道的整体负静电也有重要的作用。

#### 二、全麻药物敏感的GLIC 1. 不同麻醉剂对GLIC的效应

Yun Weng等<sup>[18]</sup>通过双极电压钳方法,研究了氟烷,异氟 醚,七氟醚,地氟醚,氙气,依托咪酯,丙泊酚,乙醇,氧 化亚氮,九种麻醉药物对非洲爪蟾卵母细胞上表达的GLIC通 道的调节作用。观察不同浓度麻醉药物对通过GLIC电流的影 响。研究发现:和GABAAR、nAchR等相似,GLIC也受多种麻醉 药物的调节,甚至与一些麻醉药物显示出比其他受体更强的 亲和力。

(1) 吸入麻醉药

通过GL1C的电流可被含卤代烷的吸入麻醉药强烈抑制: 可被1%MAC的氟烷、七氟醚和异氟醚以及0.01%MAC的地氟醚 显著抑制。

0.8个大气压的氙气(比人体氙气麻醉的MAC值略高)可 以显著抑制GLIC的电流。

1个大气压的氧化亚氮(接近人类的1MAC)与1个大气压

的氮气(对照组)相比对GLIC没有抑制效应(p>0.05)。

(2) 静脉麻醉药

2%的丙泊酚在EC50麻醉浓度下即可显著抑制GLIC的电流。而依托咪酯只有在比产生麻醉效应高的浓度时才可抑制 电流。

(3) 酒精

实验将卵母细胞钳制于-60Mv电流,采用酒精与质子同时注入与单纯给予质子作对比,观察酒精浓度对通过GLIC电流的影响。结果显示酒精在高达200Mm(动物麻醉浓度的上限)时对GLIC也没有抑制效应,和对照组相比p>0.05。

(4) 希尔系数(Hill coefficient)

希尔系数通常用来描述两个或多个配基与蛋白结合的协 同效应。麻醉的浓度反应曲线上若希尔系数为1,表示无协同 作用,若大于1表示正协同作用,小于1表示负协同效应。这 与结合<sup>[19]</sup>或非结合<sup>[20]</sup>效应相一致。在Yun Weng等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究 中,含卤代烃的吸入麻醉药和丙泊酚产生的GLIC抑制曲线跨 越了3-4个光度级,平均希尔系数接近0.3。依托咪酯和氙气 的希尔系数较高,在1.0左右。即:地氟醚,氟烷,异氟醚, 七氟醚以及丙泊酚均显示出负协同效应。

#### 2. 不同麻醉剂对GLIC的调节作用

按照对GLIC调节方式的不同可将麻醉药物分三组<sup>[18]</sup>。

第一组: 含卤代烃的吸入麻醉药和丙泊酚。这些复合物 在亚麻醉浓度下可调节通过GLIC的电流。希尔系数显著小于 1, 范围从地氟醚的0.25到丙泊酚的0.42。

可将这个结果与pLGICs家族的其它成员做一比较。nACh 受体虽也受麻醉剂抑制效应的影响,但只在一个较小的浓度 范围内,希尔系数为1或略大于1。和GLIC不同,同源性的 nACh受体对麻醉不是特别敏感,尽管异源性nACh受体对麻醉 很敏感<sup>[21]</sup>。丙泊酚也抑制这些受体的功能,但高于临床浓 度范围(ICso为19μM,希尔系数2.9)<sup>[21]</sup>。与5HT3相比,这 些全麻药物调节5HT3的浓度高于GLIC。异氟醚至少在50%MAC 才能增强5HT3受体功能<sup>[22]</sup>。5HT3受体对丙泊酚相对不敏感, ICso约为丙泊酚临床浓度的50倍<sup>[22]</sup>。GABAA受体和甘氨酸受体 均在麻醉浓度下对卤族吸入麻醉剂有反应,但调节阈值大于 GLIC<sup>[23]</sup>。在麻醉浓度下,丙泊酚可强烈的增强GABAA受体电 流<sup>[24]</sup>,相反只有在高于麻醉浓度下才可增强甘氨酸受体的电 流<sup>[25]</sup>。

第二组: 氙气和依托咪酯。这两个复合物抑制由激动 剂激活的GLIC介导的电流。但是它们的浓度反应曲线显示 希尔系数为1。相比之下, 氙气对α4β4nACh受体有调节作 用<sup>[26]</sup>,对GABAA受体, 甘氨酸受体和5HT3受体有弱的调节作 用。依托咪酯抑制通过GLIC的电流需要比产生麻醉效应更高 的浓度, 这一点和nACh受体相同<sup>[27]</sup>。依托咪酯对5HT3受体的 IC50接近其麻醉浓度的20倍<sup>[23]</sup>。依托咪酯在300μ M只抑制了 29%通过甘氨酸受体的电流<sup>[25]</sup>。GABAA受体可被临床相关浓度 的依托咪酯立体选择性的调节<sup>[28]</sup>, 相比之下, GLIC, nACh, 甘 氨酸及5HT3受体均需要比临床麻醉效应高的依托咪酯才能发 挥作用。

第三组:酒精和氧化亚氮。在麻醉浓度下,二者均不能

调节GLIC。这与超家族中的其它受体不同。75mM的酒精可增 强通过α2β4,α4β4,α2β2和α4β2亚型的nACh受体的电 流<sup>[29]</sup>。酒精也可增强通过GLIC和甘氨酸的电流<sup>[30]</sup>。5HT3受体 通道电流可被50-200mM的酒精增强,但这个变化比其它全麻 药物作用小,最高增强50%的电流<sup>[22]</sup>。氧化亚氮对哺乳动物 超家族成员的调节与GLIC相似但是作用较小<sup>[26]</sup>。

#### 3. 麻醉剂与GL1C结合位点的研究

在全麻药物与受体位点的研究中,采用了许多生物物理学 方法,如电生理学技术,X线技术,核磁共振技术等。Chen Qang等<sup>[31]</sup>应用核磁共振技术研究了麻醉剂与GLIC的结合位 点。研究结果显示:氟烷和硫喷妥钠与GLIC有四个结合位 点,包括内部的三个色氨酸相关结合位点,以及一个位于胞 外-跨膜区连接处的位点(图2)。

Hugues Nury等<sup>[31]</sup>最近通过研究丙泊酚/GLIC复合物以及 地氟醚/GLIC复合物的X线晶体结构,揭示普遍的全身麻醉药 物的结合位点。结果显示这个结合位点预先存在于离子通道 跨膜结构域上部脱辅基结构域中。两个麻醉剂分子均通过范 德华力与通道蛋白结合,其中丙泊酚结合于孔道入口较小而 柔韧的区域,地氟醚结合位点较深(图3)。结合位点内侧一 些氨基酸突变后会改变GLIC与配体结合的离子反应,从而影 响全身麻醉药物的临床药理效应。这些实验数据提供了一个 全麻药设计和变构调节脑pLGICs功能的新的结构框架。

图2 氟烷和硫喷妥钠与GLIC的三个色氨酸相关结合位点:细胞外的W47和W72, 胞外-跨膜区连接处的位点W160及跨膜区位点W213和W217。



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#### 三、结语

全麻药物敏感的GLIC配体门控离子通道是pLGICs家族的 一颗新星,其清晰的结构为人们认识哺乳动物完整的五聚体 配基门控离子通道结构提供了可能,也为全麻药物与配体门 控离子通道变构调节机制和作用位点的研究,以及全麻机制 的分子结构层面的研究提供了新的思路。尽管这方面的研究 已经有了很大的进展,但仍需要更深入的研究,以阐发全麻 机制及全麻药物对受体的变构调节作用。

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#### 第九届胸腔麻醉亚洲会议(2011 ASCA)

时间: 2011年9月30日至10月2日

台湾省台北市臺大醫院國際會議中心

主办单位: National Taiwan University

会议主席: Rick S.C.Wu

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会议网站: http://www.asca2011.org/index.html

大会欢迎词:

我謹代表第9屆亞太心胸麻醉醫學年會之籌備委員會,很榮幸邀請您參加2011年9月30日至10月2日於臺灣台大醫院國際會 議中心舉辦的「2011年第9屆亞太心胸麻醉醫學年會」(2011 ASCA)暨第七屆國際華人心血管麻醉論壇、第十一屆臺灣心臟麻 醉醫學會年會,及第一屆全球華人經食道超音波課程及認證。

依循先前成功的會議經驗,本年會是以結合臨床、學術之研究,改善現今心臟手術之麻醉醫療診療技術,降低手術之風 險,提升醫療品質為宗旨及促進國際交流為目標。藉由本年會,您將結識來自世界各地相關領域的專家學者,並進行深度知 識交流。

本年會三天的議程中,包括了講述近年心胸麻醉主要發展的主題演說、摘要、海報展示及促進與會者交流的小組討論會 議。

今年適逢台灣慶祝建國一百歲生日,在這意義深遠的一年,有關單位規劃了一系列的慶祝活動,本年會籌備委員會誠摯 地邀請您參與第9屆亞太心胸麻醉醫學年會,期待您的出席和全程參與,將使本年會更加成功!

第九屆亞太心胸麻醉醫學年會籌備委員會主席



[28] [29]

[4] [5]

### The Effects of Epidural Analgesia on Gastrointestinal Motility in Rabbits: A Comparison of Epidural Bupivacaine with Morphine

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#### Abstract

Objective: To examine the effects of morphine and bupivacaine epidural analgesia on gastrointestinal motility;

**Methods**:Thirty—two male rabbits were randomly divided into 4 groups according to the content of drugs which were given by epidural 0.4 ml·kg-1. group a:saline; group b:0.1% bupivacaine; group c:0.08% morphine, group d:0.1% bupivacaine 0.08% morphine compound. 20 ml·kg-1 Arab glutin was given from the gastric tube after 60 minutes. The length of small intestine was full of Arab glutin (D)and the whole length of small intestine(L) were measured to determine the rate of Arab glutin motion(D/L) in 13 minutes after infusing Arab glutin.

**Results**: The analgesia was satisfactory in group c, group b and group d than in group a(P<0.05), group d has the best result. The rate of Arab glutin motion in group d and group b were both higher than that in group a and group c(P<0.05).

Conclusion:Morphine plus bupivacaine administered in postoperative epidural analgesia can reduce opioid related side effects and get the best analgesia.

Key words: rabbit; morphine; bupivacaine; epidural analgesia; gastrointestinal motility

There are some studies evaluating postoperative gastrointestinal function comparing epidural local anesthetics with epidural narcotics, but the results were not obvious. The effect of various epidural analgesia prescriptions on gastrointestinal motility in patients are still under research.

The aim of this studying was to determine the effects of various epidural analgesia drugs on gastrointestinal motility by the basis of studies of epidural analgesia in rabbits.

#### Materials and methods

1.1 Selection of Animal Model: Thirty-two male adult New Zealand white rabbits were selected, weighing 2.0 to 3.0 kg. All the animals received epidural catheterization with lumbar dermotomy, following 20% urethane anesthesia. A 23-gauge epidural catheter was placed via a nontraumatic route in the lumbar epidural space after a 1-cm incision was made on the skin at the root of the tail. The ligamentum was punctured to allow the catheter to slide gently 10 cm into the epidural space and avoid subperiosteal soft tissue dissection. The distal tip was fixed to neck area through the subcutaneous tunnel. After rabbits came to conscious, rabbits underwent epidural injection with 1% lidocaine for 0.5ml to test the correctness of the catheter location through motor block test <sup>[1]</sup>. Five days after the surgery, the rabbits went through 48 hours of jejunitas to ensure that the gastrointestinal tract was empty.

1.2 Experimental groups: Thirty-two male rabbits were randomly divided into 4 groups and each group contains 8 rabbits. They are respectively Blank Control Group (group a), Bupivacaine Group (group b), Morphine Group (group c) and Morphine+ Bupivacaine Group (group d): group a received epidural analgesia with saline 0.4 ml·kg<sup>-1</sup>; group b received epidural analgesia with 0.1% bupivacaine 0.4 ml·kg<sup>-1</sup>; group c received epidural analgesia with 0.08% morphine 0.4 ml·kg<sup>-1</sup>; group d received epidural analgesia with 0.1% bupivacaine and 0.08% morphine compound 0.4 ml·kg<sup>-1</sup>.

1.3 Observation indexes: 15 minutes after the injection for group a and group b, and 60 minutes after the injection for group c and group d, all groups went through gastric feeding of 30% Arab gelatin and 10% of 20ml·kg<sup>-1</sup> carbon powder suspension. 13 minutes after the gastric feeding, all groups received intravenous injection of 5% thiopentone. 20 ml air was also infused from the a vein on ear to put rabbits to death, the dead rabbits were laid open and flat without traction on a wooden board and laparotomization took place immediately so that the stomach and intestine were taken out completely. The overall length from pylorus to the cecum (L) and the length of small intestine full of Arab glutin (D) were measured to determine the rate of Arab glutin motion (D/L)

1.4 Statistical analysis: All dates are expressed as mean  $\pm$ SD ( $\bar{x}\pm$ s); Analysis of variance was applied in the intergroup analysis (F analysis). For P<0.05, t analysis was applied for pair comparison.

#### Results

The intergroup analysis of the rabbit weight of four groups shows no statistical differences (P > 0.05). The rate

of Arab glutin motion in group d and group b was higher than that in group a and group c (P<0.05) and the rate of Arab glutin motion in group b was the highest.

#### Discussion

Postoperative ileus, intestinal obstruction, and a temporary inhibition of intestinal are universal complications after major abdominal surgery. The earliest report of the treatment for postoperative ileus can even be traced back to 1932<sup>[2]</sup>. Although researchers suggest that epidural analgesia can significantly shorten the duration of postoperative ileus, and thus shorten the hospital stay as well as the medical costs<sup>[3]</sup>, many researchers expressed their worries that epidural analgesia or anesthesia may increase the intestinal anastomotic leakage<sup>[4]</sup>.

Physiological researches on gastrointestinal motility have shown that although intestinal motility can be activated after all neural input being blocked by a variety of physical and chemical methods <sup>[5]</sup>, its systolic function is also regulated by other types of neural and humoral factors. Surgical stress and postoperative pain causes increased catecholamine secretion in patients to inhibit the recovery of postoperative gastrointestinal motility. Good postoperative analgesia can not only effectively inhibit the increase of concentration of catecholamine and reduce the postoperative stress response, but also can reduce the complications caused by stress which is conducive to recovery of gastrointestinal function. The inhibition function of opioid analgesics on gastrointestinal motility has been already well-known, and morphine functions at the opioid receptors in the spinal cord and periaqueductal gray (PAG), which can directly affect the small intestine through the peripheral nerves to inhibit gastrointestinal motility <sup>[6]</sup>. Bupivacaine belongs to local anesthetics of amide derivatives. As its effect is long, bupivacaine is commonly used in epidural analgesia. At the same time, the local anesthetic bupivacaine is applied to epidural analgesia with opiate morphine. Because the two have different mechanisms, the best analgesic effect can be obtained through the synergy of the two<sup>[7]</sup>.

In this experiment, a preliminary analysis of the effect of postoperative epidural analgesia with different formulations of bupivacaine and morphine on gastrointestinal motility of rabbits is carried out, aiming to shorten the duration of intestinal paralysis for clinical surgery and reduce hospitalization time, as well as medical expenses of patients and the society. The experiment engages in providing certain preliminary theoretical basis for future studies.

The experiment results indicate that the integration of the narcotic analgesics morphine and the bupivacaine of low concentration can achieve better analgesia performance for epidural analgesia while the two formulations did not show the inhibition of intestinal peristalsis. The infusion of local anesthetic in canalis spinalis blocked the sympathetic efferent impulses, while the parasympathetic efferent impulse from brain still exists so that the peristalsis activity was enhanced <sup>[8]</sup>. When morphine is applied with bupivacaine, the analgesic effect and the local anesthetic sympathetic block effect h speed up the recovery of gastrointestinal motility, which may offset the gastrointestinal inhibitory effect of morphine. In addition, in the combined application of local anesthetics and morphine, morphine consumption is decreased but studies have shown that small doses of morphine had no effect on recovery of gastrointestinal motility [9].

The current literature on clinical researches of epidural analgesia on gastrointestinal motility has been largely confined to the research of small samples, while the data of block level, pain level and degree of sympathetic block is insufficient. In the future, the research content should also increase data measurement such as infusion of intestinal blood flow to obtain the best epidural analgesia program, including the ideal formula and individual dosage time.

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TABEL 1.Comparison of Rabbit Weight and Arab glutin motion( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

	Control Group(a)	Bupivacaine Group(b)	Morphine Group(c)	Morphine+ Bupivacaine Group(d)	F value	P value
Weight	2.48±0.22	2.52±0.16	2.63±0.09	2.53±0.12	1.50	0.30
Motion rate	0.72±0.096	0.86±0.034△	0.74±0.042	0.87±0.018△	10.37	0.01

Compared with Group c, ^P<0.05

## *Effects of Intravenous General Anesthesia Combined with Epidural Block on the Expression of Pre-endogenitic Opioids Peptides Genes*

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#### Abstract

**Objective**: To research the changes of concentration of some endogenetic opioids peptides in blood and the expression of PPE and PPD genes in lymph cells of patients under intravenous general anesthesia combined with epidural block during operation.

Methods: 15 ASA I - II patients were treated with intravenous propofol TCI combined with epidural block. 4ml artery blood was collected at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80min since the beginning of operation.  $\beta$ -endorphin, Leucine-enkephalin and Dynorphin A were measured with radioimmunoassay. Lymph cells were getted from 2.5ml arterial blood which was drawn at 0, 80min. RT-PCR was employed for the expression of PPD and PPE genes.

**Results**: The concentration of  $\beta$ -endorphin in plasma of patients decreased at 20, 40, 60, 80min since the beginning of operation as compared with 0min, Leucine-enkephalin and Dynorphin A lowered down at 40, 60, 80min since the beginning of cutting. The expression of PPD/ $\beta$ -actin gene at 80min was lower than that of 0min, and PPE/ $\beta$ -actin show no changes.

**Conclusions**: The expression of pre-endogenitic opioids peptides genes show no changes or decrease in patients under intravenous general anesthesia combined with epidural block during operation.

**Key words:** General anesthesia; Epidural block; β-endorphin; Leucine-enkephalin; Dynorphin A; PPE; PPD; Gene expression *Corresponding Author*: Zhi-yang Chen, E-mail:chzhygg@yahoo.com.cn

#### Background

Human beings are composed of many special function genes which adapt themselves to their environment; for example, pre-endogenitic opioids peptides genes correlate to pain-killing. When environmental stimulations change into pain, these genes are activated and produce many pre-endogenitic opioids peptides, the latter split into endogenitic opioids peptides(EOP). For instance, dynorphin comes from preprodynorphin(PPD),  $\beta$  -endorphin from proopiomelanocortin(POMC), enkephalin from preproenkephalin(PPE). EOP are powerful analgetics which are produced in central neurons, superarenal gland, spleen, thymus gland, lung, lymph cells, etc.<sup>[1,2]</sup>. There are some natural endogenous substances in mammal which function as analgesics similar to opioids. It was provn that dynorphin could improve the pain threshold<sup>[12-14]</sup>. It was also reported that blood EOP concentration increased markedly when the human body was stimulated by acute pain<sup>[3,4]</sup>, and decreased by stimulating chronic pain<sup>[5]</sup>. EOP was first found in pig brains by Hughes<sup>[6]</sup>. They are efficient analgetics, 200ng enkephalin which was injected into rat cerebral ventricle showed obvious analgesia.<sup>[7]</sup>. EOP are also related with learning and memory, cardiovascular activity, reproductive, endocrine, immune systems<sup>[8-9]</sup>.

Surgical operations can cause intense pain, the latter can activate pre-EOP genes which manufacture pre-EOP. Different kinds of anesthesia have the same purpose of relieve pain, so the expression of pre-EOP genes may reflect anesthesia methods. This study show the changes of EOP concentration of plasma and the expression of mRNA of pre-EOP genes in lymph cells of patients under intravenous general anesthesia combined with epidural block.

#### Methods

1, This study was permitted by the local hospital ethics committee and all patients gave their written infomed concent. 15 patients who were scheduled to undergo a pectoral or abdominal operation, 13 male and 2 female, ASA I - II, were interviewed and ensured no cancer pain before operation. 15ml 0.5% bupivicaine was injected after epidural acupuncture. After the blocking margin included all of operation coverage, Graseby 3500 intravenous anesthesia pump and HXD- I were installed to monitor BIS and MAP. The feedback stopping indexes of propofol TCI were set at BIS<50 and MAP<70mmHg. 0.04-0.06mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> midazolum, 3-4µg·ml<sup>-1</sup> propofol TCI, 2-3µg·kg<sup>-1</sup> fentanyl, 1.5mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> scoline were given separately for tracheal intubation. 0.8-1.0µg·ml<sup>-1</sup> propofol TCI and 0.08-0.1mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> vecuronium were employed to maintain anesthesia. 0.3MNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA80µl was used to anticoagulation and 2000u aprotinin( $\delta$  company) was added into 4ml of arterial blood which was gathered at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80min after cutting skin, and plasma was separated. Lymph cells were taken from 2.5ml arterial blood which was drawn at 0, 80min. Inquiry all patients whether any perioperative pain or sensorium esist or not after palinesthesia.

2, The concentration of  $\beta$  -EP, LEK, Dyn A in plasma were tested by Radioimmunoassay.

3,RT-PCR for the expression of PPD and PPE genes. After total RNA of lymph cells was drawn, mRNA was reversely transcripted. The primer of PCR of cDNA of PPD gene: (Sense primer) 5' GGTCCCAAACCTATCAATCC 3',3' (106) CCAGGGTTTGGATAGTTAGG (125) 5'.(Antisense primer) 5' TGGCACCATCGTTCAGC 3',3' (466) ACCGTGGTAGCAAGTCG (450) 5'. The primer of  $\beta$  -actin gene: (Sense primer) 5' TGTGGCATCCACGAAACTA 3'; 3' (814) ACACCGTAGGTGCTTTGAT (832) 5'.(Anti-sense primer) 5' TCATACTCCTGCTTGCTGATC 3'; 3' (1088) AGTATGAGGACGAACGACTAG (1068) 5', The primer of PPE gene: (Sense primer) 5' TGGCTTGCGTAATGGAAT 3', 3' (137) ACCGAACGCATTACCTTA (154) 5'; (Antisense primer) 5' CTCTGGGCGACCTACTCTT 3', 3' (663) GAGACCCGCTGGATGAGAA (645) 5'. The production of PCR was separated by electrophoresis in 1% Agarose, the density of bands were calculated by Image Master VDS(Pharmacia Biotech).

4, Statistics All deta are shown with Mean $\pm$ SD, the deta of any other time point are compared with 0min by test, P<0.05 is considered to be statistically significant.

## TABEL 1.the changes of $\beta$ -EP, LEK, Dyn A in plasma (Mean±SD pg·ml<sup>-1</sup>)

	0min	20min	40min	60min	80min
β-EP (n=15)	46.3±11.1	31.3±13.3*	26.9±15.4*	18.9±15.7**	19.8±14.7*
LEK(n=15)	321.7±40.1	$280.5 \pm 29.3$	$259.6{\pm}18.8^{*}$	192.3±25.3**	135.6±30.2**
Dyn A (n=15)	130.5±25.0	$108.4 \pm 36.2$	55.8±22.2*	49.3±17.8*	55.3±14.3*

As compared with 0min, \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01

#### Result

1, BIS of all patients was controlled near 50 during operation, no pain or sensorium were complained after palinesthesia among all patients. The changes of  $\beta$ -EP, LEK, Dyn A in plasma are shown in table 1. The concentration of  $\beta$ -EP in any other time points is lower than 0min, the concentration of LEK, Dyn A at 40, 60, 80min are lower than 0min.

2, The RT-PCR results of mRNA of PPD and PPE genes are shown in table 2. PPD/  $\beta$  -actin decrease clearly at 80min as compared with 0min, PPE/  $\beta$  -actin show no changes.

#### Discussion

Pain, stress and many other stimulations can increase the expression of pre-EOP genes. After the nerve impulses of pain are conducted into the central nervous system, many neurons and other cells synthesize and release EOP<sup>[10]</sup>. It has been reported that lymph cells are important places of synthesizing EOP<sup>[11]</sup>.

Controlling and monitoring the depth of general anesthesia has been a very important research area in recent years. BIS, SEF, HRV, AEP, etc, have been considered the indexes of reflecting the depth of general anesthesia<sup>[15-17]</sup>. In order to control the depth, BIS and MAP were set as the indexes of feedback stopping of TCI propofol in this study. The results show that no pain or sensorium were complained after palinesthesia in all patients although the concentration of TCI propofol(0.8-1.0µg·ml<sup>-1</sup>) was low. The concentration of  $\beta$  -EP, LEK, Dyn A in plasma decreased or did not change during operation. PPD/  $\beta$  -actin decreased clearly at 80min as compared with 0min, and no changes showed on that of PPE/  $\beta$  -actin. All of these prove that the expression of pre-EOP genes does not increase during operation under intravenous general anesthesia combined with epidural block.

The acting area of general anesthetics is from

 $TABEL \ 2.the \ density \ of \ production \ of \ RT-PCR \quad (Mean \pm SD)$ 

	PPE	β-actin	$PPE/\beta$ -actin	PPD	β-actin	PPD/β-actin	
0min	$26576.11 \pm$	$25955.62 \pm$	1.07+0.26	$33883.55 \pm$	$22702.74\pm$	1 202 10 25	
(n=15)	9840.9	9785.55	1.0/±0.26	1347.09	1403.78	1.295±0.55	
80min	$33086.55 \pm$	28517.6±	1 19610 44	$25683.79 \pm$	$33650.03 \pm$	0.7101+0.29*	
(n=15)	1767.79	1054.9	1.180±0.44	1479.44	977.95	0./101±0.28	

As compared with 0min, \*P<0.05

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## *Effects of Intravenous Combined with Aspiration General Anesthesia on the Expression of Pre-endogenitic Opioids Peptides Genes*

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#### Abstract

**Objective**: To research the changes of the concentration of some endogenetic opioids peptides in plasma and the expression of PPE and PPD genes in lymph cells of patients under intravenous combined with general anesthesia during operation.

**Methods**: 15 ASA I - II patients were treated with intravenous propofol TCI combined with inhaling isoflurane. 4 ml artery blood of Which  $\beta$ -endorphin, Leucine-enkephalin and Dynorphin A were measured with radioimmunoassay was collected at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80min since the beginning of operation. Lymph cells were getted from 2.5ml arterial blood which was drawn at 0, 80min respectively. RT-PCR was employed for the expression of PPD and PPE genes.

**Results**: The concentration of  $\beta$ -endorphin and Leucine-enkephalin in plasma of patients increased at 20, 40, 60,80min as compared with 0min since the beginning of operation, Dynorphin A enhanced at 40, 60min. The expression of PPD/ $\beta$ -actin and PPE/ $\beta$ -actin genes at 80min was higher than that of 0min after cutting skin.

Conclusions: The expression of pre-endogenitic opioids peptides genes increase obviously in patients under intravenous combined with aspiration general anesthesia during operation.

Key words: General anesthesia;  $\beta$ -endorphin; Leucine-enkephalin; Dynorphin A; PPE; PPD; Gene expression

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#### Background

Human beings compose many special function genes to adapt themselves to natural environment, for instance, preendogenitic opioids peptides genes correlate pain-killing. When environment stimulation change into pain, these genes are activated and produce many pre-endogenitic opioids peptides, the latter split into endogenitic opioids peptides(EOP). For example, dynorphin comes from preprodynorphin(PPD),  $\beta$  -endorphin from proopiomelanocortin(POMC), enkephalin from preproenkephalin(PPE). EOP are powerful analgetics which are produced in central neuron, superarenal gland, spleen, thymus gland, lung, lymph cells, etc. They are some natural endogenous substances in mammal which have the function of analgesia similar with opioids. There was proved that dynorphin could improve pain threshold<sup>[1-2]</sup>. It was also reported that blood EOP concentration increased markedly when human body was stimulated by acute pain<sup>[3-</sup> <sup>4]</sup>, and decreased by chronic pain<sup>[5]</sup>. EOP were found in pig brain by Hughes<sup>[6]</sup> firstly. EOP are efficient analgetics, 200ng enkephalin which was injected into rat cerebral ventricle showed obviously analgesia. EOP are also related with learning and memory, cardiovascular activity, reproduction, endocrine, immune system<sup>[7]</sup>.

Surgical operation can cause fierce pain, the latter can activate pre-EOP genes which manufacture pre-EOP. Different kinds of anesthesia have the same purpose of relieving pain, so the expression of pre-EOP genes may reflect anesthesia methods. This study show the changes of EOP concentration of plasma and the expression of mRNA of pre-EOP genes in lymph cells of patients under intravenous combined with aspiration general anesthesia.

#### Methods

1, This study was permitted by the local hospital ethics committee and all patients gave written infomed concent. 15 patients who were scheduled to undergo pectoral or abdominal operations, male 13 and female 2, ASA I -II, were interviewed and ensured no cancer pain before operation. Graseby 3500 intravenous anesthesia pump and HXD- I were installed to monitor BIS and MAP. BIS<50 and MAP<70mmHg were set as the feedback stopping indexes of propofol TCI. 0.04-0.06mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> midazolum, 1.5-2µg·ml<sup>-1</sup> propofol TCI, 2-3µg·kg<sup>-1</sup> fentanyl, 1.5mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> scoline were given separately to tracheal intubate. To maintain sufficient depth of general anesthesia, l8-10µg·kg<sup>-1</sup> fentanyl, inhaling isoflurane to achive 1-1.5MAC at the end of exhaling, 1-1.5µg·ml<sup>-1</sup> propofol TCI and 0.08-0.1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> vecuronium were employed. 0.3MNa<sub>2</sub>EDTA80µl was used to anticoagulate and 2000u aprotinin( $\delta$  company) were added into 4ml of arterial blood which were gathered at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80min after cutting skin, and plasma was separated. Lymph cells were getted from 2.5ml arterial blood which was drawn at 0, 80min respectively. Note pain and sensorium after palinesthesia.

2, The concentration of  $\beta$  -EP, LEK, Dyn A in plasma were tested by Radioimmunoassay.

3, RT-PCR was employed for the expression of PPD and PPE genes. After total RNA of lymph cells were drawn, mRNA were reversely transcripted. The primer of PCP of cDNA of PPD gene: (Sense primer) 5' GGTCCCAAACCTATCAATCC 3',3' (106) CCAGGGTTTGGATAGTTAGG (125) 5'.(Anti-sense primer) 5' TGGCACCATCGTTCAGC 3',3' (466) ACCGTGGTAGCAAGTCG (450) 5'. The primer of  $\beta$  -actin gene: (Sense primer) 5' TGTGGCATCCACGAAACTA 3'; 3' (814) ACACCGTAGGTGCTTTGAT (832) 5'.(Anti-sense primer) 5' TCATACTCCTGCTTGCTGATC 3'; 3' (1088) AGTATGAGGACGAACGACTAG (1068) 5', The primer of PPE gene: (Sense primer) 5' TGGCTTGCGTAATGGAAT 3', 3' (137) ACCGAACGCATTACCTTA (154) 5'; (Antisense primer) 5' CTCTGGGCGACCTACTCTT 3', 3' (663) GAGACCCGCTGGATGAGAA (645) 5'. The production of PCR was separated by electrophoresis in 1% Agarose, the density of bands were calculated by Image Master VDS(Pharmacia Biotech).

### TABEL 1.the changes of $\beta$ -EP, LEK, Dyn A in plasma (Mean±SD pg·ml<sup>-1</sup>)

	0min	20min	40min	60min	80min
β-EP (n=15)	38.7±15.2	65.5±24.2*	68.3±17.9*	$124.8 \pm 38.3^{**}$	79.9±25.7*
LEK(n=15)	340.1±30.2	$507.3{\pm}40.5^{*}$	660.8±25.5**	524.6±36.7*	482.1±38.9*
Dvn A (n=15)	127.4±31.1	179.8±45.3*	189.7±42.3*	99.6±34.5	118.8

As compared with 0min, \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01

4, Statistics All deta are shown with Mean $\pm$ SD, the deta of any other time points are compared with 0min by t test, P<0.05 is considered to be statistically significant, and P<0.01 to be markedly significant.

#### Results

1, BIS of all patients was controlled near 50 during operation, no pain or sensorium were complained after palinesthesia among all patients. The changes of  $\beta$ -EP, LEK, Dyn A in plasma are shown in table 1. The concentration of  $\beta$ -EP and LEK in plasma of patients increased at 20, 40, 60,80min as compared with 0min since the beginning of operation, Dynorphin A enhanced at 40, 60min.

2, The RT-PCR results of mRNA of PPD and PPE genes are shown in table 2. The expression of PPD/ $\beta$ -actin and PPE/ $\beta$ -actin genes at 80min was higher than that of 0min after cutting skin.

#### Discussion

Pain, stress and many other stimulations can increase the expression of pre-EOP genes. After the nerve impulses of pain caused by operation were conducted into the central nervous system, many neurons and other cells synthesize and release EOP<sup>[8]</sup>. It has been reported that lymph cells are important places of synthesizing EOP<sup>[9]</sup>.

Controlling and monitoring the depth of general anesthesia have been a very important research area in recent years. BIS, SEF, HRV, AEP, etc, have been considered as the indexes of reflecting the depth of general anesthesia<sup>[10-12]</sup> and the concentration of TCI propofol, fentanyl and ET-isofluane were usually used in our clinical practice. In order to control the depth, BIS and MAP were set as the indexes of feedback stopping of TCI propofol in this study, although no pain or sensorium were complained after palinesthesia among all patients, the concentraion of  $\beta$ -EP, LEK, Dyn A in plasma increased obviously

TABEL 2.the density of production of RT-PCR       (Mean±	SD)	)
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	PPE	β-actin	$PPE/\beta$ -actin	PPD	β-actin	PPD/β-actin
0min	$44924.3 \pm$	$56269.34 \pm$	0.08+0.45	$19862.81 \pm$	$19850.66 \pm$	1 172 0 20
(n=15)	1276.94	1813.07	0.98±0.45	1427.04	1508.91	1.1/2±0.39
80min	$60178.38 \pm$	$39139.32 \pm$	1.887±	$43113.78 \pm$	$20916.87 \pm$	2 1522 0 25*
(n=15)	2060.96	2425.55	0.329*	1449.95	1109.46	2.1332±0.23

As compared with 0min, \*P<0.05

during operation and the expression of PPD/ $\beta$ -actin and PPE/ $\beta$ -actin genes increased clearly at 80min as compared with 0min,. All of these prove that the expression of pre-EOP genes enlarge during operation as compared with the beginning of cutting under intravenous combined with aspiation general anesthesia.

The acting area of general anesthetics is from peripheral nerve terminal to cerebral cortex, where there are a large amount of neurons. The center of reflect arch of pain maybe the any neurons of spinal cord or other central region, different kind of neuron respond differently to anesthetics. Although patients are sleeping in general anesthesia, impulses caused by operation including pain, temperature and touch can be conducted toward brain cortex, the excitability of reticular formation of brain system augment and the indexes of EEG and the depth of general anesthesia maybe unstable, for instance, AEP maybe evoked easily. These may be why there is not an index which can reflect the depth of general anesthesia perfectly. Increasing of the expression of pre-EOP genes show that

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peripheral nerve terminal to cerebral cortex, where neurons are densely packed. The center of reflect arch of pain may be the any neuron of spinal cord or other central region, since different kinds of neurons respond differently to anesthetics. Although patients are sleeping in general anesthesia, impulses of stimulations induced by the operation including pain, temperature and touch can be conducted towards the cortex, the excitability of reticular formation of the brain system increases and the indexes of EEG and the depth of general anesthesia may be unstable; for instance, AEP maybe evoked easily. These may be why there is not an index which can reflect the depth of general anesthesia perfectly. But the acting place of local anesthetics is spinal nerve in epidural block, there are not any impulses to be conducted towards the brain during operation, so the indexes of EEG maybe stable and the depth of anesthesia maybe controlled easily in this study. The expression of pre-EOP genes and the low concentration of TCI popofol show that general anesthesia combined with epidural block maybe "painless".

patients may have pain under intravenous combined aspiration general anesthesia inspite of unawareness during operation.

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## 慢性手术后疼痛综合征

#### Chronic Post-surgical Pain Syndrome

#### Jia-xiang Ni

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慢性手术后疼痛综合征(Chronic post-surgical pain syndrome, CPSP)是在临床医学中许多手术相关专业科室中长期面临而一直没有引起人们重视和解决的问题之一,除了临床手术科室医生重视不足的因素外,主要由于产生慢性手术后疼痛的原因比较复杂使得许多外科医生感到非常棘手。随着国内疼痛医学的持续发展和各级医院疼痛科的建立,慢性手术后疼痛已经开始引起人们的关注。

#### 一、CPSP的流行病学

外科手术后过了较长时间后手术部位和周围部位经常疼 痛是一个普遍存在的现象, 医师和患者都已无奈的接受了这 一临床现实。甚至,中国古代既有"伤筋动骨一百天"的说 法。一般情况下,患者也不去医院诊疗,认为慢性手术后疼 痛是接受了手术的必然代价。这种传统的观念也影响了对慢 性手术后疼痛综合征的研究。各种手术后发生慢性疼痛系统 的流行病学资料还不充分,近年来报道的资料已经提出了一 些比较可靠的调查数据。美国每年进行的脊柱相关的外科手 术超过30万例,其中10-40%的在手术后发生以慢性疼痛为主 要症状的临床综合征,这些患者在接受一次或一次以上的腰 背部手术后出现持续性或反复发作性慢性疼痛症状,统计资 料显示的最低发生率为25%。Taillefer (2006年) 在"胸部 和心脏外科杂志"报道了564例胸部和心脏外科手术后的1-3 年内大约有23%的患者发生慢性手术后疼痛,其中50%患者的 疼痛为中度以上的剧烈疼痛。一些研究资料还提示:手术后 早期使用镇痛药越多,发生慢性手术后疼痛的可能性越大。 Kehlet和Woolf (2006年) 在著名的"柳叶刀杂志"发表了 关于手术后疼痛的综合分析资料指出,发生外科手术后疼痛 总的比例为10%-50%,其中2%-10%患者的疼痛非常剧烈。

#### 二、CPSP的原因和发生机制

目前有关慢性手术后疼痛的研究主要集中在神经系统损 伤和损伤后的继发性改变、手术相关变化等领域方面。一些 研究发现支配椎间盘及其周围组织的神经系统在椎间盘损伤 或手术后变得异常敏感,同时神经根或神经末梢在行程中遭 受的机械性刺激、局部微环境的化学性刺激以及缺血等导致 疼痛、麻木或功能障碍可能是主要机制。但是有时CPSP患者 的疼痛可能与手术本身无关。大多数报道认为产生CPSP的基本因素主要包括手术过程中神经损伤、术后局部的神经纤维 慢性增生、神经断端神经纤维瘤形成、手术后局部慢性炎症 反应、组织粘连等导致外周和中枢神经可朔性改变引起疼痛 敏感化的结果。骨科手术后导致CPSP的因素归纳为:手术节 段定位错误、再次复发的椎间盘突出、摘除突出和退变的椎 间盘组织不够、髓核破裂流出液引发神经根炎症、术中操作 不慎损伤神经根、术后继发椎管狭窄、术后继发脊柱不稳、 脊柱炎或椎间盘炎以及硬膜外粘连、神经根粘连或蛛网膜炎 和关节突综合症等复杂因素。妇产科手术的慢性疼痛则与术 中内脏神经损伤关系密切。

#### 三、CPSP的心理状态和伴随症状

和其他慢性疼痛一样,CPSP病人会有明显的情感障碍和 心理异常,其程度越重者越明显,CPSP病程越长越明显。大 多数病人可能表现出显著的心理与社会适应障碍,同时也有 许多伴随症状,而且许多病人几乎大部分正常功能活动全部 丧失。尽管焦虑或抑郁的严重程度因人而异,但焦虑和抑郁 能够使人丧失正常的行为能力,干扰病人与其他人之间的关 系,损害患者理解并坚持治疗的能力和信心。经历了长时间 的就诊和接受了各种各样的无效治疗后,他们不再相信或拒 绝医师的处方和进一步的治疗建议,有些患者甚至渐渐产生 绝望的心理。

#### 四、CPSP的诊断和鉴别诊断

如果根据病史、体格检查和相关实验室检查及影像学资料进行全面客观分析,大部分CPSP病人疼痛的具体定位或评估可以完成,但是除了根据可靠病史的提供外,临床医师最好结合临床疼痛的发作情况、定位及其分布(这些通常与影像学资料相吻合)以及疼痛的性质特征,如果病人疼痛的区域与手术部位相关,又排除了其他可能的情况,就可能做出比较准确的诊断。由于不是所有CPSP病人的全部疼痛症状都是手术后的必然结果,应考虑存在其他影响因素。在诊断时应该注意鉴别患者是否存在继发性神经损害,如残端神经痛和神经病理性疼痛。

确定每一个CPSP患者的具体疼痛原因非常困难又非常重

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要。必要时可以采用诊断性诊断性神经阻滞或注射治疗。

#### 五、CPSP的治疗原则

由于产生CPSP的主要因素涉及手术过程中神经损伤和手术后继发的炎症反应、术后神经损害、组织粘连以及神经系统损伤后的继发性改变(外周和中枢神经敏感化)的结果, 具体到每一个患者的具体的CPSP的原因和发生机制在临床上 往往很难确定,使临床治疗难以选择治疗方案,因而决定了 CPSP的治疗是一项艰巨而又具有挑战性的课题。CPSP的治疗 原则如下。

#### 1. 早期实施治疗

在手术后尽早开展手术后镇痛,许多医院开展了预先镇 痛,在手术前就静脉注射非甾体抗炎镇痛药物,减少局部组 织形成的前列腺素,预防损伤性炎症。手术后局部的压痛点 或压痛区可以采用局部局麻药物混合小剂量糖皮质激素注 射,或局部注射臭氧,配合局部的物理治疗。

#### 2. 神经功能调节治疗

大部分CPSP病人的临床表现为周围神经系统损伤后的继 发性改变症状,可以根据病情不同使用的交感神经阻滞或硬 膜外腔注药;低浓度臭氧(25-30%)和脉冲射频治疗技术等 都能够发挥有效作用。

#### 3. 神经损伤修复治疗

给与神经修复性药物治疗,如神经妥乐平等。

#### 4. 镇痛药物治疗

临床上常用的有抗抑郁药、非甾体抗炎镇痛药、抗痉挛 药、离子通道阻滞药、NMDA受体拮抗药、局部麻醉药等。

#### 5. 心理治疗

#### 6. 神经阻滞和微创介入治疗

针对性的局部神经阻滞在治疗CPSP中有重要作用。在阻 滞药物中糖皮质激素能发挥良好的抗炎镇痛作用。近年来, 局部的臭氧注射也有很好的疗效。如果患者有神经病理性疼 痛可以考虑给与脊髓电刺激等治疗。

#### 第五届IEEE环境污染与人类健康国际学术会议

第五届IEEE环境污染与人类健康国际学术会议作为iCBBE 2012的特别分会,将于2012年5月17日至20日在上海召开。会议由IEEE医学与生物工程学会、海外华裔学者环境保护促进会、武汉大学、南开大学、工程信息研究院等多所高校和科研机构 共同举办。此次会议将聚集亚太、北美、欧洲乃至全世界知名专家及学者,共同探讨环境污染和人类健康领域的新成果及新 议题。

EPPH迄今已经成功召开四届,每届均在会后短期内被Ei核心检索。会议论文集将由IEEE出版,所有被收录的会议论文将 被Ei和ISTP双检索。会议的部分优秀论文(扩展后)将推荐到相关SCI或Ei期刊上发表。论文提交要求:本会议只接受英文投稿。所有文章请按照IEEE模板排版,详细要求见会议网站。相关说明:我们欢迎有关专家提供特别分会议题,请将建议发至 组委会邮箱;2,本次会议将采取分批审稿,分批发放的形式,先投先审先发通知;

3,此次会议免费提供纸质论文集,以及为参会作者免费提供上海一日游;若有意成为协办院校,请联系组委会。协办院 校师生投稿一律在学生价基础享受九折优惠。

投稿截止: 2011年10月17日 录用通知: 2011年12月16日前 联系方式: 组委会秘书: 胡老师 电话: 13264702230 邮箱: epph@icbbe.org

#### 书讯

复旦大学附属肿瘤医院麻醉科陈志扬著的《临床麻醉难点解析》一书,已由人民卫生出版社出版,书中阐述了临床麻醉 医生经常遇到的难点,如困难气管插管、硬膜外阻滞进展、双腔管原则、麻醉禁忌症(停手术)、麻醉与催眠术、心肺复苏 失败的原因、把植物人唤醒、手术后猝死、癌痛治疗等。30元/本,汇款至200032,上海市徐汇区东安路270号复旦大学肿瘤 医院麻醉科 陈志扬收

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周建芳<sup>1</sup> 杜斌<sup>2</sup> 1.北京协和医院MICU 100730 2.中国医学科学院北京协和医学院 100730 摘要

急性肾损伤(Acute kidney injury, AKI)指各种原因导致的肾功能急剧下降,是临 床常见的急重症,可导致病死率增加、住院时间延长。由于目前缺乏早期、特异、无创 的标记物,因此尚无法实现AKI的早期发现和早期治疗。目前AKI的诊断主要根据血肌 酐的变化,但血肌酐的升高常滞后于肾功能损害,且不能准确反映肾小球滤过率,因此 AKI的诊治迫切需要新的AKI生物标记物。随着现代科学技术飞速发展,越来越多的新 的生物标记物得以发现并遴选出来,如白介素-18(interleukin-18,IL-18),肾损伤分子 -1(kidney injury molecule-1,KIM-1),这些新的标记物有望早期诊断AKI并对病情进行 分层。本综述将对这些AKI生物标记物的用途、价值进行归纳总结。

关键词:急性肾损伤;诊断;生物标记物 责任作者及联系方式:杜斌,E-mail.dubin98@gmail.com

## 急性肾损伤生物标记物

#### New Biomarkers of Acute Kidney Injury

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#### Abstract

Acute kidney injury (AKI) refers to the rapid decrease of renal function caused by various kinds of factors. It is a common condition in our clinical work and is associated with increased mortality and prolonged length of hospital stay. However, the paucity of early, predictive, non-invasive biomarkers has impaired our ability to institute potentially effective therapies for AKI in a timely manner. Serum creatinine, the current main diagnostic test for AKI, rises late in AKI pathophysiology and is an inaccurate marker of acute changes in glomerular filtration rate. Therefore, new biomarkers of AKI are needed. Fortunately, the tools of modern science have revealed promising novel biomarkers for AKI, such as interleukin-18(IL-18) and kidney injury molecule-1(KIM-1). These new biomarkers may be useful for early AKI diagnosis and for AKI stratification. This review will provide a summary of selected biomarkers that may be contributors for AKI.

Key Words: Acute renal injury; diagnosis; biomarker Corresponding Author: Bin Du,E-mail:dubin98@gmail.com

#### 引言

急性肾损伤(Acute kidney injury, AKI)在临床,尤其是 ICU病房非常普遍,且发病率呈上升趋势。由于肾小球滤过 率及小分子溶质清除能力下降,导致液体平衡失调,电解质 紊乱和酸碱失衡。AKI可导致病死率增加,住院时间延长。 除了肾脏替代治疗外,AKI的治疗缺乏其他特异有效的治疗 措施。正因为如此,早期准确诊断,及早干预,对控制AKI 的进展、改善AKI治疗效果及预后至关重要<sup>1</sup>。

近年来AKI诊断多采用RIFLE和AKIN标准。这两个标准非 常相似,都是根据血肌酐、GFR、尿量变化来诊断AKI并进行 危险分层(表1)

表1 AKI分级	诊断标准	
AKIN分级标准:		
分级	Scr标准	U0标准
1期	绝对值上升≥0.3mg/dI或升至基础值的 ≥1.5-2倍	<o.5ml hr,≥6hrs<="" kg="" td=""></o.5ml>
2期	升至基础值的>2-3倍	<0.5ml/kg/hr,≥12hrs
3期	升至基础值的>3倍,伴随急性增高至少 0.5mg/dl,或接受RRT	<o.3ml hr,≥12hrs<="" kg="" td=""></o.3ml>
RIFLE分级标准:		
分级	Scr及GFR标准	U0标准
风险	SCr升至基础值1.5倍,或GRF下降>25%	<0.5ml/kg/hr,≥6hrs
损伤	SCr升至基础值2倍,或GRF下降>50%	<0.5ml/kg/hr,≥12hrs
衰竭	SCr升至基础值3倍,或GRF下降>75%或 SCr≥4mg/dl,急性增加≥0.5mg/dl	<o.3ml hr,≥12hrs<br="" kg="">或无尿≥12hrs</o.3ml>
功能丧失	持续肾衰>4wks	
终末期肾病	持续肾衰>3months	
Scr, 血清肌酐; U0,	尿量;GFR,肾小球滤过率;RRT,肾脏替代流	台疗

众所周知,目前AKI的确诊是根据血清肌酐浓度,但许 多研究表明用血肌酐诊断AKI并不合适。一方面血肌酐的升 高明显落后于AKI的病理生理学变化,血肌酐升高时通常GFR 已明显下降<sup>2</sup>,并不能及时准确检测出AKI<sup>3-4</sup>;另一方面血肌 酐无法反映AKI的严重性及GFR的急剧变化。血肌酐受多种因 素影响,如体重、民族、年龄、性别、肌肉量、饮食、肾小 管分泌功能、容量状态等。有时即使存在肾脏疾病(如:纤 维化),如果肾小管功能正常或受其他因素的影响,肌酐可 能仅轻微升高或无变化<sup>2,5</sup>,导致AKI诊断及治疗的延误。最 后,血肌酐升高并不能反映肾小球滤过率的变化,通常血肌 酐增高时, GFR已明显下降。在危重患者, 由于体液转移、 肌肉数量减少以及亚临床肝损存在,肌酐水平可下降;全身 性感染患者由于激素及炎症介质作用,能量生成及代谢速率 下降,肌酐的生成减少6,血清肌酐浓度可进一步下降,用其 诊断AKI及指导治疗,价值更加有限。甚至有研究表明,血 肌酐水平低下者预后更差,病死率更高<sup>7-8</sup>,由此可见,肌酐 很难作为AKI的早期诊断及预后指标。尿量同样无法准确反 映肾功能变化,尤其是对于多尿型AKI。因此,我们需要新 的AKI生物标记物。

美国国家卫生研究院将生物标记物定义为"能客观衡量 和评价正常生物过程、致病过程或者干预治疗的药理反应过 程的指标"。理想的AKI生物标记物需要具备以下特征: a) 无创,在床旁或临床实验室检测容易,标本易采集(如:

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血或尿); b)能用标准的检测方法快速准确测量,结果可 重复; c)敏感性高,能早期检测AKI,有较宽的动态变化范 围,分界值明确,可对疾病进行危险分层; d)检测AKI特异度 高,协助鉴别AKI的亚型,病因; e)在受试者工作曲线(ROC) 上表现出强的生物标记物特性<sup>9-10</sup>。除了早期诊断、预测AKI 以外,新的生物标记物可能还具有以下作用<sup>10</sup>(表2);

表2 新的AKI生物标记物可能的作用	
早期诊断	●AKI诊断(AKI、慢性肾脏疾病急性加重) ●肾移植急性排斥反应 ●肾移植后肾脏疾病复发
鉴别诊断	<ul> <li>●AKI类型(肾前性、肾性、肾后性)</li> <li>●AKI病因(缺血、全身性感染、造影剂肾病、心脏术后、药物性肾损害等)</li> <li>●AKI病变部位(肾小球病变、肾小管病变、血管病变或梗阻性疾病)</li> <li>●尿路感染</li> <li>●移植肾功能延迟恢复病因(ATN,肾前性,原发病复发,肾毒性药物或急性排斥反应)</li> </ul>
治疗评估	●监测干预措施的治疗反应
危险分层及预后评估	<ul> <li>●预测AKI的严重程度、持续时间、是否需要RRT、住院时 间、病死率</li> <li>●预测CKD进展的风险</li> <li>●预测移植肾的长期肾功能及存活率</li> <li>●防儿肾功能评估</li> </ul>
AKI,急性肾损伤;ATN,急性肾小管坏死;RRT,肾脏替代治疗;CKD,慢性肾脏疾病	

传统的AKI生物标记物,如尿管型、尿钠排泄分数等,因 诊断AKI敏感性及特异性均不高,基本已被临床舍弃。近年 来,随着基因组学及蛋白组学的飞速发展,新的基因及其产 物不断被发现,新的AKI生物标记物也层出不穷,但是从实 验室到临床,要经历动物实验、多级临床实验,过程错综复 杂,花费多,耗时长,目前应用于临床并不多。其中有些AKI 标记物逐渐被大家认识,并有望成为AKI早期诊断的指标,如 白介素-18(interleukin-18,IL-18),肾损伤分子-1(kidney injury molecule-1,KIM-1),中性粒细胞明胶酶相关性脂质 运载蛋白(Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, NGAL), 胱抑素C(cystatin C,CysC),肝型脂肪酸结合蛋白 (liver-type fatty acid binding protein,L-FABP)<sup>11</sup>。

#### 中性粒细胞明胶酶相关性脂质运载蛋白 (NGAL)

脂质运载蛋白是一类存在于细胞间能结合并运载亲脂性 分子的蛋白(主要是铁结合分子)。NGAL是活化中性粒细胞 分泌的一种脂质运载蛋白,分子量约25kDa大小,可与明胶 酶共价结合。多种组织细胞如肾脏、肺、胃肠道<sup>12-13</sup>均可表 达NGAL。但正常情况下表达低下,在受损的上皮细胞表达可 明显上调。急性细菌感染患者的NGAL血浓度可升高。哮喘及 慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者痰中以及肺气肿部位支气管肺泡灌洗 液中NGAL也可升高<sup>14</sup>。肾组织中的NGAL主要是亨氏袢及远端 小管表达,可被肾小球滤过、近端小管重吸收。肾缺血损伤 时,NGAL表达可明显增加。在缺血及肾毒性导致AKI的鼠模 型中,用基因组学及蛋白组学方法,可以检测到NGAL表达上 调,且血及尿中NGAL浓度在AKI早期即升高<sup>14-15</sup>。

最早的关于NGAL-AKI的临床研究中,Mishra等人纳入了 71名接受心肺旁路手术患儿。结果发现术后出现AKI(血肌

酐增高50%)的患儿,术后2hrs尿及血浆中NGAL均明显增高, AuROC分别为0.998和0.91,相反,如根据血肌酐,在术后 1-3天后方能诊断AKI<sup>16</sup>,首次验证了NGAL在早期识别AKI的优 势。在成人研究中,各研究之间差异较大。有研究表明,心 脏术后出现急性肾功能障碍患者,尿NGAL水平在术后1-3hrs 明显增高,血肌酐则在术后3天才诊断AKI(血肌酐增高50%) <sup>17</sup>。术后2hrs血、尿NGAL可早期发现AKI, AuROC分别为0.8, 0.9618, 且敏感性、特异性高。同时NGAL还能预测AKI的严重 程度及持续时间、术后ICU住院时间<sup>19</sup>,并可作为AKI分层及 预后指标。但在另一项单中心研究中,心脏术后患者,术后 18hrs尿NGAL水平明显增高,但AuROC仅0.611<sup>20</sup>,诊断AKI价 值有限。不同研究结果存在差异,一方面可能是因为成人患 者合并症较多,存在影响NGAL的混淆因素:另一方面不同患 者基础肾功能的差异也可能影响NGAL的水平。NGAL也可作为 肾移植后AKI的标记物,不论儿童还是成人患者,肾移植术后 当天及术后1天的尿NGAL水平均能预测移植肾功能延迟恢复的 发生<sup>21-22</sup>。在血管吻合1hr后行肾活检,组织NGAL染色强度与 其后出现的移植肾功能延迟恢复明显相关<sup>23</sup>。NGAL有助于早 期发现造影剂相关的肾损伤。心导管检测及血管造影检查术 后合并造影剂相关AKI(血肌酐较基础值增加50%)的儿童患 者,术后2hrs血及尿NGAL均明显增高,而血肌酐在6-24hrs后 才能发现AKI,多因素分析显示,术后2hrs血、尿NGAL是造 影剂肾病的有效预测指标<sup>24</sup>。PCI术后成人患者,术后2-4hrs 血及尿NGAL即明显增高<sup>25-27</sup>,高度提示NGAL可早期检测造影 剂相关的肾损害,如NGAL浓度持续增高需警惕AKI。对于腹 泻相关的溶血尿毒综合征,NGAL同样有早期诊断的价值<sup>28</sup>。 在一项横断面研究中,与对照组相比,确诊ARF(5天内血肌 酐升至原来2倍)的ICU患者,无论病因是全身性感染、缺血 还是肾毒性损害,血浆中NGAL可增高10倍以上,尿NGAL可 增高100倍以上,且与血肌酐相关性高,肾脏病理活检提示 50%皮质肾小管NGAL积聚<sup>29</sup>,说明NGAL可敏感检测AKI,且适 用多种病因导致的AKI。尿NGAL还能预测AKI的严重程度及需 要RRT的可能性<sup>30</sup>。近年来,NGAL在全身性感染或感染性休克 患者中的应用价值逐渐受到关注。一项多中心研究发现全身 性感染/AKI组血浆NGAL(293vs.166ng/m1)及尿NGAL(204vs. 39ng/mg肌酐)水平在入组时均明显高于非全身性感染/AKI组 (P<0.001), 全身性感染/AKI组尿NGAL水平在入组12hrs(P< 0.001) 及24hrs时(P<0.001)仍高于非全身性感染/AKI组; 血浆及尿NGAL均能很好的预测AKI的进展<sup>31</sup>。在另一项PICU的 研究也得出相似的结论, 143名感染性休克患儿, 22名出现 AKI, AKI组(中位数355ng/ml, 四分位间距166-1322ng/ml) 较非AKI组(中位数186ng/ml,四分位间距98-365ng/ml; P=0.009)血清NGAL明显增高,提示NGAL可作为危重患者AKI 检测的标记物32。对于急诊科怀疑为全身性感染的患者,用 NGAL检测AKI, 敏感度可达95%(分界值: 150ng/ml)<sup>33</sup>。

总之,NGAL是潜在的早期诊断AKI的重要的生物标记物。 然而,NGAL可能受某些因素的影响,如基础肾功能、全身性感 染或尿路感染等,对于合并症较多的患者,其特异性将下降。 随着大规模临床研究结果不断出现,我们将更好的认识NGAL。

#### 白介素<sup>18</sup>(IL-18)

IL-18是一种促炎症细胞因子,分子量18-kDa,最初合成时为无活性形式(24-kDa),在细胞内半胱氨酸酶、半胱天冬酶-1作用下转化为活性形式<sup>34</sup>。活性IL-18存在细胞内,近端小管细胞内的IL-18被激活后可进入尿中。在动物实验中,缺血型AKI鼠模型尿中IL-18浓度明显增加,半胱天冬酶缺乏鼠模型或使用IL-18的抗血清治疗的鼠模型,其缺血性AKI均明显减轻(组织学上急性肾小管坏死减少),证明IL-18与缺血性AKI发病相关<sup>34</sup>。

近年来, IL-18相关的临床研究也不断增加。在一项 横断面研究中,ATN患者尿中IL-18浓度明显增加,而尿路 感染、慢性肾脏疾病、肾病综合征及肾前性肾衰患者尿中 IL-18无增加<sup>35</sup>,其诊断AKI的敏感性及特异性均>90%, AuROC为0.95,提示IL-18除能协助诊断AKI以外,还能将ATN 与其他急性肾脏病变区分开来。在一项3期临床研究中,研 究者对ARDSnet研究中受试者的尿液进行IL-18检测,多因素 分析显示,尿IL-18水平>100pg/mg提示存在AKI,比血肌 酐(血肌酐升高50%诊断AKI)至少提前24hrs发现AKI,调 整后OR值为6.5, AuROC为0.73<sup>11</sup>, 说明IL-18可作为危重患 者AKI的早期诊断指标。相似的儿童研究,结果亦相似,尿 IL-18可早期诊断儿童AKI且可预测病死率。心脏术后患者并 发AKI,与血肌酐相比,尿IL-18也能更早发现AKI<sup>36-37</sup>,且尿 IL-18水平与AKI持续时间相关<sup>36</sup>。此外,接受肾移植患者, 手术当日移植肾尿IL-18水平可预测移植肾功能延迟恢复的 发生,AuROC为0.9<sup>21,35</sup>。IL-18对造影剂相关性AKI的诊断价 值尚不明确,有研究表明,冠状动脉造影术后,尿IL-18能 比血肌酐提早24小时发现造影剂相关AKI,且与心脏预后相 关<sup>38</sup>。而另一项病例对照研究中,PCI术后合并AKI的尿IL-18 水平与对照组无显著差别<sup>39</sup>。

尿IL-18可通过酶联免疫法方便检测,价格相对低廉,应用前景较好。但其病理生理学意义及影响因素尚不清楚,临床经验不足,而且各临床研究结果存在一定的差异,在应用于临床之前,还需要更多研究作为指导。

#### 胱抑素C(CysC)

胱抑素C是一种半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂,人体所有有核 细胞均可合成,且以相对恒定的速度释放入血。能从肾小球 自由滤过,被近端小管完全重吸收及代谢,且不被肾小管细 胞分泌。尽管有研究认为CysC浓度可能受一些肾脏外因素影 响<sup>40</sup>,如年龄、身高、体重、吸烟、炎症反应、应用糖皮质 激素、甲状腺功能异常等,目前仍普遍认为血CysC浓度较少 受到肾外因素影响。此外,CysC半衰期仅1.5小时,为肌酐 的1/3,比肌酐变化更快,更早达到稳态。这些因素均提示 CysC可能比肌酐能更好的评估肾脏疾病患者的肾小球功能, 有望成为更好的急性及慢性GFR改变的生物标记物。

大量的临床研究逐渐验证了CysC的用途及价值。首先, CysC能协助早期诊断AKI。与血肌酐相比(增高≥50%), CysC(增高≥50%)能提前1-2天发现AKI,AuROC分别为 0.97,0.82<sup>41</sup>。心脏术后患者,术后入ICU6小时的尿CysC能 比肌酐提前发现AKI, AuROC 0.742<sup>42</sup>。造影剂暴露后24hrs, CvsC水平可达到峰值,且与AKI的发生相关43-44。流行性 出血热合并AKI患者,血及尿中CvsC浓度均明显增加(P< 0.001), 且急性期尿CysC的水平还与肾损伤的严重程度相关 <sup>45</sup>。当然,也有人持不同观点,有研究指出心脏术后患者尿 胱抑素C水平与AKIN(0级、1-3级)无显著相关性46,也有人 提出血CysC与AKI(血肌酐升高≥50%或3日内较基础值升高 ≥0.3mg/d1)的发生高度相关,但与肌酐相比,并不能早期 检测心脏术后并发的AKI<sup>47</sup>。还有研究指出,与血肌酐相比, 血CysC并不能更早检测造影剂相关性AKI<sup>48</sup>。造成各研究之 间差异的原因尚不清楚,是肾外因素的影响,还是肾小管损 伤导致CysC代谢下降,目前还不得而知。其次,CysC可作为 AKI病情分层及预后的指标。一项前瞻性研究中,心脏术后 患者血CysC及NGAL水平与AKI持续时间(P<0.01)、严重程度 (P<0.001)及ICU住院时间(P=0.001; P=0.037)明显相关<sup>19</sup>。 非少尿性ATN患者,需要RRT治疗组尿CysC水平(1.7g/mol)明 显高于非RRT治疗组(0.1g/mol),表明尿CysC水平高者,预 后欠佳,需要RRT治疗的可能性更大49。

CysC能早期发现AKI,同时还能反映GFR的变化,是目前 前景较好的AKI的生物标记物之一。许多临床实验室已开展 CysC检测,但对临床指导意义却不大,主要是因为对其认识 不够。随着研究进展及对CysC认识加深,CysC可能替代血肌 酐,成为反映GFR的改变的生物标记物。

#### 肝型脂肪酸结合蛋白(L-FABP)

脂肪酸结合蛋白分心型和肝型, 肝型存在于近端小管细胞, 是细胞质脂肪酸结合蛋白, 分子量14-kDa, 能选择性结合游离不饱和脂肪酸以及组织损伤过程中生成的脂质过氧化产物, 协助转运尿中滤过的游离脂肪酸, 并促进游离脂肪酸的代谢。动物实验中, 顺铂诱导的AKI及缺血性AKI鼠模型, L-FABP在暴露数分钟及数小时内即可增高, 且与组织损伤严重程度相关<sup>50</sup>。顺铂诱导的肾损伤及单侧尿路梗阻的老鼠模型, L-FABP起到肾脏保护作用, 可能是其与脂肪酸氧化产物结合, 起到抗氧化作用, 从而保护肾功能。

多种肾脏病变可导致L-FABP增高,如进展型慢性肾功能 衰竭、重金属中毒、肾移植或造影剂导致的缺血性肾损害以 及糖尿病肾病。心脏手术及冠脉介入治疗后,L-FABP能协助 诊断AKI,且敏感度及特异度高<sup>26,51</sup>。L-FABP还能早期准确检 测顺铂及缺血再灌注导致的AKI,且优于其他生物标记物, 如血尿素氮、N-乙酰基氨基葡萄糖苷酶。对于造影剂肾病, L-FABP能早期提示AKI。Doi等报道尿L-FABP可作为全身性感 染合并AKI的生物标记物,并且能预测疾病的严重程度及病 死率<sup>52</sup>。但在Ferguson等的研究中,92名AKI患者,其中33% 为全身性感染,L-FABP水平在AKI组及非AKI组存在较大程度 重叠<sup>53</sup>,一方面提示尿L-FABP在某些全身性病变时也可能升 高,其诊断AKI特异性欠佳;另一方面也可能因为尿L-FABP 诊断AKI敏感度极高,可以检测无肌酐增高的轻微的肾损 害。同时他们还发现年龄调整后的尿L-FABP水平与预后相关 <sup>53</sup>。感染性休克可导致尿L-FABP可增高,且明显高于严重全 身性感染组、ARF组及健康对照组,表明尿L-FABP是检测感染 性休克导致的肾小管损伤的敏感指标<sup>54</sup>。Yamamot等也发现肾 移植术后第一次尿L-FABP浓度与小管周毛细血管血流量减少 及移植肾缺血时间密切相关,同时与住院时间相关,且在所 有的尿标记物中,尿L-FABP与小管周血流减少关系最密切, 是良好的反映小管损伤的指标<sup>55</sup>。在一项2期临床研究中, 与non-AKI患者及健康对照组比较,L-FABP在AKI组明显增高 (AUC0.93), 且与住院预后相关<sup>51</sup>, 提示L-FABP不仅能有效区 分AKI与non-AKI,且可作为AKI的预后指标。

越来越多的临床研究证明了L-FABP早期诊断AKI的价值, 但与其他的标记物一样,仍需要更多的临床依据,方有可能 应用于临床。

#### 肾损伤分子-1(KIM-1)

肾损伤分子-1为1型跨膜糖蛋白,分子量104-kDa,正常 肾脏表达低下。在肾脏缺血或发生毒性损害时,去极化近端 小管细胞可过度表达KIM-1。KIM-1的细胞外域特征提示其与 细胞-细胞或细胞-间质相互作用相关。肾小管损伤后,KIM-1 被蛋白水解酶水解,其细胞外域与跨膜域分开,并释放入 尿。KIM-1基因及蛋白最初是在药物性肾损害的鼠模型尿中被 发现。在其后的动物实验中,肾毒性损害的鼠模型,其体内 KIM-1 mRNA水平及尿KIM-1水平与损伤过程密切相关,在血 尿素氮及肌酐无增高时,尿中KIM-1水平已明显增高56,提示 KIM-1能更敏感检测肾小管损伤。在多囊肾、肾缺血、大量蛋 白尿动物模型,KIM-1表达也明显上调。临床研究中,缺血性 ATN患者尿KIM-1水平增加,且明显高于其他类型ATN及慢性肾 脏疾病患者,尿KIM-1每增加一个单位,发生AKI的风险增加 12倍以上57。

一项横断面研究显示与慢性肾脏疾病及正常对照组相 比,AKI患者尿KIM-1明显偏高58,表明KIM-1有助于早期诊断 AKI,并可协助进行鉴别诊断。但也有研究显示,慢性肾脏 疾病,如蛋白尿患者,尿KIM-1也可升高<sup>59</sup>。肾近端小管细胞 起源的肾细胞癌的患者,尿KIM-1水平常增高<sup>60</sup>。心脏术后的 成人患者,如合并AKI(血肌酐增高0.3mg/d1),术后2小时 尿KIM-1可增高40%,术后24小时增高超过100%。心脏术后合 并AKI(血肌酐增高50%)的儿童患者,术后12小时尿KIM-1水 平明显增高,AuROC 0.83<sup>61</sup>。造影剂导致的AKI,尿KIM-1水 平无增高。KIM-1也可作为AKI的预后指标,在一项队列研究 中,KIM-1值高的AKI患者,需要透析治疗或住院病死率高于 KIM-1水平较低患者<sup>61</sup>,这一结论得到另一项研究的验证<sup>62</sup>。

尽管KIM-1的许多作用还不够明确,但是在诊断缺血性及 肾毒性AKI时特异性较高,对区分不同亚型AKI可能有一定的 价值,也是值得考虑的AKI标记物。

#### 其他生物标记物

目前已发现的AKI生物标记物还有很多,如N-乙酰-β-D-氨基葡萄糖苷酶(NAG)、前心房利钠肽、IL-6、IL-8、微球蛋 白、视黄醇结合蛋白等。由于相关的研究规模小,病例数有 限,其作用尚不明确。也许这些标记物也会在诊断和监测AKI 方面起到重要作用。

#### 结语

AKI在临床非常常见,可导致患者住院时间延长、病死 率及住院费用增加。即使血肌酐轻微的增高,也可导致发病 率及病死率增加<sup>63</sup>。AKI持续时间越长,肾功能恢复的可能 性越小,进展为终末期肾病的风险越大<sup>64</sup>。目前诊断AKI仍依 赖血肌酐的变化,但由于血肌酐受许多非肾脏因素影响,并 不能早期、准确诊断AKI。在ICU病房更是如此。危重患者其 内环境不稳定,影响因素多,血肌酐无法敏感检测AKI,也 很难真实反映GFR变化。目前尚无有效的AKI治疗手段,提前 预防,早期发现,早期干预可能能改善AKI的预后。现在许 多研究者都致力于新的AKI标记物的研发,希望能找到AKI的 "Troponin I"。随着科学技术的飞速发展,越来越多的新 的AKI生物标记物被遴选出来,为AKI诊治进展带来了希望。 除了早期诊断AKI以外,这些生物标记物还有望对AKI进行危 险分层、评估AKI的预后等。但是需要更大规模的临床研究来 确定其诊断的敏感性、特异性、临界值、影响因素及多个标 记物联合诊断的价值以及检验的可重复性等。随着新的生物 标记物的出现,AKI的诊治可能会取得巨大的进步。

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#### 2011年中国(国际)应急救援装备展览会暨中国(国际) 第9届现代救援医学论坛:突发事件医学救援研讨会

时间: 2011年10月15日至17日

地点:中国天津滨海国际会展中心

本次活动汇聚业内权威人士,专家学者,研发和生产企业,搭建一个具备国际化、权威性、专业体系的交流平台。针对 医学救援体系、专业人员培养、器材技术开发等方面交流展示,宣传推广。

届时,将邀请国家卫生部及应急办、中国国际救援队、国家重点医院、各省级应急办、国际急救体系的领导专家到场。 同时,为企业提供一个产品展示、技术交流的良好平台。

#### 展出内容

院内急救设备、器材;呼吸机、心电监护仪、心脏除颤器、氧气瓶、负压吸引器、全自动洗胃机、气管插管及气管切开 包、简易呼吸器、心脏按压泵、负压骨折固定装置、多功能抢救床、负压吸引器、全自动洗胃机、微量注射泵、定量输液

泵、监护系统、体外膜式肺氧合(ECMO)装置。

#### 紧急救援防护用品

个人防护产品;生产防护产品;公共防护产品;防护材料。

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自然灾害、事故灾难、公共卫生、社会安全、反恐、放射性污染等监测救援处置产品; 监测产品、全隐患监测设备、交通预警装备、疫情监测仪器、环境及残留物检测检验设备、监视监控防范系统;

生命和物体探测装备、搜救救生设备、雷达、搜救犬。

#### 救援及现场处置设备

应急大型救援设备; 应急运输产品; 应急救护产品; 应急通信导航产品; 应急耗材及药剂等。

#### 咨询服务

社会救援服务、咨询培训服务、应急物流服务。



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摘要

目的:比较三种局麻药蛛网膜下腔麻醉用于剖宫产。方法:90例足月妊娠孕产妇 拟剖宫产随机分成氯普鲁卡因(CP)、利多卡因(Li)、丁卡因(Di)三组,每组30 例。在腰2-3脊间隙做腰硬联合穿刺,腰麻分别给予CP 30mg、Li 40mg和Di 7.7mg,然 后硬膜外置管留作备用。分别观察和记录病人麻醉情况。结果:CP、Li和Di三组麻醉起 效时间分别是23.85±6.89s、34.29±8.94s和28.32±9.84s。取得切口无痛、平面最高 时间和下肢不能运动时间(min)以及取得的最高阻滞点三组均相似。麻醉完全消退时 间CP、Li和Di三组分别是78.45±16.83min、160.74±56.83min和471.54±99.24min。三 组腰麻效果均非常满意,未行硬膜外麻醉,CP组从麻醉中恢复最快。均未发现麻醉后 神经并发症。新生儿评分均正常。结论:剖宫产用氯普鲁卡因腰麻相对合理。 关键词,每些鲁卡因、利名卡因、丁卡因、腰底,剖宫产

关键词:氯普鲁卡因:利多卡因:丁卡因:腰麻:剖宫产 责任作者及联系方式:傅润乔,E-mail :runqiao@yahoo .com .cn

## 氯普鲁卡因、利多卡因、丁卡因剖宫产 腰麻比较

## The Comparison of the Chloroprocaine, Lidocaine, Dicaine for Spinal Anesthesia

## in Obstetrics

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#### Abstract

Objective: To compare the effects of chloroprocaine, lidocaine, dicaine for spinal anesthesia in obstetrics.

Methods: 90 primiparaes with full-term pregnancy were divided randomly into group CP (chloroprocaine, n=30), Li (lidocain, n=30) and Di (dicaine, n=30), were punctured from lumbar 2~3 spinal interspace, and injected 30 mg of CP, 40 mg of Li or 7.7 mg of Di within 20s into subarachnoid space, respectively.
 Results: The onset times of CP, Li and Di were 23.85±6.89s, 34.29±8.94s and 28.32±9.84s, respectively. Times to get painless at incision, the highest level of block, motorless in lower limbs and peaks of sensory block were similar among the three groups. Times of spinal anesthesia complete disappearance were 78.45±16.83min, 160.74±56.89min and 471.54±99.24min respectively, P < 0.01 statistically among the three groups. All cases in three groups had highly satisfactory spinal anesthesia for surgery, no need for epidural anesthesia, but it was the fastest in group CP recovery from anesthesia. We could not any</li>

observe systemic and spinal nerve toxic responses in each group. Apgar scores were normal in each group. **Conclusion**: Chloroprocaine for spinal anesthesia is better than lidocain or dicaine in obstetrics.

Key Words: Chloroprocaine; Lidocaine; Dicaine; Spinal anesthesia; Obstetrics

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氯普鲁卡因、利多卡因、丁卡因都是比较老的局麻药。 丁卡因尤其在基层医院仍然是目前常用的腰麻药。氯普鲁卡 因是新近用于腰麻的局麻药。本文比较了三种局麻药用于剖 宫产腰麻。

#### 一、资料与方法

经院伦理委员会同意,和被选孕产妇知情同意并签字, 90例拟行剖宫产的孕产妇纳入临床研究,随机双盲分为三 组,每组30例。入室后先开放静脉输液、连接心电血压氧 饱和度监护仪(Philips 50)。先输乳林格液250m1再接6% 羟乙基淀粉氯化钠液。手术医生、麻醉医生、手术室护士 三方核对患者无误后开始行腰-硬联合麻醉操作。穿刺点选 择腰2-3脊间隙,见到脑脊液外流后注射腰麻局麻药(时间 20s),然后退出腰麻针向硬膜外向头端置入导管3-4cm,以 备必要时使用。腰麻局麻药由另一麻醉医生和护士监督下 配制, 氯普鲁卡因为0.5g冻干粉剂用生理盐水稀释成3%, 取1m1(30mg)再添加10%葡萄糖0.5m1和3%麻黄碱0.5m1,共 2m1<sup>[1]</sup>; 利多卡因为2% 2m1(40mg); 丁卡因为50mg冻干粉剂 用生理盐水稀释成1%,取1m1(10mg)再添加10%葡萄糖1m1和 3%麻黄碱1m1共3m1,只用2m1。产妇平卧后左倾手术床并把 子宫推向左侧以避免腹腔盆腔大血管受压,产妇通过麻醉机 呼吸回路面罩吸氧。由麻醉操作者连续用针刺法测定其阻滞

平面、范围。

#### 1. 观察并记录的项目

麻醉起效时间(从开始注药到下肢发热或发麻感)、 胸11即手术切口处出现无痛时间、取得最高阻滞平面的时间、下肢不能活动的时间、最高阻滞平面,以及切口痛恢 复、下肢运动恢复、麻醉完全消失等时间。其他有血压、 心率变、指脉搏氧饱和度变化,及呼吸抑制、恶心呕吐等 不良反应。术后随访至出院了解肢体恢复情况、是否有神 经并发症等。

#### 2. 统计分析

计量资料用平均值±标准差(x±s)表示,采用配对资料t检验分析。记数资料用例表示,用卡方检验。

#### 二、结果

90例孕产妇全部完成腰硬联合麻醉穿刺,均仅用腰麻即完成手术,硬膜外未补充用药。三组孕产妇一般情况统计学分析

<mark>表1</mark> 三组孕产妇一般情况(x±s)							
组别	CP	Li	Di				
例数	30	30	30				
年龄(岁)	28.55±4.38	29.39±4.752	28.23±4.429				
体重 (kg)	74.96±10.33	75.45±10.51	74.50±10.473				
<b>身</b> 高(cm)	163.42±4.64	162.06±4.72	164.86±4.99				
手术时间 (min)	29.25±5.51	29.92±6.24	30.66±5.73				
输液量 (ml)	1580.48±112.59	1496.78±145.22	1558.26±133.82				
失血量 (ml)	245.62±58.61	255.35±77.43	251.18±58.93				

无明显差异,见表1。新生儿Apgar评分正常,无明显差异。

麻醉起效时间(s)CP组最快Li组最慢。取得切口无痛、 平面最高时间和下肢不能运动时间(min)以及取得的最高阻 滞点三组均相似。麻醉恢复时间CP组最快Di组最慢,Di组是 CP组的5~7倍,三组间差异有非常显著意义,见表2。三组麻 醉效果均非常满意,腹肌非常松弛,下肢均达最大阻滞级别 (Bromage分级),未使用任何镇静、镇痛辅助药,也未行硬 膜外麻醉。

<mark>表2</mark> 三组孕产妇麻醉情况(x±s)						
组别	CP (n=30)	Li (n=30)	Di (n=30)			
起效 (s)	$23.85 \pm 6.89^{aa}$	34. 29±8. 94bb	28.32±9.84			
达到切口无痛(min)	3.67±0.88	3.35±1.12	3.26±0.94			
达到平面固定(min)	8.14±1.16 <sup>b</sup>	8.74±2.22	11.02±1.70			
达到下肢不能动 (min)	3.68±0.87	3.42±1.04	3.40±1.16			
最高阻滞平面(胸段)	4.05±1.46	4.29±1.27	3.45±2.22			
切口痛恢复(min)	55.64±8.77 <sup>aa</sup>	$64.00 \pm 20.85$ bb	233.64±46.27			
下肢恢复抬起(min)	$68.25 \pm 13.86^{aa}$	$111.00\pm72.45$ bb	397.27±94.46			
麻醉完全消失 (min)	78.45 $\pm$ 16.83 <sup>aa</sup>	160.74 $\pm$ 56.89 bb	471.54±99.24			
注:与Li、Di组相比,**F	<0.01; 与Di组相比	<sup>b</sup> P<0.05, <sup>bb</sup> P<0.01				

三组麻醉后分部出现低血压,用麻黄碱纠正,使得经统计 学分析后整体血压、心率处于正常水平。无呼吸抑制。见表3。

	组别	麻醉前							
			1	3	5	7	10	15	
SP	CP	$125.3\!\pm\!12.7$	119.4±12.6	$111.3 \pm 11.8$	112.4±11.6a	110.7 $\pm$ 10.3	113.5±12.2	114.7±8.4	
(mmHg)	Li	124.7 $\pm$ 12.6	118.2±13.5	$113.0 \pm 15.9$	105.6±20.9	$107.8 \pm 21.2$	110.4±21.8	$114.5 \pm 14.3$	
	Di	$124.2\!\pm\!14.4$	117.8±10.2	115.7 $\pm$ 12.7	101.8±15.6	$105.4 \pm 15.1$	108.2±10.5	114.4±8.8	
DP	CP	76.3±9.5	73.7±9.2	67.4±8.4	66.3±8.8	64.8±8.5	65.7±7.7	67.6±6.8	
(mmHg)	Li	74.5±12.0	69.9±12.4	63.8±20.9	58.6±15.9	61.1±18.1	61.5±15.7	66.1±10.1	
	Di	78.3±9.3	73.5±8.8	64.4±11.8	60.9±11.5	63.5±13.2	63.6±10.5	68.4±5.5	
HR	CP	89.6±11.4	92.5±11.8	93.2±12.0	86.6±10.4	88.7±11.6	85.9±10.9	82.4±9.7	
(次/分)	Li	88.5±13.1	91.2±14.9	91.4±14.9	87.1±15.8	86.0±16.2	82.3±14.4	85.8±13.6	
	Di	$89.2 \pm 10.9$	90.0±10.8	90.5±13.5	87.2±12.0	87.9±15.8	84.5±11.5	$80.5 \pm 10.7$	
Sp02	CP	97.9±1.5	98.6±1.2	99.2±1.0	99.3±1.0	99.4±0.8	99.4±0.8	99.5±0.7	
(%)	Li	97.7±1.6	98.7±1.4	99.1±1.1	99.2±1.2	99.3±0.9	99.4±0.9	99.4±0.8	
	Di	98.0±1.6	98.6±1.2	99.0±1.0	99.3±1.1	99.5±0.8	99.5±0.8	99.6±0.6	
注:组间与[	)i相比	;, ªP<0.05							

三组麻醉后不良反应,出现的低血压、恶心、呕吐反应 相似,处理类似、结果类似。三组均未见脊髓等神经系统并 发症,见表4。

表4	<mark>表4</mark> 三组孕产妇麻醉后不良反应							
	低血压 (例)	开始出现低 血压的平均 时间(min)	麻黄碱 用量	恶心 (例)	恶心出现 平均时间 (min)	呕吐 (例)	呕吐出现 平均时间 (min)	神经并发 症(例)
CP组	11	3	5-15mg	17	12	10	15	0
Li组	10	3	10-20mg	19	13	9	13	0
Di组	11	3	10-25mg	18	15	11	16	0

#### 三、讨论

剖宫产手术上世纪国内基本上采用椎管内硬膜外麻醉, 认为他产生的麻醉过程相对较慢而导致的循环相对稳定而安 全。但是因为剖宫产不单单是个下腹部手术,严格来讲更是 个盆腔手术,所以限于硬膜外麻醉的节段而非横断性阻滞的 局限特性,剖宫产硬膜外麻醉的效果临床表现多半并不完 善,往往是满足了切口满足不了清理子宫和盆腔的处理,不 得不应用镇静、镇痛、甚至是氯胺酮之类的使产妇意识丧失 的全麻药,于是又带来呼吸抑制、呕吐、误吸风险。 本世纪,腰硬联合麻醉材料产生并得以临床应用,以及 麻醉水平的提高,只要掌握好腰麻剂量、避免腹腔盆腔大血 管受压、积极补液、恰当使用血管活性药,就能使腰麻产生 的不利反应得到有效的纠正,而使手术的麻醉效果得到完美 的表达。无需镇静、镇痛等药的使用,那种胃内容物返流、 误吸的风险大大下降。因此目前剖宫产用腰硬联合麻醉的文 章大量见诸于杂志,已基本成为流行方法。但药物的选择没 有统一。本文选择了氯普鲁卡因、利多卡因、丁卡因进行了 比较观察。

临床表现三组麻醉效果均非常满意,腹肌非常松弛,下肢 均达最大阻滞级别(Bromage分级),未使用任何镇静、镇痛辅 助药,手术顺利,新生儿Apgar评分正常。均未产生麻醉后脊髓 神经并发症。麻醉后低血压的发生率均约占1/3,出现在腰麻给 药3min,经麻黄碱纠正。恶心和呕吐的发生三组也近似。

三个药麻醉起效均非常快,给药半分钟内均产生了麻醉效 应,在3分钟后达到T11即相当于切口无痛和下肢运动阻滞不能 自主活动。在8分钟氯普鲁卡因组和利多卡因组达到最高阻滞 平面,但丁卡因组较慢在11分钟阻滞平面方才固定。最高阻滞

> 平面三组相似均达胸6之上,多在胸6和胸4 之间。个例阻滞CP组和Di组最高胸2,Li组 最高胸1。因此手术的麻醉无痛效果均非常 好,也没有明显的呼吸抑制。麻醉恢复CP 组最快,也完全满足了手术要求。Di组麻 醉恢复最慢,平均超过7小时。虽然本文三 组均未观察到神经不良等并发症,但局麻 药长时间与神经接触无疑增加麻醉风险, 也不利于产妇术后早活动的护理要求。

> 产科椎管内麻醉后产生一定低血压反 应是必然的,通过常规左倾身体减轻腹 腔、盆腔大血管受压和快速补充血管内容 量,可以降低低血压反应的程度。三组在

血压心率上的表现相似,部分产妇在低血压达标后及时给予了 麻黄碱治疗,故通过统计分析后总体上循环稳定在正常水平。 没有发现新生儿评分受到明显影响。其他不良反应如恶心和呕 吐反应三组也大致相当。曾有报道利多卡因蛛网膜下腔麻醉后 发生短暂的脊神经综合症(transient neurologic symptoms) 的并发症较高<sup>[3]</sup>,本文并没有观察到,也有可能与他们使用的 利多卡因浓度为5%较高有关<sup>[4]</sup>。另外我们用的氯普鲁卡因和丁 卡因都是冻干粉针,是皮塞软盖。而利多卡因只有玻璃安培, 在开启时有着看不见的碎片落入麻药之虞。

综上所述, 剖宫产腰麻选择国产盐酸氯普鲁卡因的冻干 粉剂较为合理。

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高航 沈彦祥 高杰 龙瑶 齐齐哈尔医学院附属三院 妇产科 161000 摘要

目的:研究盐酸利多卡因胶浆联合米索前列醇片在宫腔镜治疗术中的阵痛效 果,并与静脉全麻药物(芬太尼+丙泊酚)作比较。方法:选取病人作分组比较: 分为局麻组和静脉组,分别从起效时间、持续时间、镇痛效果、副反应发生、复 醒时间、治疗费用六方面进行比较。结果:局麻组和静脉组在起效时间、持续时 间、镇痛效果三方面无明显差异,而在副反应发生、复醒时间、治疗费用方面明 显优于后者。结论:盐酸利多卡因胶浆联合米索前列醇片在宫腔镜治疗术中的镇 痛作用等同于静脉全麻,而在副反应发生及治疗费用上明显优于全麻组。 关键词:盐酸利多卡因胶浆;宫腔镜治疗术,静脉全麻,米索前列醇 责任作者及联系方式:高航,E--mail:shenyanxiang@sina.com

# 盐酸利多卡因胶浆联合米索前列醇片在宫腔 镜治疗术中的应用

Application of Lidocaine Hydrochloride Mucilage and Misoprostol Tablets in the hysteroscope operation

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宫腔镜治疗术作为妇科微创手术,已受到患者的普遍认 可,但其施术及麻醉过程中发生的医疗风险及费用却在限制 着此项技术的普及和推广,目前国内大多数医院在治疗中均 采用腰麻或芬太尼+丙泊酚的静脉全麻方法。静脉麻醉过程 中经常会出现麻醉太深,呼吸、心跳骤停现象。寻找一种更 为安全、经济有效的麻醉方法,在宫腔镜治疗术普及过程中 是很有价值的。

## 一、材料与方法

#### 1. 病例洗择

选择我科2009年1月至2010年12月入院行宫腔镜下子宫内 膜息肉切除术 (TCRP) 的患者216例, 随机分为局麻组 (盐 酸利多卡因胶浆联合米索前列醇片)和静脉全麻组(芬太尼 +丙泊酚)。

两组年龄:局麻组(盐酸利多卡因胶浆+米索前列醇 片) 37.3±2.3岁, N=106; 静脉全麻组(芬太尼+丙泊酚) 37.6±2.3岁, N=110。

两组均为非过敏体质及无过敏史,在施术前均行常规宫 腔镜检查后诊为子宫内膜息肉者。

#### 2. 治疗过程

两组术前30分均常规肌肉注射安定注射液10毫克+阿托品 注射液0.5毫克。

静脉全麻组:芬太尼+丙泊酚术中连续静注应用;

局麻组:术前夜:米索前列醇片200ug阴道上药,200ug 舌下含服,术日晨200ug舌下含服。

术中摆好体位,消毒后用5毫克注射器连接输液针头细 管,抽取5m1利多卡因胶浆经宫颈管注入宫腔,可间断给药。

3. 评价标准

起效时间:静脉全麻组以无睫毛反射为起效,局麻组以 宫颈钳夹持无痛感为起效。

持续时间: 均以从开始到再次给药为持续时间 副反应发生: 出现血氧、心率及血压的改变

镇痛效果:静脉全麻及局麻组均以治疗中肢体动作及面 部表情为标准,明显肢体动作及痛苦表情为无效。

复醒时间:从停药至患者完全清醒的时间。 治疗费用:治疗过程中发生的麻醉及监护费用。 4. 统计学分析

采用SPSS10.0软件进行统计学处理,组间比较采用方差 分析, P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

#### 二、结果

	表1 两组病人各项指标显示							
Γ		起效时间S	持续时间M	副反应	复醒时间M	费用(元)		
E	全麻组(106)	40-60	20±4.5	6	2-20	625±3.2		
Ľ	局麻组(110)	40-50	22±4.7	1	无需复醒	100±3.5		

分析:从起效时间、持续时间分析,两组无统计学意义 (P>0.05),但从副反应,复醒时间,治疗费用分析,局麻 组明显优于全麻组。

表2 两组病人用药后镇痛效果显示					
镇痛效果					
	有效	%	无效	%	
全麻组(106)	102	96.23	4	3.77	
局麻组(110)	104	94. 55	6	5.45	

分析:从镇痛效果分析,组间差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)

#### 三、讨论

随着宫腔镜治疗术的广泛应用和经验的积累,宫腔镜手术已证实为安全微创,手术预后极好,并发症极少的手术, 其并发症发生率1.65%,无远期并发症,故围手术期麻醉的 安全性、经济性就被提到很重要的位置上来。常规静脉全麻 用药中,芬太尼为镇痛药物,丙泊酚为抑制中枢神经系统药 物,起到镇痛、催眠效应,常用于麻醉诱导。但在临床应用 过程中常出现因气道不畅而血氧急速下降、血压下降、复醒 时间延长等不良反应,临床报道有个别导致呼吸、心跳骤停 致死亡的病例。

盐酸利多卡因胶浆为酰胺类中效局麻药,血药浓度较低,即可出现镇痛、思睡,痛域提高的效应。利多卡因吸收 后组织分布下麻醉强度大,起效快,弥散广,穿透力强,无 明显扩张血管作用,半衰期1.5-2小时,代谢快,残留少。

在本研究病例中,从起效及持续时间、镇痛效果上静脉 组于局麻组无明显差异,而在副反应、复醒时间、治疗费用 上局麻组明显优于静脉组,利多卡因安全、经济、副反应 少,病人清醒,配合,参与治疗,还可减少麻醉所需人员。 TCRP手术术程平均为20±3.5min,故时间上无明显限制。 因妇科病人施术时大多较为紧张,个别病人清醒状态出现紧 张,焦虑不配合等现象,需在局麻同时予以注意,必要时可 给予安定注射。

在临床术程中可以看出,在扩张宫颈时,静脉全麻病人 多数出现肢体动作,可能说明扩张宫颈导致内脏牵拉痛是芬 太尼药物等镇痛药物不可抑制的,故在应用局麻药利多卡因 之前加入了软化宫颈的药物米索前列醇片,软化扩张宫颈, 以减轻术中扩张宫颈导致的牵拉痛,增进了其麻醉效果。

此项研究表明在较短时间的宫腔镜治疗术中,盐酸利多 卡因胶浆是可以取代静脉全麻的,并且安全、经济、节省人 力,值得临床特别是基层医院的推广。

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## 全球华人药学家大会

会议名称(中文): 全球华人药学家大会

会议名称(英文): Global Chinese Pharmaceutical Scientists Congress (GCPSC) 开始日期: 2012-07-01 所在城市: 北京市 朝阳区 主办单位: 中国药学会 协办单位: 美洲华人药学会 承办单位: 加中生物医药协会 会务组联系方式联系人: Mr. Ziye Zhang 联系电话: 86 10 58699276-822 传真: 86 10 58699272 E-MAIL: gcpsc@cpa.org.cn 通讯地址: Room 1802, Tower 9, Jianwai SOHO, Chaoyang District, Beijing 会议网站: http://www.gcpsc-cn.org/

征文范围及要求: Topics:

Drug Design and Discovery

Clinical Pharmacology and Translation Research

Formulation Design and Development

Manufacturing Science and Engineering

Analysis and Pharmaceutical Quality Control

Biotechnology: vaccine, antibody and gene-therapy

Physical Pharmacy and Biopharmacutics

Pharmacokientics, Pharmacodynamics and Drug Metabolism

Regulatory Sciences

Education and Curriculum

Medicinal Chemistry and Nature Products

Pharmacology and Biochemistry

Safety Sciences



## 欢迎词

#### 尊敬的各位专家和医师:

#### 您好!

世界疼痛医师协会(WSPC)每两年一次的世界临床疼痛 大会,已经成为国际疼痛医师交流疼痛学术进展和发展友谊 的医学盛会,世界疼痛医师协会现任会长及中国分会会长倪 家骧教授携手领域内国内外多个学科的专家,致力于推动世 界及中国疼痛事业的发展,并于2010年10月在北京国家会议 中心成功地举办了第十四届世界临床疼痛大会,80多名海外 讲者和60多名国内讲者的讲题涵盖了各学科的疼痛诊疗领 域,530余名外国医师与1100余名中国医师现场相聚,切磋 疼痛诊疗技艺,极大地推动了国内外疼痛医师之间的的学术 传播与交流,在国内外疼痛领域取得了强烈反响和广泛赞 誉。

2011年,为进一步发扬WSPC及CCWSPC在推动世界疼痛医 学交流和融合中所发挥的纽带作用、加强各国和各学科疼痛 医师的交流与合作、展现国际和中国疼痛医学事业的快速发 展及中国疼痛医师的专业风貌,卫生部国际交流与合作中 心、世界疼痛医师协会、中华中医药学会疼痛学分会、中华 医学会麻醉学分会、中国医师协会康复学医师分会、首都医 科大学宣武医院、世界神经调控协会中国分会、世界疼痛医 师协会中国分会联合发起举办"北京国际疼痛论坛暨第五届 全国临床疼痛学术会议"。国内外的疼痛相关学科的专家、 医师和厂商将再次聚会,共同展示疼痛诊疗的进展,交流新 知。

本次会议将于2011年8月19日-22日在北京国际会议中心 隆重召开。届时,来自国内外疼痛领域的专家、学者将欢聚 一堂,共同推动国内外临床疼痛诊断、治疗、管理与学科建 设的学术交流与合作,增进涉及临床疼痛的各专业医师之间 的互相了解。

诊疗仪器、镇痛药品和消耗材料的技术进步促进了疼痛 诊疗专业的快速发展,新的影像可视技术和新机制药品使疼 痛治疗的疗效和安全性显著提高,为了促进疼痛相关的诊疗 仪器、镇痛药品和消耗材料研发机构和生产销售厂商与临床 专家的合作,加速疼痛诊疗用品的研发、生产、销售和学术 推广,本次会议专门设立若干疼痛诊疗仪器、镇痛药品和消 耗材料的产学研论坛。

我们诚挚邀请您出席会议, 共襄盛举; 携手促进我国疼 痛医学事业更好的与国际接轨, 为我国疼痛专业的发展贡献 力量!

北京欢迎您。

大会组织委员会主席:倪家骧 2011北京国际疼痛论坛 暨第五届全国临床疼痛学术会议组委会

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大会名誉主席:	Parris Wiston(USA)
	严相默
	Sang Chul Lee(Korea)
大会执行主席:	倪家骧
国际组织委员会主席:	倪家骧
	Robert Van Seventer(Netherlands)
	Alex Cahana(USA)
国际学术委员会主席:	Doris Cope(USA), Kazuo Hanaoka(Japan)
中国组织委员会主席:	傅志俭 赵英 曾晓峰
中国学术委员会主席:	宋文阁 郑宝森
大会秘书长:	安建雄 马骏

	学术内容
术后死坛	微创介入镇痛论坛、分娩镇痛论坛、 新疼痛管理论坛、肿瘤/风湿软组织/骨 等痛论坛、中医药针灸/神外/康复镇痛 头面痛论坛、臭氧镇痛疗法论坛、疼;
番也 体 血 疼 病	《广学研论坛、镇蒲约品广学研论坛 现场演练: 超声引导下的疼痛治疗、 1臭氧交换疗法、手法镇痛和针灸镇痛- 痛医学的物理诊断检查

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2011北京国际疼痛论坛暨第五届中国临床疼痛学术会议专题报道

## 主办单位

卫生部国际交流与合作中心 世界疼痛医师协会 首都医科大学宣武医院 中华中医药学会疼痛学分会 中华医学会麻醉学分会 中国医师协会康复学医师分会 世界神经调控协会中国分会 世界疼痛医师协会中国分会

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## 大会主要论坛

分娩/手术后疼痛管理论坛;肿瘤/风湿软组织/骨 关节疼痛论坛;神外镇痛/神经调控论坛;微创介入 镇痛论坛;中医药针灸/康复镇痛论坛;疼痛器械产 学研论坛;头面痛论坛;臭氧镇痛疗法论坛;镇痛药 品产学研论坛。

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现场演练:超声引导下的疼痛治疗 现场演练:自体血臭氧交换疗法 现场演练:手法镇痛和针灸镇痛 现场演练:疼痛医学的物理诊断检查

## 会议相关信息

会议地点:北京国际会议中心
(北京市朝阳区北辰东路8号)
会议网址: www.ccwspc.org
会议邮箱: wspc@mediwelcome.com
会议电话: 010-59046396
大会语言
国际论坛:英文(将配中文字幕)
国内论坛:中文(将配英文字幕)
大重要日期
2011年7月15日 提前注册截止日期
会议征文截稿日期
2011年8月19日 报到日期及现场注册
2011年8月20-21日 大会正式议程 会议展览

1、本次会议将授予国家 I 类继续教育10学分。2、注册费: 2011年7月15日前: 1000元/人, CCWSPC会员900元/人, 学 生500元/人;

2011年7月15日后: 1200元/人, CCWSPC会员1100元/人, 学 生600元/人3、截稿日期2011年7月15日, 大会将从6月30日之前 的投稿中评选出优秀论文分别进行大会发言和壁报展示, 并颁 发优秀论文奖及证书。论文要求、投稿、网上注册及其它相关 信息请登录: http://www.ccwspc.org

不论投稿与否、均可报名参加会议。
 大会组委会联系方式
 电话: 010-59046396
 联系人: 贾春燕
 邮箱: wspc@mediwelcome.com

## 会议日程

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	9:00-12:30	12:30-14:00	14:00-17:30	18:00-20:00	
8月19日			全于报到注册		
星期五					
			手术后疼痛管理论坛		
8月20日	开幕式及学术报告	卫星会	肿瘤/风湿软组织/骨关节疼痛论坛1	动间略宣	
星期六			分娩/手术后疼痛管理论坛	从迎吮妄	
			微创介入镇痛论坛1		
	微创介入镇痛论坛2		头面痛论坛		
	分娩镇痛论坛		现场演练: 超声引导下的疼痛治疗		
8月21日	肿瘤/风湿软组织/骨关节疼痛论坛2		臭氧镇痛疗法论坛/现场演练: 自体血臭氧交换疗法		
早期日		卫星会	现场演练:		
生而日	中医药针灸/神外神经调控/康复镇痛论坛		1、手法镇痛和针灸镇痛		
			2、疼痛医字的物理诊断检查		
	疼痛器械产学研论坛		镇痛药品产学研论坛		

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## 右旋美托咪定对切口痛大鼠的镇痛作用及其机 制的研究

#### 曾彦茹 佘守章△ 许立新 许学兵

广州医学院附属广州市第一人民医院麻醉科 510180

目的:观察右旋美托咪定(Dex)对切口痛大鼠的镇痛 作用及对中脑导水管(PAG)内去甲肾上腺素(NE)代谢的影 响,探讨右旋美托咪定镇痛的中枢机制。

方法:选择已成功植入微透析系统的雄性wistar大鼠 24只,随机分为4组(n=6),分别为对照组(A组)、手术 组(S组)、镇痛组(D组)、拮抗组(DY组)。对照组 (A组)仅腹腔注射0.9%生理盐水2ml,不行Brennan切口 痛术;手术组(S组)腹腔注射0.9%生理盐水2ml,15min 后行Brennan切口痛术;镇痛组(D组)腹腔注射右旋美 托咪定30μg/kg,15min后行Brennan切口痛术;拮抗组 (DY组)腹腔注射右旋美托咪定30μg/kg和育亨宾0.5mg /kg,15min后行Brennan切口痛术。使用Von Frey测痛 仪测定术前30min和术后1h、2h、3h和4h机械缩爪阈值 (MWT);采用微透析技术分别收集行Brennan切口痛术前 30min基础值样品,术后30min开始每隔30min收集样品一 次,共收集4小时,每管样品均为10μ1,随后采用高效 液相电化学检测法检测NE浓度。

结果: 4组大鼠MWT基础值和PAG内NE基础值基本相 同(P>0.05)。A组各时点MWT变化较小(P>0.05); S组 术后MWT由(14.4±2.1)g降低到(4.0±0.9)g, 2h达最 低值(比基础值降低73.6%); D组术后2h内MWT无明显变 化, 3h后降低(18.7%~37.4%),但术后各时点明显少 于S组(P<0.05); DY组术后MWT即降低,术后各时点明显少 于S组(P<0.05); DY组术后MWT即降低,术后各时点MWT 降低幅度大于D组,以术后2h内最明显(P<0.05)。A组 大鼠各时点NE浓度变化较小; S组大鼠术后NE浓度迅速 由(4.9761±0.1167)ng/m1升高到(5.4597±0.2847)ng/ m1, 2h达到峰值(比基础值增高25.6%); D组大鼠术后2h 内NE变化较小(维持在4.9745~5.0298 ng/m1), 3h后缓 慢上升(12.0%~21.2%); DY组大鼠术后各时点NE增高幅 度均大于D组,以术后2h内最明显(P<0.05)。

结论:右旋美托咪定除有镇静效应外,还具有良好的 镇痛和抗伤害作用,其机制可能与抑制PAG去甲肾上腺素 释放有关。

关键词:右旋美托咪定;中脑导水管;去甲肾上腺素;微透析

#### CT定位翼腭窝穿刺治疗上颌神经痛疗效观察

### 史有才 王颜梅 刘涛 修彬华 刘绍明 兰州军区乌鲁木齐总医院神经外科 830000

目前,临床对V2后上齿槽神经分支射频毁损治疗的效 果评价研究较少。该入路临床较少采用,其技术尚不被临 床所熟悉和掌握。我科自2006年5月至2011年3月采用翼腭 窝穿刺CT定位治疗门诊和住院的仅限于V2的后上齿槽神经 痛患者18例。经临床实践及随访结果均显示取得满意效 果,现报告如下。

一般资料:本组男7例,女11例。年龄50~68岁,平 均50.7岁。病程1~5年,平均3.2年。本组神经疼痛分 布:左侧12例,右侧6例。3例疼痛位于眶下神经及后上齿 槽神经分布区,6例疼痛位于后上齿槽神经及颧颞支分布 区,另9例疼痛仅分布于后上齿槽神经分布区。扳机点均 位于上磨牙附近软组织。

操作方法:病人仰卧于CT床上,头偏向对侧15~20°。采用局部麻醉。穿刺采用侧入路。先于同侧眶外缘划一垂直线,在颧弓上缘划一水平线,两线交叉点为 翼腭窝体表穿刺大概标识方向。于颧弓切迹下方1cm处进 针,穿刺针进入方向在轴位向上10~15°,冠状位向前15~30°,进针深度5~6cm可达翼腭窝开口或其深部。即行 平行于颅底的CT扫描,扫描基线自穿刺针尖部开始,扫描 层厚1mm或2mm,无间隔。骨窗位观察穿刺针在翼腭窝的位 置,并视情作出适当调整。当穿刺针进入翼腭窝内时,患 者面部常出现闪电样痛感,也表明穿刺准确。拔除针芯, 送入射频电极,根据穿刺针在翼颚窝内的位置选择直头

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或弯头射频电极,以适应靠近上颌神经最佳位置。采用美国Radionics,RFG-3C型射频治疗仪,射频电极尖端裸露5mm。治疗温度85℃,持续60秒,可重复治疗一次。

治疗结果:本组采用CT扫描引导定位穿刺均获成功。采用Heft-Parker视觉模拟量表(Visual ananalog Scale,VAS)评分。随访3~36个月,平均6个月。获优良者15例,优良率83.3%,良好者2例,良好率为11.1%。随访期间有3例分别在7个月~1年疼痛复发,行再次治疗后疼痛消失。1例非典型三叉神经痛治疗无效。

并发症:本组1例发生整个V2支配区的感觉减退,其 余感觉减退均限于后上齿槽神经分布区内,手术后未发生 其他严重、永久性并发症。

结论:现已知翼腭窝位置深在较狭小的解剖区域,内 含有丰富的神经血管组织,并被脂肪组织充填的裂隙,位 于上颌窦的后壁及蝶骨翼突之间,翼腭窝上方为蝶骨翼 突,蝶骨大翼、蝶骨体后部组成。翼腭窝内侧为腭骨垂直 板。从颞下窝经相对宽大翼颌裂进入翼腭窝,翼颌裂通过 一个平滑弯曲通向眶下裂,使颞下窝与眼眶相通。翼腭窝 是沟通鼻腔、口腔、眼眶和中颅窝的重要交汇处,是面部 及颅底沟通的重要通道。

翼腭窝是三叉神经V2分叉的部位,多个分支通过翼腭 窝的骨管或骨孔行走支配相应神经分布区。主要有:圆孔 内下部有翼神经和上颌内动脉走行,V2沿着眶下裂到达眶 下槽或眶底骨管,腭大神经向下走行通过翼腭管到达腭大 孔,腭小神经向下走行通过腭小孔下行,后上齿槽神经在 翼腭窝下行。V2支是完全感觉神经,提供上颌、腭部、上 唇、颊部、鼻腔及咽部的感觉支配。上颌动脉位于颞下窝 内,是颈外动脉的最大分支,其中上颌动脉的第三段走行 形态多变。熟悉和掌握翼腭窝内解剖结构及其功能,对于 提高临床治疗效果,降低手术并发症至关重要。

圆孔外口位置靠近翼外板内侧,较颧弓中点下缘靠近 头端。如遇翼外板前缘较长会遮挡翼腭窝穿刺方向。因 此,徒手以体外标志穿刺翼腭窝适当位置并非容易,经翼 腭窝穿刺V2被认为是临床操作中较困难的技术之一。其主 要因素有:(1)由于翼外板前缘形态以及长短的差异,翼腭 窝穿刺有时会遇到困难。(2)如果反复多次穿刺会伤及血管 结构引发出血。(3)尽管三叉神经痛多发生于V2,其中80% 是通过眶下神经阻滞来治疗。因此,临床很少采用V2阻 滞,需要长时间积累经翼腭窝穿刺术的经验。(4)上颌神经 直径较下颌神经小。(5)采用常规X线方法难于显示翼腭窝 穿刺针的位置,从而影响手术成功率。

经三叉神经半月节射频热凝治疗,虽然并发症发生率 为0.3%~5%,但面部感觉迟钝,角膜感觉缺失,角膜炎, 永久性颅神经功能缺失,颅内出血的并发症仍有报道。相 对于本文报告的翼腭窝穿刺可避免V1损伤或颅内出血的风 险,也使术后感觉范围限制在更小区域。由于翼腭窝富有 丰富的血管结构,如果穿刺入翼腭窝的上颌动脉及其分 支或其上方的静脉丛可能发生穿刺部位出血或血肿。本组 无一例发生出血并发症。进行局部麻醉时,注射麻药前应 回抽是否有血,以防穿刺入上颌动脉或翼丛内发生意外。 射频毁损期间可能发生反射性心动过缓,产生体位性低血 压,应严密监护。

高分辨率CT能清晰辨认颅底骨性结构大小、形态,包括 骨孔、裂隙的3D重建等,较传统X线检查具有明显优势。本 组对患者进行的CT颅底3D扫描重建,了解翼颌裂形状、长度 及大小,有助于指导穿刺针进入方向和深度,提高穿刺成功 率。也有采用放射学倾斜检查方法可获得翼腭窝的影像,可 在神经阻滞时确保穿刺针进入翼腭窝,而不误入眼眶。

采用CT定位的翼腭窝穿刺提高了穿刺的成功率,使CT 引导下经皮翼腭窝穿刺射频热凝治疗成为一种微侵袭神经 外科治疗方法,使治疗效果更明显,操作安全,并发症很 少。同时在穿刺过程中,使穿刺针保持与眶外缘垂直线, 与颧弓上缘水平线相交点为翼腭窝体表穿刺标识方向,穿 刺易于成功。CT扫描也能可视穿刺针的解剖位置,并保留 影像学资料,为判断治疗效果及随访研究提供依据。如遇 穿刺针触及翼腭窝的前壁或后壁,显示穿刺位置欠佳时, 可采用弯头射频电极而达到恰当位置。从而减少穿刺针的 调整及穿刺次数,减轻了患者的痛苦。

适应证:①疼痛限于上颌神经痛,特别限于后上齿槽神 经疼,保守治疗无效;②对治疗药物不能耐受;③对老年 人、不能耐受或不愿意接受血管减压手术;④血管减压手术 后复发或无效;⑤三叉神经半月节射频热凝治疗复发者。



#### 高乌甲素术后镇痛对小儿免疫功能的影响

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目的: 探讨高乌甲素用于小儿术后镇痛效果以及对免 疫功能的影响。

方法:择期全麻下鼾症手术患儿30例,随机分为高乌 甲素术后镇痛组(L组)及空白对照组(C组),每组15例,L组 于术毕气管导管拔出后静滴高乌甲素0.2mg/kg,必要时可以 追加半量,C组不给予止痛药,分别于麻醉前30min(T<sub>1</sub>)、术 后6h(T<sub>2</sub>)、24h(T<sub>3</sub>)和48h(T<sub>4</sub>)四个时点采集外周静脉血,采 用放射免疫法测定IgA,IgM,IgG,,C3和C4浓度,于术后 2、4、6、8h进行疼痛评分,并观察不良反应的发生情况。

结果:L组术后2、4、6、8h疼痛评分明显低于C组 (P<0.05);与C组比较,T<sub>3</sub>,4时,L组IgA浓度升高,T2,3时IgG浓 度升高,T3时IgM浓度升高(P<0.05);C组内,与Ti比较,T2,3,4 时IgA浓度降低,T<sub>2</sub>,3时IgM,IgG,C3浓度降低(P<0.05)。

结论: 高乌甲素镇痛能产生良好的镇痛作用并改善小 儿术后的免疫功能。

关键词:免疫;小儿;高乌甲素

## 经皮椎间孔镜治疗腰椎间盘突出症32例临床疗 效观察

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目的: 探讨侧后路经皮椎间孔镜(percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy, PTED)下髓核摘 除治疗腰椎间盘突出症的短期疗效。

方法:采用侧后路经皮椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术治疗32 例确诊为单节段腰椎间盘突出症的患者,分析治疗前及 治疗后6个月内VAS评分的变化及术后6个月MacNab评分。

结果: 32例随访6~9个月,术前腰痛VAS评分为7.41 ±1.53,术后1周VAS评分1.36±0.72,且术后6个月内腰 痛VAS评分无明显反弹。术前伴有双侧或一侧下肢放散痛 的14例患者,术后下肢症状均缓解。随访6~9个月,按 照MacNab评分标准,18例优,11例良,2例可,1例差, 优良率90.0%(29/32)。

结论: 在严格选择适应证的条件下, PTED手术具有切 口小、出血少、创伤小和术后恢复快等优势, 是一种安全 有效的微创手术方法。

关键词: 经皮椎间孔镜; 微创手术; 腰椎间盘突出症

## 不同浓度医用臭氧联合玻璃酸钠 关节腔内注射治疗兔膝骨关节炎

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目的:观察不同浓度医用臭氧联合玻璃酸钠治疗兔膝 骨关节炎的疗效并作评价。

方法: 新西兰大白兔24只右膝关节腔内注射木瓜蛋白 酶制作兔膝关节炎模型, 建模成功后按照注射医用臭氧浓 度随机分为对照组和20μg/ml、30μg/ml、40μg/ml 3个 实验组(各6只)。实验组连续3周注射不同浓度臭氧后, 连续注射5周玻璃酸钠。自治疗开始起每周测量1次膝关节 周长和关节活动度,治疗完成后1周处死3个实验组组动 物剥离关节软骨比较大体观察、显微镜下组织学观察, Mankin`s评分,电镜下超微结构改变。

结果:第二次臭氧注射后与20μg/ml组相比,30μg/ml 兔膝关节患侧膝关节周径明显缩短(P<0.05),关节活动度 明显增加(P<0.05),软骨的破坏减轻,炎症减轻,Mankin`s 评分明显降低(P<0.05),电镜下超微结构改变减轻,软骨细 胞部分修复,40μg/ml则出表层软骨细胞破坏加重。

结论: 三种浓度中30 µ g/m1的医用臭氧浓度联合玻璃酸钠治疗兔膝关节骨性关节炎的可早期改善关节症状,更好的促进软骨修复达到最优疗效。

关键词: 骨关节炎; 木瓜蛋白酶; 医用臭氧; 浓度; 玻璃酸钠

#### 连续腹腔神经丛阻滞治疗胰腺癌疼痛

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目的: 探讨连续腹腔神经丛阻滞治疗胰腺癌疼痛的镇 痛效果。

方法: 46例吗啡用量≥90mg, VAS评分≥5胰腺癌疼痛 患者,随机分为导管组和单次组,导管组经皮分别向腹腔 神经丛两侧置入导管,经导管分三次注入乙醇。单次组在 经皮双针腹腔神经丛穿刺成功后注入乙醇。分别于阻滞 前、出院时、1个月时和3个月时进行VAS评分、吗啡消耗 量统计和并发症发生情况调查。

结果:导管组各时期的VAS评分明显低于单次组。两 组各时期的吗啡消耗量无明显差别。导管组腹泻18例,单 次组12例,未见其它严重并发症。

结论: 连续腹腔神经丛阻滞对胰腺癌相关上腹内脏疼 痛的镇痛效果明显优于单次法,可以安全应用于临床中晚 期胰腺癌内脏疼痛治疗。

关键词:导管;腹腔神经丛阻滞;胰腺癌;并发症

#### 疼痛医学理论与临床实践

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疼痛诊疗学是现代麻醉学的重要内容,也是一门新兴的综合学科。广西医科大学自1995年创办了麻醉学专业以来,设置了疼痛诊疗学课程,通过疼痛门诊学习,根据疼痛医学的特点,我不断对该门课程进行学习和总结,使我对疼痛从一无所知到部分掌握疼痛诊疗学的主要基础理论、基本知识和基本技能,并对疼痛医学产生了浓厚的兴趣。

1. 疼痛医学理论的重要性

疼痛是人们一生中必经的一种十分不愉快的感受,是 一种普遍存在的临床症状和疾病,疼痛不仅是许多疾病的 早期或较早期的一种征象,还可能是某种严重的甚至是威 胁生命的疾病症状,"疼痛"已被确定为继呼吸、体温、 脉搏、血压之后的第五生命体征。随着医学的进步和对疼 痛与疾病诊治认识的提高,疼痛学家提出了"疼痛是一种 疾病"的新理念。对疼痛的出现应提高警惕,及时诊治, 就可能发现和进行有效的治疗,甚至可挽救病人的生命。 疼痛不仅给患者造成肉体的痛苦和精神创伤,并由此导致 轻生,还会影响到家庭和社会的安定,增加社会保障的负 担,在高等医学院校设置疼痛诊疗学也是贯彻我国高等医 学教育宽口径、重基础的教育方针的体现。

2. 疼痛医学理论的特点

疼痛学是汲取和集中了基础医学、临床医学与疼痛相 关的理论和诊疗技术而形成的一门多学科相互渗透、交叉 的综合学科。疼痛和疼痛性疾病涉及临床各科,因此,疼 痛学的内容十分丰富,作为高等医学生课程,医学生应着 重加强对疼痛的基础理论、疼痛诊疗的基本知识和基本技 能的学习。

2.1疼痛的神经生理学基础:疼痛产生的机制尚未
 明,但已知神经系统在疼痛刺激的转导、传递、调控和产
 生痛觉中的重要作用。

2.2疼痛的诊断:疼痛是一个复杂问题,慢性疼痛,如腰下肢痛就可能有椎间盘病变、骨关节病变、神经干炎症肌肉及软组织损伤及肿瘤等多种原因所引起。不同的病因和病理改变,其治疗方法不同,预后也不同。运用不同的检查方法才能作出正确的诊断,如:X光照片、CT、核磁共振、B超、心电图、验血等。

2.3疼痛的治疗:疼痛治疗的方法包括了内科的药物 疗法、外科的手术疗法、麻醉科的神经阻滞、康复科的物 理疗法、神经内科的心理疗法,还有介入疗法、射频热 凝、电刺激疗法、中医针灸疗法等。可以说在临床各科 中,疼痛治疗的方法是最繁多的。但作为医学生,学习的 内容主要是:药物治疗,神经阻滞疗法和一般物理疗法。

3. 疼痛临床实践

根据高等麻醉学专业教学大纲,贯彻少而精的原则和 "了解"、"熟悉"、"掌握"三级不同的要求掌握的广 度和深度。我们主要实习以下内容:①疼痛的定义与疼痛 治疗的意义。要求熟悉;②疼痛的神经生理机制。要求了 解;③疼痛的诊断原则和基本方法。要求基本掌握;④疼 痛评估的基本方法。要求了解;⑤疼痛的药物治疗。要求 熟悉;⑥疼痛的神经阻滞疗法。要求熟悉和部分掌握;⑦ 慢性疼痛的治疗原则及基本方法。要求了解;⑧癌痛治疗 原则。要求了解;⑨手术后镇痛的基本方法。要求了解。



为了在较短的时间内对疼痛学有一个初步的认识和基本掌握某些内容,我通过日常活动中常见的、容易理解的 疼痛实例,如体育运动引起的急性腰扭伤、肱骨外上髁炎 (网球肘),当采用局部注射或神经阻滞治疗便可使疼痛立 即缓解,使我对疼痛医学产生浓厚的兴趣;我了解疼痛门 诊的常见病、多发病:如偏头痛、神经性头痛、神经根型 颈椎病、肩周炎、网球肘、腱鞘炎、腰椎间盘突出、腰椎 间盘膨出、腰椎增生、腰椎退行性变、膝关节炎、膝关节 退行性变、膝关节腔积液、踝关节炎。特殊病例:带状疱 疹后神经痛、强直性脊柱炎、风湿性关节炎、类风湿性关 节炎、癌性疼痛。老师和我们展开病例分析和讨论,结合 临床实际解决问题;晚上病例小结,重要内容进行归纳, 加深了解和记忆;增强钻研精神和对学习的责任感。

## 扩散加权成像技术在腰椎间盘退行性变诊断中 的应用研究

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目的: 探讨椎间盘髓核表观扩散系数(Apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC)值是否与椎间盘退行性变的Pfirrmann分级以及椎间盘解剖层面相关。

资料与方法:对72例腰椎间盘退行性变的患者进行 腰椎MR常规序列和扩散加权成像(diffusion-weighted imaging,DWI)扫描,并测量L1/2-L5/S1椎间盘髓核的 ADC 值。两名神经放射医师根据 Pfirrmann分级法盲法评阅, 对椎间盘进行 I-V级分组。并分析椎间盘髓核的平均ADC 值与Pfirrmann分级、不同解剖层面之间的相关关系。

结果: 总计360个椎间盘中,没有发现符合 Pfirrmann I 级和II 级的椎间盘。符合III-V级的椎间盘 分别有227、97、36个。III-V级椎间盘髓核的平ADC值分 别为1.59±0.23×10-3mm<sup>2</sup>/s、1.16±0.21×10-3mm<sup>2</sup>/s、 0.84±0.21×10-3mm<sup>2</sup>/s,P<0.05;从L1/2-L5/S1,同一 椎间盘解剖层面上,III-V级椎间盘髓核的ADC值之间差异 有统计学意义(P<0.05);随着椎间盘退变程度的增加, ADC值逐渐降低。不同解剖层面的椎间盘髓核的平均ADC 值仅在L1/2与L4/5、L1/2与L5/S1、L2/3与L4/5、L2/3与 L5/S1两者之间差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);在III-V级 退变椎间盘,相同退变级别于不同解剖层面的椎间盘髓核 平均ADC值之间差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);从L2/3-L5/ S1层面,随着椎间盘解剖位置的下移,椎间盘的ADC值有 下降趋势。

结论:腰椎间盘髓核的ADC值能反映腰椎间盘退行性变,且随着退变程度的增加ADC值逐渐降低。从L2/3-L5/S1,随着椎间盘解剖位置的下移,ADC值有下降趋势。 III-V级椎间盘髓核的平均ADC值与椎间盘的解剖层面无相关性。MR DWI成像技术可用于椎间盘退行性变疾病的早期诊断及椎间盘退变程度的量化评估。

关键词: 腰椎; 椎间盘退行性变; 磁共振成像; 扩 散加权成像; 表观扩散系数

#### 三叉神经痛显微手术的不同术式疗效比较分析

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目的:为提高三叉神经痛显微手术疗效,探讨不同术 式对疗效和并发症的影响。

方法:回顾性分析2007年6月~2009年9月个人显微手 术治疗三叉神经痛85例,完成随访64例(75.3%),平均 随访时间19.5±0.8个月。按显微手术方式分为三组:单 纯三叉神经减压组(减压组),三叉神经减压合并切断组 (切断组),三叉神经减压合并定位毁损组(定损组)。 统计三组间长短期疗效和并发症的组间差异。

结果: 64例患者随访示减压组疼痛消失率94.4%低于 定损组或切断组(100%),但差别无显著性;减压组无面 部麻木不适病例,切断组50%面部麻木不适,定损组12.5% 面部麻木不适,三组有显著性差别。

结论:显微手术治疗三叉神经痛安全有效。在三叉神



经减压术基础上行定位毁损术,在保证疗效的前提下,可 改善毁损术后患者的生活质量。

关键词:三叉神经痛;三叉神经减压术;三叉神经选 择性切断术;三叉神经定位毁损术

## 立体定向双侧扣带回及伏核毁损手术治疗顽固 性疼痛

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目的:研究脑立体定向手术治疗顽固性疼痛的临床应用。

方法: 顽固性疼痛患者12例,包括丘脑及脑桥梗塞6 例,丘脑出血2例,丘脑梗塞合并颈髓损伤1例,三叉神经 痛术后顽固性头痛1例,癌性疼痛2例。所有病例均在局 麻+全麻下行双侧扣带回及双侧伏核(Nucleus accumbens NAc)毁损。手术前后采用数字评分法(Numerical Rating Scales, NRS)、简化McGill疼痛问卷(Short-form of McGill pain questionnaire, SF-MPQ),口述描绘评分法 (VRS, verbal rating scales)进行评分,同时记录手 术前后患者使用镇痛剂的种类和最大剂量。将术后1周,1 月,3月,6月的评分和术前比较,采用自身配对t检验。

结果:术后12例患者从1周到6月止痛效果较好,最长 1例随访40月,止痛效果稳定,除1例丘脑出血后疼痛和三 叉神经痛术后顽固性头痛患者目前偶尔口腹止痛片外,其 余患者到目前为止未用任何麻醉镇痛剂治疗。SF-MPQ, NRS, VRS评分手术前后差异显著(P<0.01)。

结论:脑立体定向双侧伏核+双侧扣带回损毁手术治 疗顽固性疼痛具有较好的治疗效果,超过1年以上的长期 疗效有待进一步观察。

关键词:脑立体定向手术;神经性疼痛;癌性疼痛; 伏核;扣带回

射频热凝靶点联合硬膜外腔置管治疗腰椎间盘 突出症的疗效评价

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目的: 在射频热凝靶点的基础上联合硬膜外腔松解后 置管持续消炎镇痛,治疗腰椎间盘突出症,观察其能否提 高疗效。

方法: 第一步 根据临床表现、X线平片与CT片,找出 压迫神经的靶点,计算出靶点在X线正、侧片的位置,确 定进针深度和穿刺途径。第二步 硬膜外腔置管,黄韧带 肥厚用射频进行松解。

结果: 118例患者术后立即直腿抬高增高,术后6hVAS 评分平均减少4.8分,临床治愈76例,显效40例,好转2 例,无好转及无效患者0例,无一例出现并发症。

结论:射频靶点热凝联合硬膜外腔置管,治疗腰椎间 盘突出症见效更快,有效率更高,疗效更持久的微创手术 方法。

关键词: 射频热凝; 硬膜外置管; 腰椎间盘突出症

## 帕瑞昔布钠对腰椎手术术后静脉镇痛效果的 影响

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目的:观察帕瑞昔布钠对腰椎内固定手术后舒芬太尼 静脉自控镇痛(PCIA)效果的影响。

方法:选择择期在全麻下行腰椎内固定手术患者60 例,ASAI~II级,术前检查肝、肾功能正常,无凝血功能 异常,无非甾体类药物(NSAIDs)及磺胺类药物过敏史, 无消化道溃疡病史。随机分为帕瑞昔布钠组(A组)和生 理盐水组(B组)两组,手术结束前30minA组静脉注射帕 瑞昔布钠40mg(生理盐水稀释成2m1),B组静脉注射生 理盐水2m1,两组患者均术毕时即开始使用舒芬太尼进行 静脉自控镇痛(PCIA),镇痛泵配方:舒芬太尼2ug/kg+托 烷斯琼10mg稀释至100m1,PCIA参数设置:持续输注(背 景)剂量为0.02m1/kg/h,自控剂量(PCA)为0.01m1/kg/ 次,锁定间隔时间为6min。术后在麻醉恢复室观察至少 30min。记录两组患者苏醒时、术后2、4、24、48h静息



时疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)和Ramsay镇静评分,记录患者 24h、48h内PCA有效按压次数及舒芬太尼使用量,同时观 察术后各时间点患者各类不良反应:包括头晕、恶心、 呕吐、呼吸抑制及任何不适。

结果:一般情况,两组患者在年龄、身高、体重和手术时间比较差异均无统计学意义。与B组比较,A组术后各时间点VAS镇痛评分显著低于B组;Ramsay镇静评分:术后苏醒时A组显著低于B组,其余各时间点两组比较差异无统计学意义;术毕至术后24hA组PCA泵有效按压次数明显少于B组,舒芬太尼使用总量A组明显少于B组,其差异具有统计学意义,两组患者均获得良好的镇痛效果,无因镇痛效果不佳或过度镇静而中断镇痛治疗。两组患者的头晕、恶心、呕吐等不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义,所有患者在镇痛期间循环功能稳定,均无呼吸抑制、异常出血等严重并发症。

结论:帕瑞昔布钠联合舒芬太尼在腰椎内固定手术患 者术后静脉镇痛中能够提供良好的镇痛效果,可减少舒 芬太尼的用量,有利于患者的术后恢复,是一种安全的 术后静脉自控镇痛的方法。

## 判断椎间盘源性痛─复制疼痛好还是抑制疼痛 好?

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目的: 评估在椎间盘源性痛中采用疼痛复制和疼痛抑 制两种方法的效果对比。

方法:我们回顾了北大医院自2009年8月~2011年5 月的腰椎间盘源性痛的患者12例,其中女性8例,男性4 例,他们的平均年龄373y(26-45y)。其临床症状包括 久坐后腰痛,不能耐受长时间行走,均不伴有下肢痛。 均采用C型臂引导下椎间盘穿刺。6例采用复制疼痛的方 法,6例采用抑制疼痛的判断方法。复制疼痛的判断标准 是向椎间盘内注射造影剂欧乃派克,根据是否复制出患 者的临床症状来判断,同时邻近节段同样注射造影剂作 为对照参照。抑制疼痛的判断标准是向椎间盘内注射1% 利多卡因溶液,然后让患者下床活动看原有症状消失作为 间盘源性痛的标准。根据疼痛视觉模拟评分VAS评分法评 估穿刺前后疼痛缓解的疗效。

结果: 6例复制疼痛的病例有4例可明确复制出疼痛, 手术时间平均45分钟。6例抑制疼痛的病例均可明确抑制 患者的疼痛,术后立即下床活动,术前疼痛完全消失,手 术时间平均25分钟。

结论:采用疼痛抑制的方法更有助于确定椎间盘源性 痛的诊断。

## 椎体成形术在脊柱转移瘤和多发性骨髓瘤治疗 中的应用和评价

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目的: 探讨骨水泥椎体成形术在脊柱转移瘤和多发性 骨髓瘤治疗中的应用价值和总结我们的应用经验。

方法:自2000年11月我科开展第一例经皮穿刺骨水泥 椎体成形术(PVP)以来,对197例患者,共318个椎体行 椎体成形术,其中脊柱转移瘤165例272个椎体,多发性骨 髓瘤32例46个椎体。颈椎1个,胸椎193个,腰椎134个。 男性111例,女性86例,平均年龄64岁(36-87岁)。采用 两种手术方式,单纯应用经皮穿刺椎体成形术125例212个 椎体;开放性手术椎管减压脊柱内固定,结合术中椎体成 形术或联合其他部位椎体成形术72例106个椎体。所有患 者术前均有严重的腰背痛或合并不同程度的下肢神经损害 症状。平均疼痛VAS评分7.5分(5-10分),术后第三天评 估患者的疼痛缓解情况,两周时评估神经损害和活动能力 的改善。出院后每三个月门诊随访一次。

结果:术中无一例出现肺栓塞、截瘫或围手术期死 亡,所有患者术后3天内疼痛缓解,平均VAS评分降至 3.6分(0-5分),开放性手术联合椎体成形术患者及联 合其他部位椎体成形术患者术后神经损害情况改善。 椎体成形术中骨水泥的平均注入量为4m1(3-7m1)。133 (41.8%,133/318)个椎体术中出现骨水泥渗漏,26个在





椎间隙,94个在椎旁或椎旁静脉,3个在椎管内渗漏,但 均无临床症状。术后患者均接受化疗和(或)放疗,平均 随访17.2(1-36)个月,124例死于原发病,73例带瘤存 活。

结论:单纯使用椎体成形术对缓解脊柱转移瘤和多发 性骨髓瘤患者腰背痛方面效果显著。开放手术结合术中椎 体成形或联合其他部位的椎体成形术一次性手术完成椎管 减压内固定和椎体成形,稳定脊柱,适合于多发椎体病 变,合并脊髓压迫的患者。我们认为对脊柱转移瘤和多发 性骨髓瘤患者行合适方式的椎体成形术安全、简单,效果 显著,避免了椎体置换或前路开放手术的创伤。

关键词: 椎体成形术; 脊柱转移瘤; 多发性骨髓瘤

#### 膝关节置换围手术期联合镇痛

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目的:通过随机对照临床试验评价联合镇痛对术后疼 痛治疗的有效性和安全性。

方法:选择在中国中医科学院望京医院骨关节一科 病房进行膝关节置换手术的患者45例,将入组病例随机 分为A组16例、B组14例、C组15例三组。所有患者均采用 椎管内麻醉,术后置镇痛泵,A组—镇痛泵+口服镇痛药+ 术中关节周围注射,B组一镇痛泵+术中关节周围注射,C 组一镇痛泵+口服镇痛药。口服药:麻醉诱导前8小时口 服塞来昔400mg(西乐葆,辉瑞制药有限公司生产,批号: BK060407)术后禁食水期过后给予口服塞来昔布200mg,手 术后1~5天口服塞来昔布200mg, qd. 术后5天内如果痛觉评 分为0,则停止给药。术中关节周围注射:盐水20m1+罗哌 卡因10m1+副肾上腺素0.1m1。镇痛泵:盐水65m1+舒芬太 尼150ug+氟比洛芬酯200mg+枢星6mg。观测:患者术后每 6h进行目测类比评分测定1次,全天结果取平均值,于当 天18: 30进行记录。三组执行统一的康复锻炼计划,关节 屈曲角度以患者能够适应康复锻炼强度为准。主要观测指 标包括VAS(visual analogue scale)疼痛评分、生活质 量评分、镇痛泵药物用量、恶心呕吐及不良反应评分以及 切口情况。

结果: 1、疼痛的VAS值的评分: A组平均为2.19分, B组平均5.26分,C组平均为5.32分。A与B、A与C相比差 异有统计学意义,P<0.05。B与C相比P>0.05。2、生活质 量评分:A组平均为50.02分,B组平均为23.37分,C组 平均为28.32分,A与B、A与C相比差异有统计学意义, P<0.001;B与C相比P>0.05。3、消化道反应:A组恶心程 度评分平均为0.97分、呕吐评分平均为0.19分,B组恶心 程度评分平均为0.76分、呕吐评分平均为0.13分,C组恶 心程度评分平均为0.95分、呕吐评分平均为0.13分,C组恶 心程度评分平均为0.95分、呕吐评分平均为0.19分,差 异均无统计学意义。4、A组减少镇痛泵药物使用量平均 68.4m1即34.2%(0m1~100m1),B组减少镇痛泵药物使 用量平均12.5m1即6.25%(10m1~30m1),C组减少镇痛 泵药量平均36.5m1即25.25%(5m1~50m1),三组均有显 著差异。

5、三组病例均无手术伤口的异常改变,均无DVT及PE的发生。

结论:关节置换围手术期采用多项联合镇痛方法,可 以有更好的止痛效果,可以减少其它阿片类止痛药的用 量,减少恶心呕吐等不良反应,提高病人生活质量,同时 对于病人的伤口愈合没有不良影响。

## 显微减压技术治疗椎间孔狭窄引起的根性疼痛 Microsurgical decompression for the treatment of radicular pain caused by intervertebral foramen stenosis

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根性疼痛为脊柱退行性疾病中常见的症状,对于症状 重、持续时间长的病人可以考虑手术治疗。在颈椎,前路 椎间盘切除+植骨固定/人工椎间盘为最常用的手术方式, 但这种手术方式侧方减压往往不彻底,尤其当压迫位于椎 间孔附近或椎间孔内时。利用显微神经外科技术,经前外 侧或后外侧入路两种手术技术可以解除椎间孔段神经根的 压迫。由于手术创伤小,对颈椎稳定性影响小,也不需内



固定,还可以保留脊柱间的活动,因此为非融合功能性 手术。在腰椎,突出到椎间孔内的椎间盘、韧带关节的 增生以及椎体间不稳等都是引起椎间孔段神经根受压疼 痛的原因。利用微创理念,在显微镜下经肌肉间直接切 开椎间关节并切除致压物,同时行内固定为行之有效的 外科治疗方法。

自2009年1月至2011年6月,首都医科大学宣武医院 神经外科手术治疗颈椎及腰椎引起的神经根性疼痛近400 例,其中由于椎间孔段神经根受压22例,2例病人由于减 压不彻底,疼痛缓解不明显,1例病人经再手术症状完全 缓解,其他20例病人经手术治疗均获得了良好效果。

结论: 手术后根性疼痛不能缓解的主要原因为减压不 彻底,尤其椎间孔段。根据不同的部位及原因选择不同 的手术方式是治疗的关键,单一的手术方式不适合所有 根性疼痛;显微外科技术有助于椎间孔段神经根彻底减 压。

#### 神经病理性疼痛新机制及治疗策略

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神经病理性疼痛是临床最为难治的慢性疼痛,以自发 性疼痛(Spontaneous pain),触诱发痛(Allodynia) 和痛觉过敏(Hyperalgesia)为主要特征。其中触诱发 痛是神经病理性痛最突出的特点,表现为轻微的非伤害 性刺激即可引起患者难以忍受的剧烈疼痛。闸门控制学 说推测,脊髓后角存在着粗纤维介导的非伤害性传入和 细纤维介导的伤害性传入之间相互调控的神经回路。但 这个神经回路是否存在至今还未得到证实。阐明这个神 经回路的组成、信息加工与处理、及其与行为间的关系 是阐明触诱发痛的中枢机制的前提和必要条件。

应用双膜片钳全细胞记录技术,对大鼠脊髓后角痛觉 调控中枢的神经网络组成,及其在外周神经损伤引起的 神经病理性疼痛条件下的可塑性变化进行了综合研究。 我们发现:III层内接受非伤害性AB纤维传入的glycine 能抑制性神经元和IIi层的PKC y阳性兴奋性中间神经元 之间存在着直接的抑制性突触联系,PKCY阳性中间神经 元与位于IIo层的接受痛觉传入的兴奋性中间神经元(中 央细胞)形成兴奋性突触联系,组成了粗纤维介导的非伤 害性传入调控细纤维介导的伤害性传入的结构基础。这个 回路在正常情况下由于受到GABA能或Glycine能抑制性中 间神经元的控制,而处于"沉默"状态,在外周神经损伤 引起的神经病理性疼痛状态下,PKCY阳性兴奋性中间神 经元失去抑制性中间神经元的控制(disinhibition), 使得非伤害性信息传递到IIo层的伤害性感受神经元(中 央细胞)进而产生allodynia现象。此结果为阐明痛与镇 痛的中枢机制和寻找治疗神经病理性疼痛的特异性药物靶 点提供了结构与功能基础。

#### 口颌面痛的疾病谱分析及排序

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口腔颌面部是疼痛的多发区域,因为局部解剖结构的 多样性,使得疼痛性疾病或有疼痛症状的病种繁多,牙源 性疼痛是口腔颌面部特有的病症。通过对744例"三叉神 经痛门诊"初诊患者资料、最终诊断的分析,了解与三叉 神经痛易混淆疾病的种类、临床特点及分布排序。结果; 744例中原发性三叉神经痛者662例(88.98%),其他疾病 82例(11.02%),涉及15种疾病,关系到躯体疼痛、神经 病理性疼痛和精神心理疼痛三个方面。观察到头面部肿物 类大多处于相对早期或深在部位,炎症性疾病症状不典 型,精神心理性疼痛不少见。另外,医源性疼痛需要关 注。

#### 口颌面疼痛的诊断与治疗

#### 傅开元

#### 北京大学口腔医学院

临床上口腔颌面部疼痛包括了临床常见的各种疼痛类 型,如炎症性疼痛、神经病理性疼痛、骨关节炎疼痛、术 后疼痛、癌症疼痛等,但有其部位和解剖的特殊性,如牙



源性疼痛、颞下颌关节紊乱病、三叉神经痛、非典型面痛 和非典型牙痛。还有牙科治疗过程或治疗后,一些患者出 现无法解释的主诉,患者认为是牙科治疗造成咬合的改变 引起这些症状,称之为"咬合幻觉综合症"。本讲座将详 细阐述国际口颌面疼痛的分类、病理机制、诊断、及目前 临床治疗现状。牙科治疗有牙本质小管封闭、牙体治疗、 根管治疗、牙冠修复、牙周治疗、拔牙。药物治疗有非甾 体类抗炎药物、阿片类镇痛药物、硫酸氨基葡萄糖、抗焦 虑药、抗抑郁药、抗惊厥药、 ¥-氨基丁酸(GABA)受体的 阻滞剂。注射治疗有神经阻滞、关节腔灌洗、皮质类固醇 激素、透明质酸、肉毒毒素肌肉注射。口腔特殊治疗有咬 合垫治疗。还有外科手术和物理治疗等。还会介绍牙髓牙 本质的神经支配、病理性疼痛和牙本质过敏的外周和中枢 机制、以及脊髓小胶质细胞活化参与疼痛调控机制的我们 最新研究进展。口颌面疼痛遵循疼痛的基本原理和相应的 疼痛临床处理原则,但有其特殊性,表现为:口颌面疼痛 包含各种类型的疼痛、牵涉痛多见、医源性疼痛不少见、 牙源性疼痛牙科治疗即刻见效。

#### 消化内镜麻醉现状

#### 米卫东 徐龙河

#### 解放军总医院麻醉手术中心

随着内镜设备和技术的更新及治疗内镜领域的发展, 消化内镜检查和治疗对麻醉的需求越来越多。①国内无痛 消化内镜的开展情况:国内规模化开始无痛胃肠镜检查始 于2002年,至2009年各大医院无痛胃肠镜所占的比例从 25%-55%。老年患者所占的比例也是逐渐增高,2009年解 放军总医院60岁以上无痛消化内镜患者占31.5%。②消化 内镜麻醉工作环境:按照ASA非手术室麻醉场所指南标准 执行。建立麻醉前评估机制,掌握禁忌和相对禁忌症。③ 无痛胃肠镜检查的麻醉管理。神经安定镇痛麻醉:体质 差、高龄、呼吸道预计存在不易掌控因素等患者。静脉麻 醉是目前国内最广泛采用的麻醉方法,常用的药物组合: 异丙酚;丙泊酚+咪唑安定+芬太尼;异丙酚+舒芬太尼; 异丙酚+瑞芬太尼;咪唑安定、异丙酚、氯胺酮;咪唑安 定、异丙酚、非甾类镇痛药,依托咪酯+芬太尼;依托咪 酯+咪唑安定,不同药物组合各有其优缺点。对可能出现 的并发症应积极预防、处理。④无痛ERCP的麻醉管理。传 统方法:安定镇痛,地西泮+哌替啶。静脉麻醉:异丙酚 +咪唑安定;异丙酚+舒芬太尼;异丙酚+芬太尼。改进的 措施:术前常规肌肉注射阿托品,在患者右肩、胸部及右 侧盆腔处各垫一个小枕头,使用内镜面罩。⑤食管胃底静 脉曲张硬化剂治疗和套扎:麻醉中最致命的危险是突发静 脉曲张破裂出血致反流误吸。应尽量维持麻醉平稳,检 查和治疗时麻醉应相对较深而勿浅,避免发生呛咳和体 动,并随时做好急救准备。⑥双气囊电子小肠镜检查的麻 醉: 全麻气管插管下进行双气囊电子小肠镜检查是很有必 要的,尤其是伴有心脑血管疾病者。部分小肠镜经肛门入 路进行,可采用静脉麻醉,异丙酚持续泵注。⑦内镜黏膜 下剥离术(ESD)的麻醉:胃内进行的ESD,可以在静脉麻醉 下完成。食道ESD须气管插管全麻。术中防止导管脱落, 术后严格掌握拔管指征,拔管前口腔内应进行充分的吸 引,防止分泌物或者食道出血被误吸。⑧内镜下黏膜切除 术(EMR)、胰腺囊肿内镜下引流与清创术、胃肠穿孔的内 镜下缝合等内镜治疗多采用静脉麻醉,方法同无痛胃肠检 杳。

#### 电针三阴交缓解分娩痛的临床观察

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摘要:分娩疼痛让每个产妇经受巨大的痛苦,三阴交 自古就是催产要穴,本研究采用随机、单盲的临床试验方 法,观察电针三阴交缓解分娩疼痛的临床效果。本研究共 收集符合纳入标准的临产初产妇病例111例,将入选病例 随机分为空白组36例,安慰组37例和电针组38例;分别采 用不作任何治疗,无效针刺及电针治疗及针尖向上平刺 三阴交穴加电针治疗三种不同的干预手段。治疗后在不同 时点评价产妇的疼痛情况(医生按照WHO疼痛分级标准评 价,产妇用VAS量表评价)。结果显示:电针三阴交穴可



以起到缓解疼痛作用, 电针组镇痛效果明显优于安慰组 和空白组; 电针三阴交既有一定即时效应, 也有一定的 后效应。

## 硬膜外吗啡复合布托啡诺缓解妇科肿瘤病人 术后疼痛的研究

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目的:观察吗啡复合布托啡诺用于妇科肿瘤病人术后 硬膜外镇痛的效果与副作用,为临床选择提供依据。

方法: 60例未用硫酸镁, 硬膜外效果佳的妇科肿瘤病 人,随机分为A、B、C三组,每组20人。A组经导管注入 吗啡3mg; B组注入吗啡3mg加布托啡诺1mg; C组注入吗啡 3mg加布托啡诺2mg。观察三组病人的镇痛(VAS)、舒适 度(BCS)、镇静(Ramesay)的效果。

结果: 三组间在任何时候术后VAS视觉模拟评分结 果均无显著性差异(P>0.05),舒适度(BCS):B组 与C组明显高于A组(P<0.05),而B组与C组间差异无 显著意义。Ramesay评分: B组与C组明显高于A组(P< 0.05),而B组与C组间差异无显著意义。

结论:硬膜外吗啡复合布托啡诺在缓解妇科肿瘤病人 术后疼痛使用中有很大的益处, 值得推荐和探索研究。 至于吗啡复合布托啡诺阵痛最佳剂量及最佳配伍的选择 上尚需进一步研究。

关键词: 吗啡; 布托啡诺; 术后疼痛

#### 晚期癌痛病人健康干预的初步观察

#### 史计月

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背景: "让癌痛病人不痛"是WHO提出的20世纪末癌 痛达标目标,但21届世界肿瘤大会癌痛专题论坛媒体资 料显示,当今仍有60%以上癌痛病人镇痛不达标或没有有 效地控制疼痛。作者多年临床实践中,发现即便严格按

"三阶梯方案"控制癌痛,仍有30%左右病人不能有效消 除疼痛。应用健康管理相关理论评估癌痛病人健康风险因 素,体会其非躯体健康因素对癌痛调控有较大影响。为些 提出癌痛病人健康服务理念,探讨进一步提升癌痛治疗质 量的医疗方法。

目的:观察晚期癌痛病人健康干预对癌痛治疗效能的 影响。

方法: 2010年10月至2011年5月间,诊断明确、预期 寿命≤6月的各种晚期癌痛病人72列 , 经病人及其亲属书 面同意,并经医院伦理委员会审核批准,应用随机数字表 法均分为常规治疗组(A组)与健康干预组(B组)。A组 严格按WH0三阶梯方案确定癌痛治疗方案; B组在A组治疗 基础上,通过填写包含生活质量、心理健康、社会与环境 适应等内容的健康评估表,同时必要的生理功能检查检 测,确定个体健康风险因素,明确影响生活质量的主要原 因,确定明确的健康干预措施,如饮食调控、日常娱乐、 社会交流、体育锻炼、睡眠调整等。观察两组病人门诊治 疗第2月吗啡缓释剂日均用量、VAS≤3的日均时间、生活 质量评分(百分加权评分)、病人或亲属镇痛满意度(百 分)、截止2011年5月30日两组平均生存时间与目前仍生 存例数。

结果:两组病人以食管癌、肺癌、胃癌、肝癌与 乳腺癌骨转移等病人为主。年龄38岁至71岁, 癌确 诊时间3个月至19年,均接受手术治疗与长时间的化 疗、放疗且入组时均已放弃肿瘤治疗。两组病人癌类 别、病程、手术、放化疗、年龄等数据对比无差异。 两组病人不能正常进食后均住院营养支持治疗,同时 应用病人自控静脉镇痛泵镇痛。入组门诊治疗后第2 月吗啡缓释剂日均用量分别为(49.2±11.7)mg和 (27.5±6.9) mg (t=9.59, P<0.01); VAS≤3的日均时间 (5.8±2.1) 小时和 (17.4±2.8) (t=19.89, P<0.01; 生活质量评分(49.3±17.9)分和(72.9±12.3) 分(t=6.52, P<0.01); 病人或亲属镇痛满意度分别为  $(78.2\pm19.7)$ %和  $(94.3\pm6.9)$ %(t=6.68, P<0.01); 观察期内平均生存时间(127.3±35.7)天和 (169.4±27.5) 天(t=5.61, P<0.01)。目前仍生存13例和



21例(x2=3.08, P<0.05)。

结论与讨论:恐惧、抑郁心理与社会关系变化、环境 不适应加剧生活质量的恶化,进而引发治疗配合差甚至拒 绝治疗为晚期癌痛病人主要健康风险因素。对比观察结果 显示有效地健康服务可显著提升晚期癌痛病人生活质量, 提升健康水平,延缓生命生存时间。认为改变医护人服务 理念,从提升亲属关怀质量入手,引导采取正确的健康护 理,针对性地生活行为干预(体育锻炼、社会交流、适当 娱乐、健康饮食等)可提升机体抗病能力,提高癌痛治疗 效能,减缓病情进展,降低疼痛程度,提升生活质量,进 而延缓生命。其中,护理教练、亲属配合与胃肠功能调控 为健康行为干预的重点。

### 癌性疼痛患者健康服务与管理

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摘要:传统癌性疼痛诊疗基本是以"病"为核心,缺 乏对"病人"健康维护的整体观,镇痛用药选择品种单 一,没有必要的健康干预与有效地健康指导。近年,随着 "以病人为中心"的人性化医疗服务的深入开展, 医院癌 性疼痛患者镇痛用药与管理获得较大改善, 尤其是优质护 理病区的建立,责任护士为核心的整体护理的开展,癌性 疼痛患者心理、情绪、环境健康管理取得一定进展。然 而,分析相关文献,癌性疼痛患者诊疗仍是基于医疗服务 基础上"疾病"管理,包括患者心理疏导、生活支持、亲 属沟通、病房环境改善、医疗服务流程优化等措施,仍是 以肿瘤诊疗为核心的医疗服务活动。对此,作者总结近三 年慢性疼痛患者健康服务经验,提出癌性疼痛健康服务理 念、流程与主要措施:

1、健康服务的理念:健康服务是以健康评估为基 础,躯体健康治疗与心理疏导为核心的全程健康管理服 务。区别于传统医疗服务是强调医患双方有效沟通, 医护 人员应充分评估患者整体健康状态,满足患者的健康需 求。健康服务具有整体性、全程性、一致性、道德性。强 调在传统生理调控治疗基础上需关注病人心理-社会-环境 健康,从"人的健康"整体角度进行有效评估,始终如一 地进行全面的健康动态评估与不良健康行为干预,注意医 护人员-病人-亲属目的一致性与管理意识的统一性,强调 医患双方道德健康调控与监督,最大限度地维护病人生活 质量。

2、健康服务的流程:健康服务是基于当今生物一社 会一心理一环境医学模式下的民众健康维护措施。医院作 为健康服务的关键环节,需要医护人员转变观念与改进流 程,适应新时期民众的健康需求。汲取当今健康管理成 功经验,结合当代医疗服务基本流程,认为癌性疼痛病人 的健康服务基本流程应包括:健康评估、健康维护方案的 确立、健康干预度的把握、动态健康教育的实施、医护人 员的健康行为调控和患者亲属健康行为调控与家庭健康环 境管理。强调以病人健康风险评估为基础, 医护人员健康 行为调控为关键,病人健康维护与不良健康行为干预为核 心,亲属健康行为支撑与环境健康营造为动力。

3、健康服务的措施:因肿瘤病人社会经历、文化、 经济与健康素质的差异,个体健康服务措施必然有较大的 差异,加之健康服务理念、流程及具体措施较相对成熟的 医疗服务流程仍是一个较新的领域。作者认为应注意的主 要环节有: 首先需要引入新的理念指导患者的健康评估, 研究制定针对性的健康评估方案即为关键问题:其次病人 健康信息采集须走出传统临床诊疗病史采集误区,更多地 关注病人心理、情智、精神、文化、社会、环境等相关 的健康风险因素信息。第三大量临床案例显示,麻醉性镇 痛剂的毒副作用完全可通过患者生活干预措施与心理疏导 进行防治;而体育锻炼、睡眠的改善、情绪的调控及道德 理念修养是减缓癌性疼痛,规范镇痛用药,提高医疗安全 重要措施。这些健康行为的实施需要医护人员适时有效地 讲解与生活干预来实现。第四健康教练为慢性疾病健康干 预的重要措施, 医院主管医师-社区医生或医院内的责任 护士一患者亲属共同组成健康教练,在有效地健康支持基 础上全程干预患者的不良健康行为,可有效提升癌性疼痛 质量,改善患者的生活质量;最后是有效地健康信息利用



与开发是健康服务与癌症姑息治疗的重要资源。对此, 无论患者健康评估还是健康维护方案制定;无论是药物 镇痛还是微创介入神经毁损均需要医护人员利用有效地 循证医学信息指导制定最佳方案。其中,患者健康档案 的建立与利用是癌性疼痛全程健康服务的基础措施,所 有承担癌性疼痛治疗医护人员均应有建立健康档案的意 识,规范记录镇痛患者健康维护信息,为动态干预患者 不良健康行为奠定信息基础;为自身或团队镇痛质量的 提升奠定基础。

## 脊髓ERK活化在瑞芬太尼引起大鼠切开后痛 觉过敏的作用

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目的: 探讨脊髓ERK活化在大鼠切口痛痛觉过敏及瑞 芬太尼引起痛觉过敏中的作用。

方法: 雄性SD大鼠随机分为6组。I+R+P组, 鞘内注 射PBS, 30min后行右足切开, 静注瑞芬太尼, 速度1μg •min<sup>-1</sup>•kg<sup>-1</sup>; I+N+P组, 鞘内注射PBS液20μl, 30min 后右足切开, 静注NS1.5ml•h<sup>-1</sup>; I+R+D组, 鞘内注射 DMS010μ1后行右足切开, 静注瑞芬太尼; I+R+D组, 鞘内注射DMS010μ1后, 行右足切开, 静注生理盐水; I+R+U组, 鞘内注射U102610μl, 行右足切开, 静注瑞 芬太尼; I+N+U组, 鞘内注射U102610μl, 30min后行 右足切开, 静注NS。各组在1d、2d、3d及4d鞘内注射药 物30min后开始痛觉测定。于颈静脉置管及鞘内置管前 T0、鞘内给药前Tc、停药后1h、1d、2d、3d及4d(分别 为T1~T5)不同时点测定右足的机械性痛觉阈值。

SD大鼠随机分为7组,其中对照组只做静脉置管,输 注NS。其他六组按上述分组,每组在停药后1h和1d后分 别选4只,灌注固定,取L4-L5脊髓,冰冻切片,应用免 疫组化方法观察脊髓p-ERK阳性细胞数目变化。

SD大鼠随机分为7组,分组同前,每组在停药后1h 后,迅速断头处死,取L4-L5脊髓组织,应用Western Blot方法,测定脊髓p-ERK蛋白含量。

结果: 鞘内注射不同药物与时间点间有交互效应 P=0.000。T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>4</sub>时点I+R+P组与I+R+D组痛阈均显 著低于术前,T<sub>1</sub>、T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>3</sub>时点I+P组与I+D组均显著低于术 前,其中停药后1h最低。I+R+U组在停药后1h、1d、2d痛 阈显著低于术前。I+U组在停药后1h、1d痛阈显著低于术 前。术前和术后4d各组间无显著差异。停药后1h、1d、 2d和3d,I+R+P组痛阈低于I+R+U组。停药后1h、1d和2d, I+P组显著低于I+U组。I+R+P组与I+R+D组无显著差异, I+P组与I+D组差异无统计学意义。

六组大鼠术后1d脊髓背角p-ERK阳性神经元数目均显 著高于术后1h及对照组,术后1h,1d,I+R+P组脊髓p-ERK 阳性细胞数目显著高于I+R+U组和I+P组,I+P组高于I+U组 (P=0.000)。

I+R+P组脊髓p-ERK蛋白积分光密度值显著高于I+R+U 组和I+P组(P=0.000、P=0.000), I+P组与I+U组有显著 差异(P=0.000)。

结论:静注瑞芬太尼可增强大鼠切口痛觉过敏程度, 延长痛觉过敏时间,进一步增加大鼠脊髓p-ERK阳性神经 元数目及p-ERK蛋白的表达。鞘内注射U1026可减轻大鼠痛 觉过敏,缩短痛觉过敏持续时间,减少大鼠脊髓ERK磷酸 化,表明大鼠切口痛觉过敏及瑞芬太尼引起术后痛觉过敏 与脊髓ERK活化有关。

#### 腰交感神经节射频热凝毁损术的临床应用

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目的: 探讨数字减影(ADS)引导下腰交感神经节射频消融术的疗效及安全性。

方法: 42例腰腿部血管性或交感性反射性疼痛病人, 随机分为两组: 均在ADS引导下,穿刺到位 I 组(22例) 行电刺激及局麻药阻滞试验确认后行射频热凝毁损,温度 80℃,时间75s,两个周期, II 组(20例)行局麻药阻滞试 验后以1%利多卡因10m1、维生素B12针0.5mg注射阻滞。

结果: I组和II组治疗后,下肢变暖者为94.7%

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和72.2%(P<0.01)有极显著差异;VAS评分治疗后7天(3.3±1.2)和(3.2±1.1)分(P>0.05)无显著性差异;3个月、6个月时有显著性差异(P<0.05);显效、有效、部分有效均有显著性差异((P<0.05),总有效率91.1%和80.0%有显著差异(P<0.05)。

结论:腰交感神经节射频热凝毁损可有效长时间阻断 腰交感性神经功能达到持续血管扩张,改善组织血液和营 养供应、消除异感、减轻疼痛,是治疗腰腿部血管性或交 感性反射性疼痛的安全有效、创伤小的微创治疗方法。

关键词:射频热凝毁损;腰交感神经节;腰腿痛;数 字减影

## 1%利多卡因与0.375%罗哌卡因行星状神经节 阻滞治疗急性面神经炎的临床观察

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目的:比较1%利多卡因与0.375%罗哌卡因分别行星状 神经节阻滞,治疗急性面神经炎的安全性、临床效果。

资料与方法:选择门诊确诊为急性面神经炎的患者20 例,从发病到初诊时间不超过3天者纳入本文观察。20例 患者男18例,女2例,年龄18至67岁,平均年龄39±8岁, 两组患者平均年龄、性别及一般情况等均无明显差异。按 行星状神经节阻滞使用局麻药的不同随机分为利多卡因组 (简称L组)与罗哌卡因组(简称R组)。L组治疗方法为 每天使用1%利多卡因10m1行患侧星状神经节阻滞一次,并 口服阿司匹林、阿昔洛韦、弥可保、美卓乐、抗病毒辣 口服液等药物。R组治疗方法为每天使用0.375%罗哌卡因 10m1行患侧星状神经节阻滞一次,口服药物同L组。分别 观察两组患者治疗开始后7天、10天、14天恢复情况及不 良反应发生情况。

结果:两组患者均观察满14天。行星状神经节 阻滞后出现霍纳征的持续时间L组为65±12min, R组为152±21min,两组相比较有高度显著差异 (P<0.01)。治疗后第7天,两组患者眼睑均能完全闭 合,眼裂均无增大;治疗后第10天,两组患者鼓气试验 阴性,口角轻度歪斜,进食水无漏出,额纹均恢复2/3 以上,其中L组2例患者症状完全消失,R组患者3例症状 完全消失;治疗后第14天,两组患者症状完全消失,均 结束治疗。不良反应:L组2例次、R组3例次出现星状神 经节阻滞后声嘶,均恢复,两组患者均无局麻药毒性反 应发生。

结论: 文献报道, 面神经炎在起病1周内开始行星状 神经节阻滞并配合服药治疗, 可100%恢复。本文1%利多卡 因与0.375%罗哌卡因行星状神经节阻滞治疗急性面神经 炎, 虽然前者出现霍纳征的时间远较后者短, 但两组治疗 效果无明显差异, 且当出现声嘶时, R组因罗哌卡因作用 时间长, 声嘶维持时间相应也较长, 患者不适感增加, 使 用罗哌卡因医疗费用相应也较高。因此, 在治疗急性面神 经炎时, 使用1%利多卡因行星状神经节阻滞可达到满意临 床效果。

## 射频热凝术联合臭氧,得宝松治疗腰椎间盘突 出症的临床效果观察

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目的: 探讨射频热凝术联合臭氧、得宝松治疗椎间盘 突出的临床疗效。

方法:选取保守治疗无效的,无脱出的或突出小于 10mm的,采用射频热凝术联合臭氧,得宝松治疗腰椎间盘 突出患者85例,在CT引导下穿刺,所有病例穿刺到椎间盘 后缓慢置入热凝导管于合适位置,然后分别连接射频发生 器和臭氧发生器,后退针到椎间孔处(神经根旁)分别注 入臭氧和得宝松观察30分钟。

结果:治疗后7d和3个月优良率分别为88.2.0% (75/85例)和92.9(79/85例),两时间的优良率相比较 差异有统计学意义(p<0.05)。

结论:射频热凝术联合臭氧,得宝松治疗椎间盘突出 症,具有创伤小、痛苦少、且见效快、无副作用。

关键词:射频热凝术,臭氧,得宝松,椎间盘突出 症

## An In Vivo Evaluation of the Mycobacterial Filtration Efficacy of Three Breathing Filters Used in Anesthesia

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#### Abstract

**Background**: The use of breathing filters (BFs) has been recommended to protect the anesthesia apparatus in proven or suspected cases of tuberculosis. Some investigators have also suggested the use of BF to alleviate the need to change anesthesia breathing circuits after each case. This study evaluated the filtration efficacy of three different BFs to prevent mycobacterial contamination of breathing circuits in a model that uses a test animal.

**Methods**: Ten Pall BB25A<sup>®</sup> (pleated hydrophobic) (Pall Canada Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada), six DAR Barrierbac S<sup>®</sup> (felted electrostatic; Mallinckrodt DAR, Mirandola, Italy), and six Baxter Airlife<sup>®</sup> (felted electrostatic; Baxter Canada, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada) BFs were studied. For each BF tested, 20 ml of a high concentration suspension of Mycobacterium chelonae (range,  $2.0 \times 10^7$  to  $9.0 \times 10^7$  colony-forming units/ml) was nebulized during 2h at the proximal end of the endotracheal tube of anesthetized pigs. At the end of the nebulization period, the BFs were sampled for culture. The titer reduction value (number of microorganisms challenging the BF divided by the number of microorganisms recovered downstream of the BF, divided by the number of microorganisms challenging the BF) were calculated.

**Results**: The median titer reduction values were  $5.6 \times 10^5$ ,  $6.0 \times 10^5$ , and  $8.0 \times 10^8$  (P < 0.0005), and the median removal efficiencies were greater than 99.999%, greater than 99.999%, and 100% (P= not significant) for the DAR Barrierbac S<sup>®</sup>, the Baxter Airlife<sup>®</sup>, and the Pall BB25A<sup>®</sup>, respectively.

**Conclusions:** Among the three BFs studied, only the Pall BB25A<sup>®</sup> completely prevented the passage of M. chelonae, thus protecting the anesthesia breathing circuit from mycobacterial contamination.

Contaminated anesthesia equipment has been implicated as a causative factor of postoperative pulmonary infections, and microorganisms have been isolated in almost every part of the anesthesia breathing system.<sup>1-3</sup> Therefore, the current recommendations of both the Centers for Disease Control and the American Society of Anesthesiologists state that a sterile (or alternatively submitted to highlevel disinfection) anesthesia breathing circuits should be used for every patient.<sup>3,4</sup> In proven or suspected cases of tuberculosis, the Centers for Disease Control recommend that a breathing filter (BF) be placed between the anesthesia equipment and the patient's airway.<sup>5</sup> The use of a BF placed between the Y-piece of the anesthesia breathing circuit and the endotracheal tube has also been proposed to prevent contamination of the breathing circuit. This could allow the reuse of the same breathing circuit for several patients, and as long as the BF is less expensive than the breathing circuit, this practice would be cost efficient.<sup>6,7</sup> Although tuberculosis prevalence has slightly decreased in recent years (after a surge in the late 1980s and early 1990s), it remains a serious infectious threat, even more with the emergence of multiresistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis

strains.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, nosocomial transmission of tuberculosis to both patients and healthcare workers has been reported.<sup>9,10</sup> Many BFs are available in North America, built with different materials and relying on different filtration mechanisms. Their performance for bacterial filtration has been investigated both in laboratory studies and in the clinical setting. However, to our knowledge, no study has evaluated the efficacy of BFs against M.tuberculosis in the clinical setting.

Because of the high contagious potential of M. tuberculosis, mandating a level 3 experimental facility, clinical studies are difficult to conduct. Therefore, other mycobacteria with lower pathogenicity have been used as surrogates for M. tuberculosis.<sup>11</sup> The objective of this study was to evaluate the mycobacterial filtration efficacy against Mycobacterium chelonae of three different BFs available in North America in an animal model designed to reproduce the clinical setting. The second objective was to explain the performance of the three filters by submitting them to scanning electron microscopy.

#### **Materials and Methods**

The different models of BF used in anesthesia in the province of Quebec were identified by an informal survey. Representatives from manufacturers of BFs were also approached and asked to submit a proposal of a model for a BF. These BFs had to present the following characteristics: an in vitro bacterial filtration efficiency greater than 99.9999% and a small size and low dead space volume compatible with use in the clinical setting. Three different anesthesia BFs of different construction were selected for inclusion in this study. Six samples of the DAR Barrierbac S® (Mallinckrodt DAR, Mirandola, Italy), six samples of the Pall BB25A® (Pall Canada Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada), six samples of the Baxter Airlife® (Baxter Canada, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada), and four more samples of the Pall BB25A® were sequentially tested. The Pall BB25A® is made of a pleated paper customized with fiberglass and ceramic. It possesses naturally induced electrostatic charges and has hydrophobic and hygroscopic properties. The DAR Barrierbac S® is made of felted polypropylene fibers set up in multiple layers as a mat. The polypropylene fibers are externally electrostatically charged and have hydrophobic properties. The filter media is also treated with calcium

chloride to gain hygroscopic properties. The Baxter Airlife<sup>®</sup> is also made of felted polypropylene fibers set up in multiple layers as a mat. The polypropylene fibers are externally electrostatically charged and have hydrophobic properties, but no hygroscopic property is claimed by the manufacturer. The three models of BF are presented in a sterile package.

#### Preparation of M. Chelonae

The strain selected was isolated repeatedly from the sputum of an immunosuppressed patient, and its identification was confirmed by the Quebec Public Health Laboratory (Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec, Canada). The day before each experiment, a saline suspension equivalent to a 1.0 MacFarland standard was obtained from a 48-h old subculture from a blood agar plate. After sampling for determination of the exact concentration of M. chelonae, the suspensions were prepared in 20-ml aliquots in sterile test tubes and refrigerated until use.

#### **Experimental Procedures**

The protocol conformed to the Canadian Council of Animal Care's Code of Ethics and was approved by the Animal Care Committee of Laval University (Laval University, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada). The study was conducted at the Experimental Medicine Laboratory of Laval University. The animals used were healthy adult female pigs weighing 75-100 kg that were concurrently used in an evaluation of surgical implants. These animals had to be anesthetized either to implant or to remove a surgical mesh in their abdominal wall. The animals were fasted overnight and received an intramuscular premedication of acepromazine, atropine, butorphanol, and midazolam. An intravenous line was inserted, and anesthesia was induced with thiopental (1-4 mg/kg). After the airway was topically anesthetized with 10% lidocaine, the trachea was intubated with a sterile endotracheal tube during spontaneous ventilation. The lungs were ventilated with 100% oxygen at a rate of 10-12 min<sup>-1</sup> with a tidal volume of 8-10 ml/kg. Anesthesia was maintained with intravenous morphine, midazolam, and pancuronium. Hydration was provided with normal saline at a rate of 12–15 ml  $\cdot$  kg<sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>. Monitoring included electrocardiography, noninvasive blood pressure monitoring, pulse oximetry, and airway manometry. At the end of the procedure, depending on the needs of the surgical implant protocol, the animals were

#### **Experience Exchangement**

either killed with a high dose of thiopental (125 mg/kg) or woken up after muscle relaxant reversal.

For each experiment, a new sterile disposable clear anesthesia breathing circuit of 22 mm in diameter and 183 cm in length (Trudell Medical Ltd., London, Ontario, Canada) and a new sterile anesthesia BF were used. A 15-mm-long sterile polyvinyl chloride (PVC) tube with a 15-mm external diameter was inserted into each of the two connectors (animal and circuit sides) of the BF tested (fig.1) These PVC tubes served as physical support for the microbiologic sampling at the end of the experiment. After induction of anesthesia, the BF tested was inserted aseptically between the endotracheal tube and the Y-piece of the anesthesia breathing circuit. An Up-Draft II Neb-umist® nebulizer (Hudson Respiratory Care Inc., Temecula, CA) was inserted between the BF and the endotracheal tube. Twenty milliliters of the suspension containing M. chelonae (concentration range,  $2.0 \times 10^7$  to  $9.0 \times 10^7$  colonyforming units [cfu]/ml) was nebulized continuously with a carrier flow of 6 l/min over 120 min. This setup intended to reproduce the excretion of a high density of mycobacteria by an infected animal. At the end of the nebulization period, the BF was removed from the breathing circuit, and the two PVC tubes were extracted from the BF connectors under sterile conditions. Both PVC tubes were soaked separately in test tubes containing 15 ml brain-heart infusion broth and were sent to the microbiologic laboratory within 1 h.



Figure 1: Drawing of a breathing filter showing the two 15-mmlong sterile polyvinyl chloride tubes inserted into the connectors of the breathing filter ([A] circuit side of the breathing filter,[B] animal side of the breathing filter). These polyvinyl chloride tubes served as physical support for the microbiologic sampling.

### **Controls**

To rule out external contamination, control cultures and experiments were performed. First, sampling of the exterior surface of the BF connectors (animal side and circuit side) was performed twice during the study. The purpose of this control was to eliminate the possibility of an external contamination source. Second, the experimental procedure was run in two cases with the animal anesthetized, but with nebulization of a solution free of M. chelonae. This was done to eliminate the possibility of back flow contamination from the anesthesia machine.

#### Laboratory Processing

The test tubes were first submitted to ultrasound (55,000 Hz, 125 W) for 15 s to dislodge mycobacteria from the PVC tubes. Then, 1 ml brain-heart infusion broth was inoculated in a BACTEC® system (BD Diagnostic Systems, Sparks, MD) and incubated for 6 weeks for semiquantitative analysis. One milliliter of the brainheart infusion broth was also serially diluted in 8 test tubes containing 9 ml saline each and was vortexed. One hundred microliters of these suspensions was then plated on chocolate blood agar and on Thayer-Martin agar. The inoculated plates were incubated at 35°Cina 5% CO<sub>2</sub>-enriched atmosphere for up to 2 weeks. Plates were examined at 48-h intervals. Colonies were Gram and Ziehl stained to confirm the presence of mycobacteria, and the mycobacterial count was calculated from the serial dilution of the original inoculum. Laboratory personnel were blinded to which filter had been used.

#### Data Analysis

The filtration efficacy of the BF was determined by the titer reduction value (TRV) and the removal efficiency(RE). TRV is calculated by dividing the total number of microorganisms challenging the BF (20 ml of the nebulized suspension) by the number of microorganisms recovered downstream of the BF (total number recovered on the PVC tube on the circuit side). When the circuit side culture was negative for M. chelonae, a nominal value of 1 was used as the denominator.

TRV = Total M. citeionae Challenge (clu) Total M. chelonae Recovery (clu)

RE is calculated by dividing the difference between the total challenge and the total recovery by the total challenge.

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Total M. cholonne Chillenge (cfu)

IEE = Total M. cholonne Recovery (cfu)

Total M. cholonne Chillenge (cfu) × 100 (%)
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Figure 2: Scanning electron microscopy (20 magnification) of the clean filtering membrane of the three breathing filters tested: DAR Barrierbac S<sup>®</sup> (Mallinckrodt DAR, Mirandola, Italy) (A),Baxter Airlife<sup>®</sup> (Baxter Canada, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada)(B), and Pall BB25A<sup>®</sup> (Pall Canada Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario,Canada) (C). The filteringmembrane of the Pall BB25A<sup>®</sup> ismuch more compact and its pore size are much smaller.

Data are expressed as median with range. BFs were compared for TRV and RE using the Wilcoxon rank scores for unpaired data and the Kruskal-Wallis test. A P value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

### Results

One DAR Barrierbac S® sample was accidentally damaged during laboratory handling. Data of the five remaining DAR Barrierbac S® BFs were included in the analysis.Experiments were performed on 8 different days. The 20 ml M. chelonae was nebulized over2hinall cases. The median number (range) of mycobacteria nebulized was  $1.0 \times 10^9$  cfu ( $1.0 \times 10^9$  to  $1.0 \times 10^9$ ) for the DAR Barrierbac S<sup>®</sup>,  $1.0 \times 10^9$  cfu ( $8.0 \times 10^8$  to  $1.8 \times 10^9$ ) for the Baxter Airlife<sup>®</sup>, and  $8.0 \times 10^8$  cfu ( $4.0 \times 10^8$  to  $1.8 \times 10^9$ ) for the Pall BB25A® (P not significant; table 1) M. chelonae was recovered on the circuit side of the BF in all DAR Barrierbac S® and Baxter Airlife® BFs but not in any of the Pall BB25A® BFs (P 0.0002; table 1) The median (range) TRVs were  $5.6 \times 10^5$  $(8.3 \times 10^3 \text{ to } 1.3 \times 10^6)$ ,  $6.0 \times 10^5 (4.4 \times 10^4 \text{ to } 2.0 \times 10^6)$ , and  $8.0 \times 10^8 (4.0 \times 10^8 \text{ to } 1.8 \times 10^9)$  for the DAR Barrierbac S<sup>®</sup>, the Baxter Airlife<sup>®</sup>, and the Pall BB25A<sup>®</sup>, respectively (P 0.0005; table 1). The median REs were greater than 99.999% for both the DAR Barrierbac S® and the Baxter Airlife®, whereas no M. chelonae was recovered on the circuit side of the 10 Pall BB25A® tested, yielding an RE of 100% (P not significant; table 1).Cultures of the exterior surface of the BF connectors were negative. Cultures on both the animal side and the circuit side of the two sham experiments were also negative. These negative results were confirmed by the BACTEC® system. This qualitative method uses a liquid medium that is highly sensitive for mycobacterial growth, with a low probability of false-negative results.<sup>12</sup> These media were incubated for a period of 6 weeks or until growth was detected. The BACTEC® system also confirmed all the negative cultures found on the circuit side of the Pall BB25A®.

#### Discussion

The main finding of this study is that the passage of M. chelonae was prevented only by one of the three BFs investigated. The TRV of the Pall BB25A® was also significantly better compared with the DAR Barrierbac S® and the Baxter Airlife®. REs were not statistically different for the three BFs, but it must be stressed that, in the clinical anesthesia setting, any mycobacterial passage should be considered as a failure of the BF. Therefore, our results suggest that the DAR Barrierbac S® and the Baxter Airlife® would not have reliably protected the anesthesia breathing

	Total Mycobacterial	Total Mycobacterial		
	Challenge," cfu	Recovery,† cfu	TRV	RE, %
DAR Barrierbac S <sup>a</sup>				
1	$1.0 \times 10^{9}$	$1.5 \times 10^{4}$	$6.7 \times 10^{4}$	> 99.998
2	$1.0 \times 10^{9}$	$9.0 \times 10^{2}$	$1.1 \times 10^{\circ}$	> 99.999
3	$1.0 \times 10^{9}$	$1.2 \times 10^{5}$	$8.3 \times 10^{3}$	> 99.988
4	$1.0 \times 10^{\circ}$	$7.5 \times 10^{2}$	$1.3 \times 10^{6}$	> 99,999
5	$1.0 \times 10^{9}$	$1.8 \times 10^{3}$	5.6 × 10°	> 99.999
Baxter Airlife®				001000
1	$8.0 \times 10^{8}$	$1.1 \times 10^{4}$	$7.6 \times 10^{4}$	> 99.998
2	$8.0 \times 10^{4}$	$1.5 \times 10^{3}$	$5.3 \times 10^{5}$	> 99.999
3	$1.0 \times 10^{9}$	$6.0 \times 10^{2}$	$1.7 \times 10^{\circ}$	> 99.999
4	$1.0 \times 10^{9}$	$2.3 \times 10^{4}$	$4.4 \times 10^{4}$	> 99.997
5	$1.0 \times 10^{0}$	$1.5 \times 10^{3}$	$6.7 \times 10^{6}$	> 99.999
6	$1.8 \times 10^{9}$	$9.0 \times 10^{2}$	$2.0 \times 10^{6}$	> 99.999
Pall BB25A®				
1	$1.6 \times 10^{9}$	nil	$1.6 \times 10^{\circ}$	100
2	$4.0 \times 10^{8}$	nil	$4.0 \times 10^{8}$	100
3	$1.8 \times 10^{9}$	nil	1.8 × 10°	100
4	$4.0 \times 10^{6}$	nii	$4.0 \times 10^{6}$	100
5	$4.0 \times 10^{8}$	nil	$4.0 \times 10^{8}$	100
6	$1.8 \times 10^{9}$	nil	$1.8 \times 10^{9}$	100
7	$8.0 \times 10^{8}$	nil	8.0 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	100
8	$1.8 \times 10^{9}$	nii	$1.8 \times 10^{9}$	100
9	$4.0 \times 10^{8}$	nil	$4.0 \times 10^{8}$	100
10	$8.0 imes10^8$	nil	$8.0 imes10^8$	100

TABEL 1.Efficacy of the DAR Barrierbac S, Baxter Airlife, and Pall BB25A Breathing Filters at the End of a 2-Hour Nebulization Period of a Standardized Load of Mycobacterium chelonae

When total recovery was negative (nil), the nominal value of 1 was used as the denominator in the titer reduction value (TRV) calculation. See text for statistical comparisons. \*Number of organisms nebulized on the animal side of the breathing filter. † Number of organisms recovered on the polyvinyl chloride tubing on the circuit side of the breathing filter.

Cfu=colony forming units; RE=removal efficiency.

circuit from mycobacterial contamination. Most studies on the mycobacterial filtration performance of BFs have been conducted by manufacturers in the laboratory using flow, pressure, and humidity conditions very different from those encountered in a clinical setting. Few have been reported in the peerreviewed literature.<sup>11</sup> Moreover, although REs greater than 99.99% are reported by most manufacturers, BFs with different construction designs have not been compared between them in a clinical setting. As stated in a recent review, results of bench studies are not necessarily applicable to the clinical setting.<sup>13</sup>

In this study, the experimental design intended to reproduce as closely as possible the conditions usually encountered in the clinical setting. A standard anesthesia technique was used, and the equipment was similar to what is found in a standard operating room. Also, the anesthesia lasted long enough to reproduce the usual time that a BF would have to protect the anesthesia circuit during the course of a normal operating schedule, although it cannot be ruled out that the performance of the BF might have been different had the exposure been longer than 2 h. Pigs have been used commonly for the study of pulmonary pathologies and were used here in the intent of reproducing as closely as possible the various conditions of ventilatory pressure and flow, temperature, and humidity encountered in a clinical setting.<sup>14</sup> M. chelonae was used because of its physicochemical characteristics similar to M. tuberculosis. The latter, because of its high contagious nature, necessitates stringent safety measures (level 3 facility), whereas the former is much less pathogenic, both for the investigator and for the animal, and is therefore acceptable to the animal care board.<sup>15</sup> Most studies on this topic have used lowpathogenic mycobacterium species, such as M. chelonae or M. bovis, as surrogates for M. tuberculosis.<sup>11</sup> The M. chelonae challenge was willingly chosen to be of a large magnitude to simulate the challenge presented by a patient with an active tuberculosis. Short lengths of PVC tubes were used to capture M. chelonae on both sides of the BF. This was a modification of a capture method commonly used in microbiology. The objective of this technique was to capture as many mycobacteria as possible. However, it is obvious that some mycobacteria adhered to structures other than the PVC tube, such as the breathing circuit, and this technique could have slightly underestimated the true number of mycobacteria. However, the same technique was used for all BFs,thus allowing for valid comparisons of mycobacterial recovery count, TRV, and RE. Although the animal side of the BF was also sampled, these data were not considered useful and were not included in the analysis. The total load of M. chelonae nebulized in the BF was rather used for calculation of TRV and RE according to standard methods.

The different efficacies of the three BFs tested can be explained by their design. The filtering membrane of the DAR Barrierbac S® and the Baxter Airlife® are made of felted polypropylene fibers arranged as a mat. They are not naturally hydrophobic and are called felted electrostatic filters. However, the filtering membrane of the Pall BB25A® is made of a pleated paper fibers bonded with fiberglass and ceramic. Filter membranes of this design have naturally occurring electrostatic charges, conferring hydrophobic properties, and are called pleated hydrophobic filters. More importantly, the Pall BB25A® pores are much smaller than those of the two other BFs (fig. 2). With such a design, water impermeability is obtained. It might not make much of a difference when the BFs are tested with a dry carrier gas, because small particles such as mycobacteria (size approximately 0.3µm) are not only filtered by direct interception and inertial impaction but also undergo Brownian movement, which causes them to follow a convoluted pathway and gives them an effective diameter much larger than their real physical dimension.13 However, in the clinical setting that was replicated by our protocol, the filtering must be done through the exhaled tidal volume, which is fully saturated with water. Under these circumstances, condensation frequently occurs in the endotracheal tube, the Y-piece connector, and the BF itself. This results in the accumulation of water particles of different sizes on the surface of the filtering media. Therefore, the ability to stop mycobacteria becomes dependent not only on the efficiency of the BF in dry gases but also on its capability to retain water that

acts as a carrier for mycobacteria. Although they claim hydrophobic properties, the DAR Barrierbac S® and Baxter Airlife®, have large pores that allow water passage. They are submitted to an electromagnetic conditioning to gain their electrostatic capability, which can be lost when water penetrates the membrane.<sup>16</sup> With these two BFs, water was indeed frequently seen at the end of the protocol in the anesthesia breathing circuit but not with the Pall BB25A®. Important differences have been reported in performance against water penetration and microbial penetration between pleated hydrophobic filters and felted electrostatic filters.<sup>17-19</sup> Lloyd et al.<sup>20</sup> reported that the passage of hepatitis C virus in a humidified carrier gas was prevented by a pleated hydrophobic membrane but not by a felted electrostatic membrane. Hedley and Allt-Graham <sup>21</sup> also found that the DAR Barrierbac S® had an in vitro airborne bacterial filtration close to the Pall BB25A® but had a poor liquid-borne bacterial efficiency. These studies concur with the current one to suggest that the efficacy of a BF is determined by the type of filtering membrane and its pore size and by its hydrophobic characteristics. Because the felted polypropylene BFs have larger pores and lack natural hydrophobic properties, it can be suspected that, in the conditions encountered in clinical anesthesia, they are less effective in preventing mycobacterial contamination than the hydrophobic pleated paper BF. Finally, although the results of this study cannot be directly applied to all models of BF available on the market, other brands of BFs with similar construction design as the three BFs tested would be expected to behave similarly. This has important implications both in the implementation of the current recommendations and in the future planning of strategies for infection control in anesthesia. The Centers for Disease Control recommend the use of a BF for every suspected or confirmed case of tuberculosis.<sup>5</sup> Our data show that two of the BFs studied cannot reliably protect the anesthesia breathing circuit and the soda lime canister from contamination by mycobacteria and thus should not be used for that purpose. It has also been suggested to use a BF between the Y-piece of the anesthesia breathing circuit and the proximal end of the endotracheal tube to avoid changing, sterilizing, or disinfecting the breathing circuit after each case and thus decrease cost. However, some asymptomatic tuberculosis-infected patients unavoidably

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come undetected to the operating room, and the use of an ineffective BF might result in the contamination of the anesthesia breathing circuit and hence of the following patients.<sup>22</sup>

In conclusion, among the three BFs tested, only the Pall BB25A® completely prevented the passage of M. chelonae and protected the anesthesia circuit from mycobacterial contamination. We also conclude that BF built with felted polypropylene fibers might not protect the anesthesia breathing circuit from mycobacterial contamination in clinical conditions. Finally, this suggests that the water-retaining capability of a BF is an important feature in its ability to protect the anesthesia circuit from mycobacterial contamination.

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本文简要介绍了纤维支气管镜各部分的组成及功能,以及在纤维支气管镜引 导下气管插管及双腔管和喉罩定位等的几点个人体会,供大家参考。 关键词:纤维支气管镜;气道管理 责任作者及联系方式:韩传宝,E-mail;mzhcb@yahoo.com.cn

# 纤维支气管镜在麻醉气道管理中应用的体会

## The Clinical Experience of the Fiberoptic Bronchoscopy in Anesthetic Airway Management

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#### Abstract

This article introduces the structure and function of fiberoptic bronchoscopy ,and our experience for intubation and checking the position of double- lumen endobronchial tube and LMA with fiberoptic bronchoscopy.

Key Words: Fiberoptic bronchoscopy; Airway management

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2008年我科购置了纤维支气管镜,型号为BF-P60,并用 于临床引导气管插管、双腔管和喉罩定位,在三年多的使用 过程中,纤维支气管镜在麻醉气道管理中发挥出了极大的作 用,但我们感觉初学者在使用时存有一些共同误区:一是对 纤维支气管镜重视度不够:二是对纤维支气管镜的某些组成 部分和功能不熟悉;三是在临床操作中还存在不熟练、不规 范等问题。因此,我们结合自己的点滴临床经验,对纤维支 气管镜各部分的组成、功能及纤维支气管镜在气道管理中的 应用体会作一简述。

#### 一、纤维支气管镜各部分的组成及功能

完整的纤维支气管镜系统由三部分组成,一、纤维支气管镜,二、光源,三、摄像头、摄像控制器及监视器。纤维 支气管镜由前端部、弯曲部、插入部、操作部、目镜部、导 光软管、导光连接部几部分组成<sup>[1]</sup>。

#### 1. 目镜部及操作部

目镜部包括目镜和屈光调节圈。目镜部蓝色指示圈表示 可以浸入消毒液的位置(现在的支气管镜大多可整条浸入水 或消毒液中清洗)。操作部由角度控制钮、吸引控制阀、活 检通道入口三部分组成。角度控制钮和可弯曲部内的两根钢 丝连接,拇指下压或上推角度控制钮,可使弯曲部向上或向 下弯曲,如调节左右方向运动,则需通过握镜的左手手腕的 旋转来实现。纤维支气管镜的吸引通道和活检通道是合二为 一的。按下吸引通道上的吸引控制阀可以进行吸引,吸引控 制阀也可与吸氧管相接,可在操作时给患者供氧。通过活检 通道可以插入活检钳进行组织活检,也可通过此通道注入局 麻药液等。每次使用完成后应使用清洁刷对活检通道内部进 行彻底清洗消毒。纤维支气管镜镜体与插入部的连接处设计 为圆锥形,以便套入气管导管。

#### 2. 插入部

为镜身部分,内有导光束、导像束、工作通道,长度一 般为50cm左右,外径因型号而异。此部可适当弯曲,但不可 过度,以免损坏光导纤维。自前端部20cm处每隔5cm有一白 色刻度线,以显示插入深度。

#### 3. 弯曲部及前端部

弯曲部一般长5-6cm,由多个环状金属管、金属网和橡 皮乳胶管组成。不同纤维支气管镜其弯曲部的上下弯曲度有 所不同,向上可达130°-180°,向下可达90°-130°。使用 中应避免过度弯曲,以免损坏控制钢丝和光导纤维。前端部 为纤维支气管镜的先端硬质部,长度一般为5-8mm,外径为 1.6-6.3mm,由物镜、导光窗、工作通道组成。

#### 4. 导光软管和导光连接部

导光软管包括导光玻璃纤维束和用于同步照相的电线, 用聚氨酯塑料外套包裹,其末端为导光连接部,包括导光插 杆、通气接口等。通气接口是安装环氧乙烷消毒排气帽和气 体泄漏检测仪的部位。环氧乙烷消毒排气帽简称为ETO帽, 盖上ETO帽,纤维支气管镜内部的气体可从ETO帽处漏出,从 而保持纤维支气管镜的内外气压相等。在对纤维支气管镜进 行气体消毒、通风和空运时必须盖上ETO帽,但将纤维支气 管镜浸泡于清水或液体消毒剂之前及临床使用时必须取下 ETO帽。长时间使用纤维支气管镜有可能造成防水层损坏, 出现漏气现象,这时将纤维支气管镜浸泡在消毒液中,消毒 液就会通过破损处渗透到纤维支气管镜的内部造成损坏,所 以应经常用专业的气体泄漏检测仪接通气接口进行检测,如 漏气应送厂维修<sup>[2]</sup>。

#### 5. 纤维支气管镜的外部照明光源

一般为冷光源,光源必须连接在有可靠接地线的电源插 座上,不宜与电动吸引器等连接在同一插座,以免造成电压 波动,干扰画面图像。光源面板上有外部照明光缆的插入 孔、主电源开关、风扇开关及亮度调节旋钮。在使用纤维支 气管镜时应先打开风扇开关,以降低照明灯泡的温度,使用 结束后应注意及时关闭光源,以延长仪器的使用寿命。

#### 6. 纤维支气管镜的摄像和显示系统

即便于操作,又便于教学。摄像头采集的图像信号经摄 像控制器处理后传输至显示器。摄像头上的FOCUS调节钮可以 用来调整焦距。按住摄像头上的黑色按钮并旋转其上面的旋 钮可以调整显示器上的三角形定向标志,一般放在时钟12点 的位置,这样显示器上显示的物体的方位和实际物体的方位 一致。调节摄像控制器上的白平衡调节钮可以获得满意的图 像质量。摄像控制器还可连接录像机以储备视频资料。

### 二、全身麻醉下经纤维支气管镜引导的气管插 管技术

纤维支气管镜的规范化教学训练首先应在模拟人或器具 上进行,待熟练后再逐渐过渡到患者。

#### 1. 纤维支气管镜引导下气管插管前的准备工作

纤维支气管镜属于高档贵重仪器,使用时应轻拿轻放, 避免碰撞及过度弯曲。使用前首先检查纤维支气管镜是否已 清洁消毒,检查插入部有无破损,将外部照明光缆末端插入 光源,检查角度控制钮及插入部远端的可弯曲部是否灵活自 如,检查吸引通道是否通畅。打开光源的电源开关及风扇开 关。用酒精棉球擦拭纤维支气管镜的镜头除雾, 对准物体或 字体约1cm远,调节光源亮度,调节目镜屈光调节圈直至图 像显示清晰。目镜仅供一人观察操作,如用于教学或多人观 察就需连接摄像显示系统。将摄像头上的黄色小点和目镜上 的黄色小点对齐插入并旋转就可将摄像头连接到目镜上。打 开显示器及摄像控制器电源开关,调整摄像头上的对焦旋钮 使显示器图像显示清晰,调整显示器上的三角形方向标记使 其位于时钟12点处,调节白平衡以获得最佳图像。连接吸引 管,润滑纤维支气管镜插入部的下半部及气管导管,注意圆 锥部不要沾上润滑剂,否则气管导管很难套上。将合适的气 管导管套入纤维支气管镜的圆锥部,关闭光源开关,将纤维 支气管镜挂在支架上备用。

#### 2. 经口纤维支镜引导气管插管的主要技术要领

常规麻醉诱导,面罩辅助通气,待患者意识消失,肌松 完善后即可行气管插管。一般用左手握住镜体,拇指放在角 度控制钮上,食指放在吸引按钮上,右手拿住插入部的远 端。标准站位是操作者站在患者的头侧,任何时候都要保持 纤维支气管镜笔直并绷紧,弯曲的纤维支气管镜不利于镜头 左右移动,身高不够应使用站脚凳。

全身麻醉状态下患者软腭、舌根及会厌均贴向咽后壁, 使咽部的空间变小,此时助手帮助托起下颌开放气道对顺利 完成操作至关重要,其它开放气道的方法包括有使用专用的 气管插管型通气道、舌牵引、或使用喉镜辅助暴露等。

纤维支气管镜应从口腔正中插入,通过前进或后退,向 上或向下弯曲和左右旋转三种方向变化寻找悬雍垂、会厌、 声门等主要解剖标志,操纵镜头经口腔、口咽、喉、声门, 将纤维支气管镜送入气管内。门齿至会厌的距离大致相当于 门齿至耳垂的距离。操作时一旦寻找到声门,应调节镜头保 持声门显示在显示器的中央,缓慢推进纤维支气管镜进入气 管直至看到隆突,置入气管导管。在置入纤维支气管镜进入气 管直至看到隆突,置入气管导管。在置入纤维支气管镜的过 程中,仍应保持在气管的中央,以免造成气管粘膜或仪器的 损伤。在退出纤维支气管镜时,应再次确认气管导管末端距 离隆突约3-4cm,最后退出纤维支气管镜。纤维支气管镜的操 作需心、眼、手的密切配合,需要高度的协调能力、控制能 力和足够的稳定性,任何情况下都要保持正确的姿势至关重 要。

在使用纤维支气管镜进行气管插管时有几个常见的问 题,一是寻找不到重要的解剖标志,整个视野白茫茫或红红 的一片, 这多为气道没有开放好或镜头偏离中线进入口咽部 周围的软组织,也可能是口腔内的分泌物所致;二是镜头插 入过快,以致滑过重要解剖标志而没有及时发现,也有可能 虽然发现会厌等解剖标志,但由于移动镜头速度过快而造成 解剖标志的丢失; 三是导管置入受阻, 置入气管导管时遇到 的阻力多为会厌、右侧的勺状软骨或声带的阻挡,此时可稍 微后退气管导管并轻柔逆时针或顺时针旋转气管导管并向前 推进,多能顺利置入气管导管,切记不可强行插入。气管导 管置入受阻的发生率和气管导管的斜面方向及气管导管的粗 细、软硬程度有一定的关系,斜面向下的气管导管置入受阻 的发生率低于斜面向左的气管导管,过细的气管导管和过粗 的气管导管都可能增加气管导管置入受阻的发生率,所以要 尽可能选择和纤维支气管镜直径相匹配的气管导管, 避免纤 维支气管镜和气管导管之间过大或过小的间隙。另外,软的 气管导管置入时相对容易,过硬的气管导管可先用温水泡 软。

#### 3. 经鼻纤维支镜引导气管插管的主要技术要领

经鼻气管插管和经口相似,选择较为通畅的一侧鼻孔, 滴入1%的麻黄碱并用石蜡油润滑鼻孔,用较细的气管导管润 滑后套入纤维支气管镜以备使用。将纤维支气管镜经下鼻 道、鼻咽、喉、声门送入气管并置入气管导管。纤维支气管



镜通过鼻腔时应注意轻柔操作,避免损伤。经鼻插管时仍需 助手协助托起下颌开放气道,以利于暴露声门。其它注意事 项基本和经口纤维支气管镜引导气管插管相似。

#### 三、纤维支气管辅助喉罩及双腔气管导管的定位

喉罩是临床常用的声门上气道管理用具,纤维支气管镜 在喉罩定位中起着重要的作用。喉罩插入成功后,从喉罩的 通气管插入纤维支气管镜,如果能看到蓝色的通气罩边缘, 声门及部分会厌,表明喉罩位置良好。

纤维支气管镜是双腔气管导管定位的金标准, 双腔气管 导管的定位应使用细的纤维支气管镜,使用前准备工作与粗 纤维支气管镜大体相似,由于较细容易损坏,一定要爱惜使 用。在使用前一定要先用石蜡油润滑。以左双腔气管导管的 定位为例,钳夹右管,从右管的吸引孔逐渐插入纤维支气管 镜,在分隔良好的情况下应能在管腔开口处清楚地看到气管 隆突、右主支气管的开口,已充气的蓝色套囊大部分位于左 主支气管内,可看到少部分蓝色套囊的边缘。若看不到蓝色 套囊的边缘意味着插入的过深,应略退一点,若蓝色套囊大 部分在左主支气管外,则意味着插入的过浅;钳夹左管,从 左管的吸引孔逐渐插入纤维支气管镜,如能清楚地看到左主 支气管的二级隆突及左上肺叶及左下肺叶的开口,则表示位 置良好。右双腔气管导管的定位是先钳夹左管,从左管的吸 引孔插入纤维支气管镜,在分隔良好的情况下应能在管腔开 口处清楚地看到气管隆突、左主支气管的开口,已充气的蓝 色套囊大部分位于右主支气管内,可看到少部分蓝色套囊的 边缘; 钳夹右管, 将纤维支气管镜插入右管腔, 在导管远端 的开口处可见右中间段支气管,其远端可见右中叶及右下叶

支气管的开口,和支气管隆突,沿不透线的黑线标志,找到 导管侧孔,通过侧孔可以看到呈"品"字形的右上叶支气管 开口<sup>[3]</sup>。双腔气管导管位置不良的常见原因有位置过浅或过 深、发生扭曲和左右位置颠倒等,此时可根据图像仔细辨别 调整,直至定位良好。

使用结束后关闭电源,用酒精擦试纤支镜,套入保护 套。交给专业麻醉护士进行清洁、消毒、保养和存储(按照 2004年版內镜清洗消毒技术操作规范执行),紧急情况下可 用碘伏及酒精简易消毒后再次使用。

#### 四、结语

总之,纤维支气管镜引导下的气管插管技术及喉罩、双 腔气管导管的定位等是一项非常重要的气道管理技术,内容 丰富,同时又是一项复杂的操作技能。虽然在有经验的老师 指导下经过10-20例的规范训练,大部分初学者可在60秒左 右的时间内完成普通病人的气管插管,但要从容应对困难的 气管插管可能要经过至少上百次的训练。纤维支气管镜用于 双腔气管导管的定位也是如此。因此,重视平日的规范化系 统训练至关重要,正所谓是养兵千日,用兵一时。

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## 第十届全国脊柱脊髓学术会议

时间: 2011.9.1-4 地点: 广东省广州市 主办单位: 中国康复医学会脊柱脊髓损伤专业委员会,中国脊柱脊髓杂志 联系人: 高梁斌,唐勇 联系电话: 020-81332553,020-81332523

会议背景:

本次大会拟以脊柱肿瘤治疗、退行性脊柱疾患诊治、脊髓损伤细胞治疗等临床常见问题为主题。大会组委会将邀请国内 外著名专家作专题讲座,并为与会者提供多种形式的交流渠道。

广州毗邻港澳,是海上丝绸之路的起点,也是我国改革开放的前沿,被称为中国的"南大门"。九月的羊城繁花似锦,芬芳四溢,亚运会后的广州将以崭新的形象欢迎八方来客。我们诚挚地邀请各位同道们参加此次学术会议,交流经验,增进 友谊。

本次大会拟以脊柱肿瘤治疗、退行性脊柱疾患诊治、脊髓损伤细胞治疗等临床常见问题为主题。欢迎投稿,详见会议网站。http://cnspine.orthonline.com.cn

**黄超** 新华医院堡镇分院

#### 摘要

在手术室环境中,充满潜在的病原体和感染源。已有研究显示,与普通 人群相比,医护人员、尤其是呼吸系统的医疗人员,有较高的气道反应性疾病 或肺结核。本文拟寻找危险因子的源头,并探讨降低其对患者和医护人员危险 性的方法。

使用细菌病毒湿热交换呼吸通路过滤器能降低患者感染的危险性,从而 也可能降低医护人员的危险性。

关键词:HMEF,湿热交换呼吸通路过滤器,机械通气

# 论细菌病毒湿热交换呼吸通路过滤器 HMEF的选择使用

## The Use of Heat and Moisture Exchangers/Filters (HMEFs)

#### Chao Huang

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#### Abstract

The operating room environment, are rife with potentially dangerous pathogens and infectious aerosols. It has clearly been established, that certain healthcare personal, especially respiratory therapists, have a higher rate of reactive airway disease and TB, when compared to others who work in the hospital, and to the population at large We will attempt to identify the source of these risks, and discuss methods to decrease these risks, for both the patient and the caregiver.

The use of filters and Heat and Moisture Exchangers/Filters (HMEFs) have been shown to lower risk for the patient, in terms of contamination and one may make a lucid argument that these devices will also decrease risks for the healthcare provider.

Key Words: HMEF (heat and moisture exchanger filter), mechanical ventilation

人体的鼻腔除嗅区外,各处均由呼吸区粘膜覆盖,粘膜 内含有丰富的浆液腺、粘液腺和杯状细胞,能产生大量分泌 物,粘膜内有丰富的静脉丛,构成海绵状组织,具有灵活的 舒缩性,能迅速改变充血状态,调节人体正常呼吸时空气温 度与湿度。人体的下呼吸道气道表面一半以上为柱状纤毛细 胞。人体通过鼻腔,使吸入的气体成为温湿的空气,维持纤 毛结构的完整,从而保护纤毛的气道清洁功能。

全身麻醉术中,因为气管插管,呼吸系统绕过了鼻腔, 丢失鼻腔的生理功能,对吸入气体的生理性加温加湿功被 短路。同时气管插管全身麻醉术后,患者并发下呼吸道感 染是外科术后院内感染的主要类型之一<sup>[2]</sup>,其发生率可高达 36.5%<sup>[1]</sup>。因此带有细菌病毒过滤功能的同时有湿热交换功能 的过滤器HMEF (heat and moisture exchanger filter)已 经广泛用于麻醉术中。

HMEF首先要有HME的功能,HME又称作passive humidifier,通过保留病人呼出气体中的水分和温度对病人吸 入的气体进行加温加湿。机械通气时,干冷的空气通过HME 后,会变成温湿的空气,同时HME的膜会变干冷,下一次呼 吸,HME又重新保留病人呼出气体中的水分和温度,带入下一 个湿热交换的循环。

麻醉术中,机械通气的呼吸系统是半封闭的或封闭的循 环,麻醉气体和病人呼出的气体在内部循环重复利用,二氧化 碳吸收器必须吸收病人呼出的C02以免病人C02蓄积,这是一 个产生水和发热的反应,(Ca(0H)2+C02->CaC03+H20),会对 干燥的麻醉气体有加湿加温作用。很多人检测了没有HME,呼 吸系统本身循环后内部的空气湿度,湿度和不同的潮气量和 新鲜空气流量参数有关系,根据不同的设置参数,基本会有3 个不同的湿度水平,7mgH<sub>2</sub>0/L 13mgH<sub>2</sub>0/L and 19mgH<sub>2</sub>0/L.<sup>[3-8]</sup>

机械通气吸入气体需要维持多少温湿度能维持人体正常生理需要。Kleemann 建议麻醉术中需要给病人提供20mgH<sub>2</sub>0/L的气体<sup>[9]</sup>。美国呼吸协会建议对正常呼吸功能的病人 2个小时的手术,需要提供湿度为15~20mgH<sub>2</sub>0/L的气体<sup>[10]</sup>。

新鲜空气流量0.5 and 2L/min的情况下, Bengtson et al.测试显示10分钟后,吸入气体的湿度已经达到>16mgH20/L,30分钟内升高到20mgH20/L<sup>[4]</sup>,如果麻醉机连续使用,每个病人都单独使用一个呼吸通路过滤器,已可以保证无论使用何种呼吸通路过滤器,系统中湿度能维持20mgH20/L,足以符合生理保护需要。

在麻醉术中,机械通气导致的医源性感染是更需要重视 的问题术前已有呼吸道感染的患者,在使用麻醉机时通过呼吸 道分泌物,气管插管引起的外伤出血来污染呼吸回路管道系 统,使麻醉机成为院内感染源之一,麻醉呼吸回路是一个温湿 的环境,易于细菌病毒等微生物寄居,湿化器、集水箱和螺 纹管内的积水更易携带细菌。麻醉剂的呼吸循环系统各部位 都检测到了微生物<sup>[11]</sup>。英国及爱尔兰麻醉医生协会要求每个 病人需要单独使用一个呼吸通路过滤器。<sup>[12]</sup>

微生物在呼吸系统中通过两种途径来感染病人的。一个 途经是气溶胶,病人咳嗽可喷出大量含细菌的液滴,大部分 都是小于<8mm的液滴,这种小液滴可以在空气里保持很长的 时间。Gerone和他的同事测定了一个感染柯萨奇病毒的病

人的一次典型咳嗽会产生1±8mm的液滴2.45×10<sup>4</sup>个<sup>[13]</sup>。通 过气溶胶感染的微生物主要是结核杆菌,SARS,流感病毒 (H1N1&H5N1)等。另一个感染途径是液体感染途径,气管 插管经常会引起外伤出血,有肉眼可见和未可见的血液污染 <sup>[14]</sup>。通过血液传染的病毒有hepatitis C & hepatitis B, HIV,AIDS等。目前全球共有1.8亿人患丙肝,中国的丙肝患 者据推算有3800万,由于丙肝具有隐匿性,很多患者并不知 自己已染上丙肝,有些患者感染后大约要经过二十年左右才 会出现肝硬化。乙肝病毒在中国的发病率是非常高的。再则 病人呼出几乎饱和温湿度的气体,整个呼吸循环路又因为CO<sub>2</sub> 吸收罐的化学反应,也是温湿的循环气体,而手术室的温度 往往很低,造成冷凝水形成的普遍现象,冷凝水随手术时间 延长而增多。管路中的冷凝水也自然而然成为微生物的携带 者。在这种情况下,原来通过气溶胶传播的微生物如结核杆 菌也会通过冷凝水的液体传染途径来传播。

可供选择的HME&HMEF产品很多。一些内芯是海绵的仅仅 能称之为HME,因为没有过滤器(filter)的功能。如何挑 选和评估HMEF,成为一个很有争议性的话题。目前在市场上 看到HMEF的主要有两种,一种是圆形结构的,可以看到层层 的纸按同心圆一圈圈围绕,这些纸上会附有一些吸湿作用的 化学试剂入氯化钙,氯化锂等,在这些纸下面还有一片圆形 的膜,犹如一个垫子,一般都带有正电,因此也称为静电复 合式过滤器。这种膜的孔径比较大,所以就圆圆的这一小片 起到过滤作用的膜可以用于呼吸过滤器中,而不用担心会引 起呼吸阻力超标。另一种HMEF是四方型的,之所以四方型是 里面的膜是打褶的疏水膜,膜表面附有陶瓷纤维,作为热的 不良导体,可以保留病人呼出气体的水分和温度。膜的孔径 非常小,所以通过打褶增加过滤面积从而降低呼吸阻力。这 种打褶的疏水膜过滤器来自不同的厂家疏水性能也不相同, 有些品牌的过滤器疏水性可大于50cmH<sub>2</sub>0(即50cmg高的水 柱,水仍不能穿透过滤器)。

这些不同品种HMEF的过滤性能,假如只看各厂家的产 品彩页和宣传手册,是很难做出选择的,因为几乎所有厂家 都声称过滤性能都至少大于99.99%。如何检测过滤器的过滤 性能,用微生物做挑战试验?使用的微生物的尺寸是多少? 检测的条件是否模拟了临床实际使用情况?检测时间是否在 滤器使用了推荐时间后进行如24小时(所有的过滤器都声称 可以使用24小时)?所有这些都无法从简单的产品彩页得 知。目前检测呼吸过滤器过滤性能有欧洲标准EN13328,通 过雾化的氯化钠颗粒来挑战过滤器。A.R.Wilkes等人采用这 个标准检测了33种呼吸通路过滤器,9种是打褶疏水HMEF, 24种是静电式复合过滤器[15]。检测用的氯化钠颗粒95%大小 0.02~0.23µm,每个滤器挑战0.2mg氯化钠雾化颗粒。结果 显示打褶疏水HMEF的过滤性能从99.33%~99.998%, 24种是 静电式过滤器的过滤性能从65%~99.75%。结果还探讨了滤 器中起过滤作用的膜面积和过滤性能的关系,每个过滤器的 滤膜面积大小不一,打褶式的从241~708cm<sup>2</sup>,静电式的从 4.3 to 38cm<sup>2</sup>, 过滤膜的面积和过滤性能相关。

英国的药品和医疗产品监管中心MHRA(Medicines and

Healthcare products Regulatory Agency)使用这个标准,检测了欧洲市场上104个品种的过滤器<sup>[16]</sup>。挑战的氯化钠颗粒大小0.1µm~0.3µm,大部分为0.3µm。每个品种检测8个,5个是未使用过的样品,另3个是使用过的滤器,按照标准,过滤器使用时间必须参考厂商声明可使用的最长时间,但为了尽快完成试验,滤器使用3小时后进行氯化钠颗粒穿透挑战试验。检测了28种打褶过滤器,结果显示27种过滤性能大于99%,只有一种低于99%,没有任何一种低于95%。检测了78种静电式过滤器,47种静电式过滤器过滤性能低于99%,更有19种低于95%。见图一。

	图1						
	Table 1. Numbers of filters providing various levels of filtration performancce*.						
	Detient group	Filter tune		NIOS	H Classifi	cation	
	Patient group	Filter type	<n95< td=""><td>N95</td><td>N99</td><td>N100</td><td>Total</td></n95<>	N95	N99	N100	Total
Ì	Dediatria	Pleated	0	0	2	0	2
	Pediatric	Electrostatic	10	17	5	0	32
	Adult	Pleated	0	1	9	14	24
	Adult	Electrostatic	9	29	8	0	46
	*According to the NIOSH classification for respiratory protective devices from the work carried out for the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (total number of different filters tested was 104) [5] ) N: % filtration level performance; NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.						

欧洲标准EN13328(采用雾化的氯化钠颗粒作穿透挑战试验),实际上检测了呼吸通路过滤器过滤以空气为传播途径的微生物的过滤性能。因为在麻醉术中同时可能有血液、冷凝水的液态微生物传播。很多学者研究了滤器对液态微生物的过滤性能。国际标准委员会在不久的将来制定一个相关的检测方法。

R.M.Hedley<sup>[17]</sup>等在试验室里评估HMEF,模拟临床实际 情况,在干和湿的条件下都检测了滤器的过滤性能和阻力变 化。静电复合式滤器在气态环境下过滤性能很好,然而在液 态条件下过滤性能差,且阻力大大上升。打褶疏水HMEF无论 在气态还是液态情况下,过滤性能好且保持低阻力。

Vezina和他的同事尝试用真实的细菌,并模拟临床,用 猪作试验,以雾化的非致病的M结核杆菌来检测3种过滤器 <sup>[18]</sup>。试验真实地模拟了有冷凝水现象产生的手术室环境, 对滤器的过滤性能的检测是全方位的,即同时检测了对气态 液态细菌两种细菌传播方式的过滤性能。一种打褶式过滤器 可以阻挡细菌的穿透,另2种静电式过滤器,细菌则可以穿 透。打褶式疏水HMEF,滤膜本身特性是疏水,既液体不能穿 透,从理论上分析滤器应当能阻挡液态微生物的传播。

对于麻醉手术的HMEF,最需重视过滤微生物的过滤性能,法国的麻醉和特护协会建议过滤性能要达到99.999%即10<sup>6</sup>的微生物只有一个穿透。目前还没有一个国际标准对过滤性能的指标做明确的规定。

选择HMEF,同时还须关注滤器使用后是否会增加呼吸阻力。D.Turnbull和他的同事<sup>[19]</sup>研究了在湿润的环境下,过滤器是否会导致气道的闭塞。他们检测了14种HMEF。每个滤器加入盐水,然后检测滤器的阻力变化。他们发现复合式HMEF(静电复合式和泡沫材质型)可以吸收盐水,使肉眼观察不到盐水,最多有滤器可以吸收60m1的盐水,因为吸收水分,滤器阻力上升70-480%,尤其是纤维纸材质的HMEF(静电复

#### **Experience Exchangement**

合式)阻力上升更快。而打褶式疏水HMEF不能吸收盐水,水 分清楚可见被阻挡在滤器一侧,阻力不发生改变。

滤器本身的体积也是选择HMEF的一个因素。因为滤器 本身的体积占有的这部分气体,是不参加气体交换的, 即死体积。如一个70kg的病人,自主呼吸,潮气量是 400m1,呼吸频率15次 / 分,每分通气量是6.0L/min,假设 生理死腔量是150m1,那么有效的肺泡换气量是15次/分 ×(400m1-150m1)=3.75L/min。如病人使用一个HMEF,这 滤器体积为100m1,如每分通气量保持不变,那肺泡换气量 降低到15 × (400m1 - (150mL+100m1))=2.25L/min。为了 恢复到正常有效肺泡换气量3.75L/min,必须增加每分通 气量。可以增加呼吸频率或提高潮气量。如15×(500m1-(150mL+100m1)=3.75L/min。所以过滤性能好同时死体积较小 的IMEF是比较好的。

总之,市场上可供选择的HMEF品种繁多,只凭厂家产品 宣传是难以作为依据的, 需要全面了解产品特性, 参考独立, 机构撰写的论文和测试报告,加上合理适用来选择能全面保 护病人同时也是保护医护工作者的HMEF。

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## 中华医学会第十七次全国医学信息学术会议

时间: 2011年10月18日至22日

地点:湖南长沙

中华医学会第十七次全国医学信息学术会议将于2011年10月18日-22日在湖南省长沙市召开,此次会议的主题是"围绕 十二五卫生中心工作,促进我国医药卫生信息事业创新发展"。会议期间将重点组织高水平的专题报告和学术交流,重点涵 盖医学信息研究与医学科技创新、医学情报调研与信息分析评价、医药卫生体制改革与卫生信息化、图书馆资源建设与利 用、医学信息教育与人才培养、知识管理与知识服务、数字医学等方面的新进展。

2011年是国家"十二五"开局之年,科学发展是时代主题。本次会议还将召开分组交流专题研讨会,就医疗卫生信息化 与新医改、医药信息研究与医学科技创新、医学文献资源建设与学科服务等热点问题进行专题研讨。欢迎全国从事本领域的 科技工作者踊跃投稿,积极报名参加本次学术大会。大会组委会也力争把本次会议的组织工作做得更好。

大会也特别欢迎医学信息学领域的相关企业能够前来参会,展示你们的新产品、新技术,并与会议代表进行交流,就双 方感兴趣的问题进行了解和沟通。

本次会议的举办地长沙,位于中国中南部的长江以南地区,是我国的历史文化名城和旅游城市。其周边有着丰富的旅游 资源。十月的长沙气候宜人,我们愿与各位同道在此一起度过美好时光,举办又一次成功的学术交流年会。

一、征文内容

1. 医学信息研究与医学科技创新。医学信息研究在医学科技创新中的地位、作用: 医学知识组织、医学信息分析评价、 医学情报调研的新理论和新实践; 医学信息技术的研究与应用实践; 医学科技创新体系建设、医学科技发展战略研究; 医学 图书情报机构的创新发展研究等。

2. 医药卫生体制改革与卫生信息化。国内外卫生发展战略、循证卫生决策、医药卫生体制改革对医学信息工作的影响和要 求; 医药卫生体制改革监测评价研究; 新医改形势下的医药卫生信息研究和服务, 包括区域卫生信息平台建设、医院信息化、 卫生信息规划、远程医疗的研究和实践;卫生决策支持系统、卫生信息系统、电子病历与电子健康档案的研究与建设等。

3. 医学信息资源建设与服务。数字图书馆信息资源建设、资源整合和评估;数字资源标准研究制定和标准化建设;数字 化学习环境建设、网络科研环境建设、校际/省际/地区间的资源共享、数字化学术出版与交流:查新咨询、中介服务和学科 化服务的理论与实践研究; 医院图书馆的建设与服务; 创新医学信息服务理念和模式的研究等。

4. 医学信息学教育和人才培养。包括医学信息素养的培养与教育: 医学信息专科/本科/研究生教育及继续教育体制机制 改革、教育理念和教育模式创新; 医学学科馆员的培养与教育等。

5. 其他: 生物信息学、循证医学、转化医学、书刊编辑出版、论文撰写、科研设计、项目申报、专利申请、科技管理等。



特 别 报 道

探索 合作 进步

2011天坛 • 国际神经外科麻醉论坛报道 赵岩 韩如泉 首都医科大学天坛医院麻醉科



由首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院、首都医科大学麻醉 学系、北京医学会麻醉学分会共同主办的2011天坛国际神经 外科麻醉论坛于2011年6月4日至5日在北京康源瑞廷大酒店隆 重举行。

本次论坛由首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院麻醉科主任

韩如泉教授主持。开幕式 上,首都医科大学王晓民 副校长、天坛医院王晨院 长、首都医科大学麻醉学 系主任李树人教授、中华 医学会麻醉学会主任委员 于布为教授及Anesthesia & Analgesia 神经外科麻 醉栏目主编Adrian Gelb 教授莅临大会并作精彩致



辞,对于会议的组织工作和论坛对麻醉学科发展所起的作用 予以充分肯定。

开幕式后,麻醉学会主任委员于布为教授代表中华医学 会麻醉学会宣布北京天坛医院麻醉科和天津医科大学总医院 麻醉科成为国内的神经外科麻醉培训基地,并进行了授牌仪 式。于布为教授指出,目前我国约70%的神经外科手术在基层

会候任主任委员刘进教授,中华医学会麻醉学分会副主任委 员黄宇光教授,中华医学会神经外科学分会主任委员赵继宗 教授等,他们都做了精彩的专题讲座。麻醉学界尊敬的老前 辈《中华麻醉学杂志》总编辑罗爱伦教授,中华医学会麻醉 学分会名誉主任委员、首都医科大学麻醉学系主任李树人教 授,中华医学会麻醉学分会前任主任委员、北京大学医学部



**Conference Report** 



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示,希望两家培训基地通过努力,制定相应的神经外科麻醉 临床指南、技术规范和有关标准,开展神经外科麻醉临床技 术和围术期管理的培训工作,不断推动学科发展,最终造福 于广大患者。

临床操作技能良莠不齐,

本次大会组委会荣幸的邀请到北美、欧洲、海峡两岸

三地及国内麻醉及相关领 域50余位专家学者进行授 课,包括德国梅恩兹大 学麻醉科主任Christian Werner教授,美国芝加哥 西北大学Antoun Koht教 授,台湾麻醉学会会长 Rick Wu教授,中国医师协 会麻醉学会会长姚尚龙教 授,中华医学会麻醉学分



麻醉与重症医学系主任吴新民教授以及北京多家医院的麻醉 科主任都亲临现场,参与交流和点评。本届论坛吸引了来自 全国各地众多的麻醉科医生,还有20余位国外的参会代表, 能容纳500余人的会场座无虚席。

本次论坛向与会者展示了神经外科麻醉及相关领域丰富 及高品质的研究成果,围绕颅脑创伤与麻醉、脑血管病与麻 醉,术中神经功能监测与麻醉、唤醒麻醉技术、神经外科麻 醉恢复期管理以及脑保护等内容共进行了30余场专题讲座, 2场病例讨论和2场Workshop。

本次论坛的特色在于紧密结合手术特点分层次开展专题 讲座,第一、神经外科麻醉:专题包括神经外科围术期液体 管理、缺血性脑血管病的麻醉管理、神经外科围麻醉期监测 处理策略、颅脑外伤的麻醉进展等。第二、脑保护相关研 究:专题包括围术期脑保护、高碳酸血症与脑保护、麻醉药 物相关脑保护等。第三、相关领域研究:神经外科与转化医 学、神经内镜的手术现状、国产脑深部刺激器的临床应用、 术中神经监测进展等。

病例讨论依然是最受欢迎的形式,由Rick Wu 教授和黄 宇光教授以及Adrian Gelb教授共同主持,通过神经外科典 型病例进行分析讲解,从病例出发,以提问、回答、讨论的 形式与国内外专家自由交流,讨论气氛十分热烈,收到极佳 效果。另外,本次论坛首次采用Workshop形式,一场是唤醒 麻醉Workshop,由来自北京天坛医院和上海华山医院麻醉科 对神经外科唤醒麻醉技术有着丰富临床经验的麻醉医生和神 经外科著名专家江涛教授共同主持,以多病例为中心展开讨 论,实况录像与现场讲解相结合,使学员详细学习了术中唤 醒的方法、流程、围术期各阶段麻醉管理的要点及并发症的 预防与处理;另一场是神经电生理监测与麻醉Workshop,由 来自美国的Antoun Koht、Tod Sloan和北京神经外科研究所 的乔慧教授共同主持,采取分站式教学模式与学员进行零距 离接触和交流,分别对各种诱发电位的最新研究进展、临床 应用与结果研判进行讲述,并对临床监测和麻醉管理进行了 现场演示和视频交流。两场Workshop后,代表们一致认为这 种理论与实践相结合,教学相长的方式为每位代表搭建了一 个创新实用的学术平台,切实有利于提高他们的学术和临床 实践水平。 特

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此外,本次大会还组织了一支10余人出色的同声传译队 伍,全部来自天坛医院麻醉科。他们准确流畅的翻译提高了会 议的效率,为传送国外专家教授的先进知识起到了重要作用, 赢得与会者的一致称赞。这些幕后英雄充分展示了天坛医院麻 醉科年轻一代的风采,成为本次会议一道亮丽的风景线。

以"探索、合作、进步"为主题的2011天坛国际神经外 科麻醉论坛为我们全面展示了神经外科麻醉及神经功能保护 领域的前沿理念、技术与方法,为国内外神经外科麻醉及相 关领域的研究者搭建了一个国际水平的学术交流平台,也为 推动我国的神经外科麻醉事业发展注入了新的活力。





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## 2011天坛国际神经外科麻醉论坛精彩内容介绍

彭宇明 林楠 李艳 韩如泉 首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院麻醉科

由首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院、首都医科大学麻醉学 系、北京医学会麻醉学分会共同主办的2011天坛国际神经外科 麻醉论坛于2011年6月4日至5日在北京康源瑞廷大酒店隆重举 行。本次会议以"探索,合作,进步"为主题,荣幸的邀请 到北美、欧洲、海峡两岸三地及国内麻醉及相关领域50余位 专家学者参与讲座和学术主持,向与会者展示了神经外科麻 醉及相关领域丰富及高品质的学术成果,围绕颅脑创伤与麻 醉、脑血管病与麻醉,术中神经功能监测与麻醉、唤醒麻醉 技术、神经外科麻醉恢复期管理以及脑保护等内容共进行了30 余场专题讲座,2场病例讨论和2场现场观摩演练。现就会议期 间学术内容精彩亮点进行综述,以馈广大麻醉科医师。

#### 会议特邀讲座

大会开幕式结束后,首先进行了三场特邀学术讲座。来 自德国梅恩兹大学麻醉科Christian Werner教授首先就神经 功能保护基础研究向临床转化过程中存在的问题进行了阐 述。首先,他肯定地提出进行脑保护研究是非常必要的,因 为在脑卒中、脑外伤、心脏手术及其它非心脏手术患者均会 出现不同程度的神经功能障碍。之后,他列举了几项神经功 能保护的基础实验,包括麻醉剂、亚低温、兴奋性氨基酸-谷氨酸抑制剂、氧自由基清除剂,并分析了这些在基础实验 中获得良好效果的脑保护方法在向临床转化失败的原因,包 括试验模型选择不适当、缺乏适当的统计、临床实施偏倚、 治疗时机和剂量不当等。临床研究中有效地避免上述问题才 能进行成功的转化。最后, Werner教授指出虽然距离全面解 决脑损伤后脑保护目标尚远,但是我们不断在进步,以蛛网 膜下腔出血为例,在过去的25年里患者的总体死亡率显著下 降(0.9%),并且发现了与患者预后相关的危险因素,这些 都应该归功于我们坚持不懈的脑保护研究。

中华医学会麻醉学分会候任主任委员、华西医科大学刘 进教授就围术期血液保护进行阐述。围手术期血液保护既是 解决目前血源短缺、保证患者患者围术期安全的重大需求, 也是麻醉科医师的基本职责,因此中华医学会麻醉学分会成 立了输血与血液保护学组。刘进教授列举了麻醉科医师可以 使用的血液保护新技术,包括减少出血、回输失血、自体献 血、合理血液稀释和使用血液代用品,并详细介绍了华西医 科大学使用主动脉内球囊阻断术减少手术出血和肿瘤手术中 的血液回吸收利用的科研及临床使用情况。刘进教授还介绍 了一些麻醉学分会输血与血液保护学组的近期工作计划,包 括执行卫生部《临床输血技术规范》、普及床旁血红蛋白监 测、制订7-10g/d1输血指征等。最后,刘进教授呼吁麻醉科 医师为全国人民的健康与长寿,做好围手术期的血液保护。

来自台湾的前麻醉学会理事长、中国医药大学吴世铨教 授就麻醉科医师如何撰写优秀英文论文阐述了自己的看法。 学术论文是对作者的科学假设、数据和结论的逻辑性描述。 优秀论文应具有原创性、创新性、科学性、逻辑缜密、书写 规范。杂志社对内容简单扩展、夸大或摘取部分研究结果、 冗长、缺乏逻辑性、违背伦理道德的文章不予采用。要特别 注意避免虚构、伪造和抄袭等学术不端行为。

#### 创伤性颅脑脊髓损伤与麻醉

目前,创伤已经成为威胁人类健康,致死致残的一个全球 性问题。如何进行有效地颅脑创伤、脊柱脊髓损伤救治也已成 为麻醉科医师常面临的医学难题。本次论坛开设创伤性颅脑脊 髓损伤与麻醉专题,来自美国及中国香港的三位专家分别从颅 脑创伤、脊髓创伤、脑损伤生物标记物方面进行了讨论。

美国华盛顿大学麻醉学和疼痛医学教授Arthur M. Lam认 为,创伤性脑损伤包括原发性损伤和继发性损伤过程,后者 包括低血压、低氧血症、高碳酸血症、癫痫、发热以及继发 的颅内压升高。G1asgow昏迷评分、CT扫描、颅内压、颈静 脉血氧饱和度及脑组织氧分压的监测对脑创伤极为重要。创 伤性脑损伤的患者,脑血流自动调节功能受损,应维持收缩 压90mmHg以上,脑灌注压不低于60mmg,在颅脑创伤的液体 复苏、低温治疗、去骨瓣减压术等方面仍存在争议。在麻醉 管理方面,建议麻醉期间维持PaCO₂≥30mmHg;若脑内张力较 高,则首选异丙酚静脉麻醉;若选用吸入麻醉药维持,则首 选七氟醚;术中进行体位引流;维持适当的血容量和血压; 轻度低温治疗。

在美国,脊髓损伤的发生率很高,儿童与老年人群中损伤 特征不同。来自美国丹佛大学Tod Sloan教授阐述了脊髓损伤 的病理分型、病理生理学特点以及临床救治指南。脊髓损伤的 病理分型分为急性、亚急性和慢性。讲者还从组织细胞层面介 绍了脊髓损伤后的病理生理学改变和神经修复策略。脊髓损伤 后糖皮质激素的应用方法尚有争议:损伤对肺功能、心功能会 造成不利影响,胃肠道和泌尿系统、凝血障碍、损伤后感染和 制动、脊髓休克需要正确处理和应对。急性脊髓损伤的麻醉管 理应包括正确的气管内插管方法、有效的围术期监测、个体化 的液体治疗策略以及适当的术后循环呼吸支持等。

来自香港的Mathew Chan认为随着医学影像学技术的发展 及普及准确及时脑损伤监测将成为现实。讲者介绍了很多脑 损伤相关的生物标志物,但是目前为止,大部分标志物敏感 性较强,但特异性较差,同时因需要在颅内取样局限了它们 在临床上的使用。近年来很热门的循环核酸标志物,尤其是 其中的mRNA在未来可能很有前景。

#### 脑血管病与麻醉管理

据世界卫生组织和中国卫生统计年鉴数据,脑血管病已 经成为造成人类死亡的前三位原因之一。近年来,血管内治 疗应用越来越广泛,麻醉科医师在介入治疗手术室工作时往 往面临很多风险与挑战。美国加州大学旧金山分校医学中心
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围术期与重症医学科教授Adrian Gelb提出,在介入手术室 与中心手术室相隔较远的情况下,如何确保患者安全,做好 射线辐射保护,与介入科医师的团队协作等。此外患者病情 和手术风险也较大,包括血管痉挛、剥离、栓塞、破裂、心 律失常等。因此麻醉科医师需要做到麻醉前认真核查;识别 和积极处理术中突发情况;治疗过程中多科室医师进行有效 的沟通;合理控制病人的血压。Adrian W.Gelb还对介入手 术全麻或局麻的选择性问题,缺血后使用动脉内溶栓是否有 效等发面做了比较与探讨。

来自北京天坛医院麻醉科的韩如泉教授就闭塞性脑血 管病的病理生理基础、手术治疗进展及麻醉管理进行了阐 述。缺血性脑血管病的病因包括动脉粥样硬化性栓塞, 。源性栓子栓塞和分水岭梗塞,其中动脉粥样硬化性栓塞是 主要原因。手术治疗包括颈动脉内膜剥脱术和颈动脉支架 植入术,前者是治疗的金标准,但对一些高危患者支架植 入术也具有优势,尤其对年轻患者。缺血性脑血管病麻醉 管理包括术前严密评估明确危险因素;围术期血压管理与 患者预后显著相关,血压不宜过高过低,否则显著增加患 者死亡率;目前为止,采用何种麻醉方法(全身麻醉和局 部麻醉)尚无明确结论;术中神经功能监测包括跨壁压、 脑电图、诱发电位、脑血流和经颅近红外线脑氧饱和度监 测;预防围术期并发症如卒中,心肌梗死,高灌注综合征 及颅神经损害的发生。

来自芝加哥西北大学的Antoun Koht教授针对运动诱发 电位监测在颅内动脉瘤手术中的应用进行了阐述。在颅内动 脉瘤手术中,有很多因素可能导致脑缺血,如手术牵拉、动 脉瘤阻断、穿支动脉扭折或误扎、脑血管痉挛以及低血压 等。联合应用脑电图、体感诱发电位、肌电图和运动诱发电 位等监测手段可帮助我们及时发现术中脑缺血的发生,其中 运动诱发电位对缺血反应尤为敏感,现已逐渐成为指导手术 方案不可或缺的监测技术。手术中影响运动诱发电位的因素 很多,如动脉瘤夹位置、电极的位置、刺激参数的设定、体 温、麻醉药物和血压等,麻醉医师应熟悉相关知识并与神经 外科医师和监测技师密切合作,充分发挥运动诱发电位监测 的临床价值。

### 神经外科术中监测与麻醉

术中脑功能监测包括镇静深度、脑电生理监测、脑血流监测。广州中山大学附属第一医院黄文起教授首先介绍了神经 外科术中脑功能监测方法。黄文起教授认为,掌握颅脑麻醉 的要点应首先了解有关颅脑生理的相关知识点特别是脑血 流、脑氧代谢率及温度、麻醉药物等对它的影响,应熟悉低 温的脑保护作用及机理,了解血管活性药物、麻醉药物、血 压、PaCO2、PaO2等方面对脑血流的影响。颅脑麻醉中的关 注点包括:麻醉药物的选择(包括药物种类、剂量、注射速 度等)、血压管理、液体治疗、过度通气、低温及手术体位 等。此外,黄文起教授还介绍了关于术中肌松监测、吸入药 物浓度监测、脑电生理监测等方面的进展。 美国华盛顿大学麻醉学和疼痛医学教授Arthur M. Lam详 细阐述了经颅多普勒超声在神经外科手术围麻醉期的应用。 经颅多普勒超声(TCD)通过探测颅内大动脉血流速度来反映脑内血流的情况。TCD可用于颈内动脉内膜剥脱术、脑动静脉 畸形切除术、动脉瘤夹闭术、脑外伤患者的监测。在NICU, TCD可用于观察蛛网膜下腔出血后的血管痉挛,也可用于无创 监测颅内压、评估脑血流自主调节功能和诊断脑死亡。 特

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来自荷兰的Cor J. Kalkman介绍了镇静深度与术中知 晓方面的进展。术中知晓是一种麻醉不完全的状态,是指 患者在手术进行的过程中意外发生知觉恢复。美国及欧洲 的一些大样本随访显示其发生率约在0.1%-0.2%。"Brice 标准化随访问卷"是目前用于评判是否发生术中知晓的主 要手段。有大量研究表明,BIS及一些相似的监测手段(如 Narcotrend、PSI)可以明显降低术中知晓的发生率并能预 防麻醉深度过深,而后者与术后1-2年的死亡率显著相关。 但也有许多研究对上述观点提出质疑。因此,我们仍需要更 多询证医学的证据来指导临床实践。ASA(2006年)临床实 践指南中推荐BIS应用于术中知晓的高危患者,而对于每个 患者应根据具体情况制定个体化的监测方案。

来自美国Colorado Denvor大学附属医学院麻醉科的Tod Sloan教授就神经外科麻醉与围术期神经功能监测方面进行讲 座。讲座主要阐述了神经外科麻醉中比较常用的麻醉药,如吸 入麻醉药、镇痛药、静脉麻醉药由于作用机理不同,对神经 外科术中涉及到的监测项目,例如体感诱发电位(SSEP)、运 动诱发点位(MEP)、肌电图(EMG)、听觉诱发电位(AEP) 等将产生不同的影响。Sloan教授总结到,在婴幼儿神经系统发 育不健全的情况下,适用全凭静脉麻醉,复合氯胺酮来配合神经 功能监测;到了青春期,可以复合吸入麻醉药,但浓度要低于 0.5MAC以降低对监测的影响。对于存在心血管和神经系统并发 症的老年人,全凭静脉麻醉将更加安全,尤其复合氯胺酮有利 于一些慢性疼痛患者的麻醉和监测。

### 脑保护的基础与临床研究

脑保护一直是基础及临床研究的热点。麻醉药是保护脑还 是损害脑一直都是令人困惑的问题。来自北京朝阳医院的岳 云教授就麻醉与术后认知功能障碍(POCD)的专题展开讨论。 岳云教授认为,麻醉药诱导的脑保护效应和诱发的脑损害作 用皆存在,结果取决于天平向何方倾斜。POCD是容观存在的临 床问题,麻醉药神经毒性离不开一定前提条件,包括老年、 Alzheimer病、缺氧、高浓度麻醉药与作用时间。麻醉药的神 经毒性在人类还没有确切证据。高龄是术后长期POCD的唯一独 立危险因素,麻醉药致部分老年大鼠空间学习记忆能力损害。 临床前证据表明麻醉药导致婴幼儿长期的神经行为学改变。 母体内胎儿接受麻醉后影响神经发育。一些关于POCD进展性的 研究包括:麻醉药对Alzheimer病发病机理和病程的影响不确 定;老年病人POCD与体内甲醛水平增高有关;异氟烷可能引起 中枢神经炎症;异氟烷预处理抑制异氟烷诱导的神经毒性;氙 气预处理减轻麻醉药诱导的新生脑细胞凋亡。

目前研究产生脑保护的机制包括:保证氧供/需平衡,降

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特别报道

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低脑代谢率(如低温、镇静、制动等),提高氧饱和度(如改 善肺功能和血液携氧能力);增加脑血流(降低颅内压和维持 脑灌注压);防止脑水肿;促进神经细胞的再生,减少凋亡。 具有脑保护的药物包括静脉麻醉药硫喷妥钠和丙泊酚和吸入麻 醉药异氟烷,地氟烷和七氟烷。围术期脑保护的措施包括防治 脑水肿,降低颅内压;提高吸入氧浓度;适度过度通气避免脑 充血:降低脑代谢等。来自哈尔滨医科大学的李文志教授认为 高碳酸血症对脑保护作用的前提是保证充分的氧合,允许性高 碳酸血症(80-110mmHg)脑保护效果最好。

随着对缺血性脑卒中病理生理机制研究的不断深入,麻 醉药相关的脑保护也受到越来越多的关注。具有脑保护作 用的静脉麻醉药有巴比妥类、氯胺酮、丙泊酚和右旋美托 咪啶,而吸入麻醉药则有异氟醚和七氟醚。麻醉药抑制脑代 谢,抑制脑缺血导致的级联反应而产生脑保护作用。来自天 津医科大学的王国林教授详细介绍了所主持研究的项目,包 括脑缺血、脑创伤后给予麻醉药的动物实验及对相关机制的 探索;临床研究认为颅内动脉瘤夹闭术患者,丙泊酚后处理 (载瘤动脉临时阻断开放即刻TCI丙泊酚1.2μg/m1)对脑缺 血再灌注具有保护作用。

### 神经外科麻醉恢复期管理

本节首先由来自华中科技大学附属协和医院的姚尚龙教 授就《神经外科手术期间的容量治疗》进行了专题讨论。神 经外科手术中的容量治疗具有特殊性,主要因为脑组织耗氧 量大、缺氧耐受性差;容量复苏以不升高颅内压为前提;手 术类型不同、血-脑屏障受损程度不同,容量治疗的要求不同 等。创伤后早期低血压/低氧血症是重型颅脑损伤的主要死 因。神经外科手术期间容量治疗的总目标是维持正常血容量 和合适的高渗状态。但是,到目前为止,尚无一种方法能精 确评估血容量和组织灌注,准确证明液体的不足和过负荷, 也不能准确指导液体复苏的速度。早期容量治疗往往需要大 容量、正平衡,这增加了神经外科病人控制颅内压的难度。 如何根据不同病情和手术类型来确定容量治疗的目标和时 机,仍是临床工作需不断探索的问题。

北京天坛医院周建新教授就《颅脑术后延迟苏醒患者的管理》进行了阐述。神经外科颅脑术后滞留ICU的危险因素包括 很多,术后进行早期监测有助于患者从麻醉中平稳苏醒,维持 重要生命器官功能;密切监测中枢神经系统功能,及时发现并 发症并给予恰当处理;对患者的意识评估对进行以脑为目标 的系统治疗具有重要临床价值。周建新教授详细介绍了qEEG在 ICU中的应用,包括监测镇静状态、评估脑损伤患者的意识水 平、预测中枢神经系统转归、辅助诊断脑死亡以及辅助药物 治疗等。此外,周建新教授指出了qEEG在ICU中应用的主要问 题,包括个体变异度大,干扰因素多,如疾病、肌电干扰、电 磁和睡眠等,为ICU患者应用qEEG监测提供了指导。

北京三博脑科医院王保国教授随后介绍了《神经外科围 术期多模式镇痛》。多模式镇痛就是联合使用作用机制不同 的镇痛药物或镇痛方法,产生互补作用,使镇痛作用相加或 协同,同时每种药物的剂量减少,副作用相应降低,从而达 到最大的效应/副作用比。神经外科麻醉性镇痛药的使用原则 包括预先给予、长效单次,短效持续、在监测下用药以减少 个体差异对镇痛效果的影响。研究表明神经外科手术后适当 镇痛对患者是有益的。静脉PCA是常用的方法,选用的药物种 类较多。新型的麻醉性镇痛药(曲马多、舒芬太尼、瑞芬太 尼)没有显示出比传统的镇痛药(吗啡、芬太尼)更多的优 越性。舒芬太尼静脉PCA时应注意输液管道内的药液被冲入诱 发的呼吸抑制。

### 神经外科术中唤醒麻醉

在神经外科术中唤醒麻醉专题中,北京天坛医院神经外科 江涛教授首先从外科的角度介绍了神经外科术中唤醒的必要性 及现状。术中唤醒主要是指导神经外科医师最大程度的切除肿 瘤,最大程度的保留神经功能,术中患者对神经功能定位进行 快速准确的反馈。术中唤醒手术较传统开颅手术而言亦有不少 优点。上海华山医院顾华华教授详细介绍了术中唤醒麻醉的起 源,适应证和禁忌证,上海华山医院术中唤醒麻醉的具体实施 方法,包括术前访视,术中麻醉-唤醒-麻醉三个阶段中气道管 理,血流动力学维持,医患的合作,麻醉深度的维持和各生命 体征及神经功能监测等。北京天坛医院的王德祥医师介绍了天 坛医院实施唤醒麻醉方法的发展过程以及天坛医院术中唤醒麻 醉的具体实施方法,并用四个病例录像展示在唤醒期对患者进 行神经功能定位的情况,强调麻醉科医师在唤醒期时应在患者 周围,预测及处理有可能出现的任何情况。

### 术中诱发电位监测与麻醉

本次会议的亮点之一是进行了诱发电位监测与麻醉的观 摩培训,由来自美国Tod Sloan、Antoun Khot和北京市神经 外科研究所的乔慧教授共同主持。三位专家采取分站式教学 模式与学员进行了零距离的沟通。该课程分别对体感诱发电 位、运动诱发电位、脑干听觉诱发电位的最新进展、临床应 用与结果判读分别进行讲述,并对上述检测技术的临床应用 麻醉管理进行了现场演示与视频交流。Sloan教授首先就体 感诱发电位波形讲述了电刺激监测的原理、基本概念及临床 意义。结合了四类脊柱手术的病例:经前路颈椎手术、经后 路颈椎手术、胸椎手术、腰骶椎手术的患者术中可能需要进 行的神经功能监测的类型,以及如何判定监测的波形是由于 手术操作的损伤还是麻醉药物或其他因素的影响。Khot教授 和乔慧教授针对运动诱发电位、脑干听觉诱发电位监测与结 果判读进行了细致精彩的讲座。实际操作演示后进行了热烈 的讨论。来自全国各地的学员提出了众多自己感到疑惑的问 题。三位专家进行了耐心细致的解答,充分肯定了神经功能 监测在神经外科手术中的重要作用,以及麻醉管理在进行诱 发电位监测中重要性。

以"探索、合作、进步"为主题的2011天坛国际神经外 科麻醉论坛为我们全面展示了神经外科麻醉及神经功能保护 领域的前沿理念、技术与方法,为国内外神经外科麻醉及相 关领域的研究者搭建了一个国际水平的学术交流平台,也为 推动我国的神经外科麻醉事业发展注入了新的活力。

# 2011年全国青年麻醉医师论坛会议纪要



在中华医学会麻醉学分会领导下,由中华医学会麻醉学 分会第十届青年委员会主办、安徽省医学会麻醉学专科分会 承办和安徽医科大学第二附属医院协办的"2011年全国青年 麻醉医师论坛",经过充分地酝酿和紧张地筹备,于2011年 6月24-26日在安徽合肥天鹅湖大酒店胜利召开。正式注册 代表500人。

在本次论坛前,2011年4月29-30日在湖南长沙举行 "2011年全国青年麻醉医师论坛"审稿会,通过公平、公正 的评判,从来自全国各地330余件来稿中挑选出160篇参加本 次论坛演讲比赛。

6月24日晚7:00召开全体青年委员会议,商议决定2012 年全国青年麻醉学科医师学术论坛在西安召开,2012年全国 青年麻醉学科医师学术论坛定稿会在昆明召开。

本次论坛邀请了中国高等教育学会医学教育专业委员会 麻醉学教育研究会理事长曾因明教授、中华医学会麻醉学会 主任委员于布为教授、副主任委员熊利泽教授、副主任委员 薛张纲教授、常务委员姚尚龙教授、常务委员米卫东教授、 常务委员郭向阳教授、常务委员俞卫锋教授、常务委员郭曲 练教授、安徽医科大学校长张学军教授、安徽省麻醉学会顾 尔伟教授作了精彩学术报告。 特别

报道

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6月25日晚在天鹅湖大酒店国际厅举行盛大的开幕式暨 欢迎晚宴,开幕式由安徽医科大学第二附属医院麻醉科张野 教授主持,安徽医科大学党委书记李俊教授、安徽省医学会 王尚柏秘书长、中华医学会麻醉学会主任委员于布为教授致 辞,安徽医科大学第二附属医院院长张新书教授宣布晚宴开 始。来自全国的专家和代表们近600人出席了晚宴,晚宴期 间主办方为大家献上一台丰富多彩的文艺演出。

本次论坛宗旨为全国青年麻醉医师搭建交流的平台,展现青年麻醉医师在麻醉学领域取得的最新研究成果。经过两 天紧张的比赛,共评出一等奖5名,二等奖10名,三等奖20 名,优秀奖125名,从全国中青年论文比赛投稿的35件中选 出10篇参加今年在济南举行的全国中青年论文演讲比赛。闭 幕式上为获奖者颁发了奖金、荣誉证书、奖杯。本届论坛承 办地安徽医科大学第二附属医院张野教授与下届论坛承办地 第四军医大学西京医院孙焱芫教授进行了交接仪式。

"2011年全国青年麻醉医师论坛"胜利闭幕。





**Conference Report** 

# 浅述监护信息系统 在临床决策信息化建设中的价值

飞利浦医疗保健事业部

从20世纪70年代起,信息技术被逐步系统化地应用于医疗卫生行业。信息化架构下的高效与广泛,可更好的实现患者临床医疗信息的收集和处理,帮助医生积累和挖掘临床知识,提供有效的临床咨询、辅助诊疗及临床决策等,因此近年来,中国的医疗信息化建设在原有的医院管理信息化建设基础上,也逐步加大了对临床信息系统的关注力度。其中,与临床诊疗服务最为直接相关的临床决策支持系统 (CDSS)显示出了较以往更为突出的重要性。

CDSS是指为提高临床决策水平而设计的信息系统,它根据计算机化的知识库,为特定的病患提供特定的决策建议,涉及到医疗诊断和治疗措施决策的各个环节。

监护信息系统作为CDSS的重要基础组成部分,其在获取 精确的患者数据,协助医疗决策方面的作用自是不言而喻。 然而,怎样的监护产品才能达到辅助临床决策支持的作用 呢?以下仅以飞利浦革新性监护信息化产品——IntelliVue MP70病人监护仪为例,阐释这一命题。

首先,作为一款即将应用于信息化系统中的监护产品, MP70不仅需要拥有高度灵活的屏幕配置、扩展的临床测量菜 单、内置的临床支持工具、传统12导联、心律失常分析以及 其他很多优秀监护仪所应具备的强大功能,更应针对临床信 息化的建设需求,具备实现覆盖全院的联网平台操作以及跨 院区的网络信息解决方案。

以上这些,MP70皆有考虑。MP70采用了飞利浦"信息之 门"技术,使用了信息流量控制引擎技术,对生理学测量、 监护信息和警报通知等进行优先排序,而不考虑网络信息流 量的多少,提供抗干扰的患者监护,没有系统过载的风险, 也无需额外的网络连接,可根据患者的病情、部门方案或特 定程序的需求进行灵活配置。

其次,响应信息化建设要求"便捷高效"的初衷,MP70 将以往高深难解的波形图谱与参数,转换为利用文字及2D图 谱进行定义测量的图表。这种创新性变化,使得医护人员一 方面能够方便查看患者数据,同时对比显示的实时测量数据 和趋势分析数据,可协助医生进行准确的临床决策分析。



此外,MP70针对成人、儿童和新生儿重症特别护理、麻醉和围手术期护理以及心脏护理环境的特殊需要,能够显示 事件回顾和血氧饱和度、心电和呼吸整合图,便于快速的评估、诊断及后续的复查。



值得一提的是,MP70遵循循证医学的宗旨,设置了支持中 文界面的临床护理指南ProtocolWatch,履行以实证医学为依 据的床旁监护与护理,作用于监护、报告、评估、临床诊疗决 策支持等各个重要环节,广泛适用于中度和危重症护理。



在操作和使用方面,MP70将显示设备和数据处理设备合 二为一,以IntelliVue系列监护仪中独有的触摸屏作为主要 的操作装置,使多项信息化功能一"触"即达:可一次显示 多达八个波形;包含"动态波形"区域,可自动根据可用空 间调整其波形大小;可启动第三方应用程序接收患者信息, 便于立即发现病况焦点,参阅正确的信息;可配置打印、输出 任何监护仪软件所提供的标准格式等。

近年来,围绕"以患者为中心",以提供"高质有效的 医疗服务"的现代化医院服务理念,各级医院开始正视临床 信息系统在医院发展建设中的重要作用。监护信息系统作为 临床决策支持系统的基础部分,也越来受到医院建设者的重 视。相信本文所例数的这款监护信息化产品,可以代表医疗 信息化需求下对监护产品既要求设计紧凑、使用灵活、便于 护理与转运,更要具备多功能测量服务器,可时刻保持监护 仪间数据连续性的特点。如此,监护信息化系统才能够真正 成为医院整体信息化医疗服务建设的重要力量。

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學會與征文

# 2011年中华医学会全国麻醉学术年会

征文通知(草案)

医学术便函(2010)第0号

### 各省、自治区、直辖市医学会:

### 各有关医疗单位:

中华医学会麻醉学分会拟定于2011年9月7—10日在 济南召开"2011年中华医学会全国麻醉学术年会",本 次会议是中华医学会一类学术会议,麻醉分会各专业学 组年会将同时并会召开,因此是2011年度的重要学术盛 会。年会将设各专业学组分会场、专题板块和学术论文 报告相结合的形式进行学术交流;现将会议学术论文征 文的有关事项通知如下:

一、征文内容及分类:

1. 麻醉学基础研究;

2. 临床麻醉与研究;

3. 疼痛治疗与研究;

4. 重症监测治疗与研究;

5. 麻醉相关新技术、新业务进展;

6. 特殊病例报告;

7. 其它。

### 二、征文要求:

(一)、年会征文:

 1. 凡报送参加年会交流的论文,均提交论文摘要一份 (800—1000字以内),并请在稿件左上角按上述征文 分类注明论文类别(请自留底稿,恕不退稿)。

2. 格式要求:论文摘要请用Microsoft Word2000或 2003编辑,页面设置请用4号字体,A4纸,文稿顺序为题 目、单位、邮编、作者姓名、联系电话、摘要内容。

3. 凡已在全国性学术会议上或全国公开发行的刊物上 发表过的论文,不予受理。

4.本次年会仍将进行中青年优秀论文评选,参评条件为1966年9月1日以后出生(投稿时请将身份证复印件扫描成图片格式粘贴在文章的首页)。凡申请参加中青年优秀论文评选的论文,均需提交中、英论文摘要各一份(800--1000字以内)及中文全文一份,论文一律用word文档撰写(请网上投稿);征文要求同上;并请在稿件右上角



注明"中青年优秀论文评奖"字样。评选设一等奖1名, 二等奖3名,三等奖5名(具体参评要求届时见有关会议通 知);获奖者将获得临床科研奖金。

5. 各专业学组征文也按年会要求一并投稿,学科管理 学组、疼痛学组、ICU学组、儿科麻醉学组、神经外科麻 醉学组、心胸外科麻醉学组、气道管理学组、器官移植麻 醉学组、产科麻醉学组及青年委员会,都将在年会期间组 织学术活动。

(注:年会还将继续进行2011年度SCI论文奖评选;获 奖者将获得优秀论文奖金;具体评选办法请登录年会网址 查询)。

### 三、投稿方式:

1. 网上征文与报名:年会网址:http://www.csaol.cn/;

2. 书面邮寄: "北京东四西大街42号中华医学会麻醉 学分会办公室白雪同志收(邮编: 100710; 投寄的论文请 在信封上注明"2011年麻醉年会征文"字样)。联系电话 010-85158614, 传真: 010-85158753; 邮箱: csa2011@ live.cn); (请尽量采用网上投稿; 以保证投稿和注册 的准确性; 二种方式只选一种)。

四、截稿日期:

年会: 2011年3月31日

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五、凡个人邀请外宾来参加全国年会并拟进行学术交流

者,请与麻醉学分会办公室白雪同志联系(联系方式同上)。

联系人:白雪 中华医学会麻醉学分会办公室 联系电话:010-85158614;传真:010-85158753;

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學會與征文

# 第五届全国门诊实用疼痛注射及神经阻 滞技术新进展高级培训班的通知

### 尊敬的 大夫:您好!

中华医学会继续教育与宣武医院疼痛科于2007~2010年 举办了四届门诊疼痛治疗高级培训班,得到了同行的大力支 持,有来自全国700多位专家和代表到会,反响热烈,获得了 同行们的好评。为进一步推广和普及疼痛的门诊注射及神经 阻滞技术,促进我国门诊疼痛诊疗技术的发展。中华医学会 继续教育部、首都医科大学宣武医院疼痛科定于2011年10月 17-21日在北京举办"第五届全国门诊实用疼痛注射及神经阻 滞技术新进展高级培训班"。本活动为国家级继续教育项目 [项目编号: 2011-04-11-094]。

疼痛的门诊注射和神经阻滞技术是疼痛科、麻醉科、骨 科、康复科、骨伤科、中医科等多个学科门诊疼痛治疗的重 要手段,属于新型使用微创治疗技术。近几年发展和普及很 快,其特点是方法简便实用,容易掌握,安全性高,对于各种 常见的疼痛具有疗效确切,立竿见影的效果,容易被患者接 受,有良好的经济和社会效益。该技术特别适用于各专业医 生开展门诊疼痛治疗,也适合基层医疗单位包括社区诊所的 全科医生掌握应用。由于目前该项基本的实用治疗技术尚不 普及,在许多基层医疗单位还是空白,经过培训的医师短 缺、疼痛治疗操作不规范,影响了疼痛治疗疗效,甚至发生并 发症引起医疗纠纷。许多患者为了缓解疼痛,多年滥用止痛 药物,导致消化道溃疡穿孔、肝肾功能衰竭等并发症,影响 了工作、劳动和生活质量,迫切需要用此项技术治疗。

> 主办单位:中华医学会继续教育部 首都医科大学宣武医院疼痛科

一、报到日期: 2011年10月17日报到(全日)会议日期: 2011年10月18日~21日

会议地点:众晶鑫酒店新楼(复兴路26号,解放军总医院正门辅路往东150米,四星)

二、学习班邀请我国著名疼痛学专家严相默、倪家骧、安 建雄、岳剑宁、武百山、戈晓东、马骏、何明伟等专家教授等 结合自己长期的临床经验进行专题讲解,欢迎学员将平时工作 中的难题带到现场提问,与专家直接交流。学习班既重视基本 操作技能的培训,也注重该领域内技术新进展的介绍。



### 内容包括:

 图解门诊疼痛疾病基本体格检查; 2. 门诊疼痛疾病的 影像学识别诊断; 3. 门诊疼痛注射及神经阻滞技术总论;
 1. 门诊关节腔注射技术治疗腕、肘、肩、膝、踝及关节突关 节痛; 5. 门诊注射治疗肩周炎、网球肘、肌筋膜炎、腱鞘炎 及颈肩腰背痛; 6. 门诊颈交感神经阻滞治疗头痛、痛经、心 绞痛、面神经炎、突发性耳聋; 7. 门诊神经阻滞治疗三叉神 经痛、舌咽神经痛、带状疱疹等多种神经痛; 8. 糖皮质激素 在门诊疼痛治疗中的规范化应用; 9. 门诊疼痛的规范化药物 治疗; 10. 臭氧注射疗法在门诊的应用; 11. 门诊疼痛治疗并 发症预防及纠纷防范。

本次学习班将为部分优秀学员提供首都医科大学宣武医 院疼痛诊疗科门诊和病房现场观摩。为提高学习效果,对讲 课内容采用大量图片和现场照片展示,对部分操作内容,用 现场录像展示。

为了增强学习效果和活跃学术气氛,促进学术交流,本 次学习班将专门设立小型专题讨论会,给学员提供与专家面 对面交流的机会。

三、学员可获得学习班讲座资料和国家级继续教育学分 10分。

四、会务与住宿费用: 会务费: 1200元, 住宿费: 150元 左右/床/天/人, 免餐费。会务费、住宿费及往返路费由学员 单位报销。

五、报名及咨询方式

北京东四西大街42号中华医学会继续教育部"门诊疼痛 会议"梁鸿 邮编: 100710

电话:杨桂芳 010-88820399 51798200 (Tel/Fax) 梁 鸿 010-85158402

短信或E-mail报名: 13611002300 jxjy@vip.163.com

\*\*为了做好食宿安排,请提前办理报名手续,请至少于会 前4天告之。

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# 招聘专栏

航空总医院(原361医院) 麻醉与危重医学中心由麻醉



科、重症医学科、疼痛医学中 心和手术室组成,其中疼痛医学中心由麻醉科、精神 科、神经内科等多学科医生组成。

### 职位描述:

本中心拟招聘有志于投身麻醉学、外科ICU和疼痛医学 的住院医生、研究学者和进修医生。没有北京户口的合同制 编制待遇除基本工资外,其他待遇基本等同事业编制,研究 学者和条件较好的进修医生可有一定补贴。无论何种编制, 录用后将分批送至北京顶级大学医院培训,医生工作一段时 间后表现较好者有出国进修机会。研究学者原则上只录用在 读研究生,表现良好者毕业后可分配到本院入事业编制。应 聘住院医生者要求本科以上学历,工作不超过两年。能快乐 工作、积极向上者。本中心也招聘极少数优秀的麻醉和ICU 业务骨干。(谢绝未经预约来电和来访)

### 联系方式:

电子邮箱: anjianxiong@yahoo.com

广州市天河区妇幼保健医院 招聘职位:麻醉师



## 职位信息:

工作性质: 全职 性别要求: 不限 外语要求: 不限 招聘人数: 2人 学历要求:本科以上 年龄要求:不限 薪金水平:面议

### **职位描述**: 任职资格:

在二甲及以上医院工作2年以上,或优秀应届生也可, 待遇从优。段有执业证。

### 联系方式:

联系人:人事部 联系电话:020-38800640 传真:020-38863762 电子邮箱:tianhefuyou@163.com

### 上海市杨浦区中心医院 招聘职位:麻醉科医师

### 职位信息:

工作性质:	全职
工作经验:	不限
工作地区:	上海
招聘人数:	10人

Recruitment information

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学历要求:不限

年龄要求:不限

薪金水平: 面议

职位描述:

任职资格:硕士以上学历,2年以上二级以上医院工作 经验。取得执业医师资格,中高级职称及三甲医院医院工作 经历者优先。

### 联系方式:

联系电话: 021-65690520转284分机

### 南方医科大学第三附属医院 招聘职位:麻醉/ICU医师

### **职位信息:** 工作性质:全职 性别要求:男性 工作地区:广州 招聘人数:4人 **职位描述:**

任职资格:

学历要求:本科以上 年龄要求:28-40岁 薪金水平:面议

1、第一学历为本科以上。2、具有麻醉专业执业医师 证。3、具有三甲以上医院麻醉及ICU三年以上工作经验。

4、中级以上职称优先录用。5、广东省籍人员优先。

备注: 有广州市住房者优先;应聘请提供毕业证书、执 业医师证、职称证、身份证等证明材料。

### 联系方式:

联系人: 董小姐、林先生 联系电话: 020-62784025 传真: 020-38252760 电子邮箱: rsk0686@163.com

北京市垂杨柳医院 招聘职位:麻醉师

### 职位信息:

 工作性质:全职
 学历要求:硕士

 专业要求:麻醉
 职称要求:初级

 工作地区:北京-朝阳区

 薪金水平:3000-4499元/月

 招聘人数:2人

 **职位描述:** 

 任职资格:1、麻醉专业硕士及以上学历;2、主治医师

优先; 3、良好的职业素养。

# 联系方式:

联系人: 王老师 联系电话: 010-67711963 传真: 010-67711963 电子邮箱: cylrlzy@163.com

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2011中国卫生论坛 第二十届中国国际医用仪器设备展览会 暨技术交流会 2011中放磁共振年会暨国际磁共振研讨会 2011年8月18-20日 北京・国家会议中心

# 卫生部支持的行业展会,汇聚全球尖端医疗设备 独具特色的设备分区展示,先进适用技术推广平台 医疗器械集中采购平台,政府、用户、企业沟通交流平台

**承办单位** 卫生部国际交流与合作中心 中国医院协会 中国医学装备协会

支持单位

中华人民共和国卫生部 北京市卫生局/天津市卫生局/河北省卫生厅/山西省卫生厅/内蒙古自治区卫生厅 辽宁省卫生厅/吉林省卫生厅/黑龙江省卫生厅/上海市卫生局/安徽省卫生厅/江西省卫生厅 河南省卫生厅/广东省卫生厅/广西壮族自治区卫生厅/重庆市卫生局/四川省卫生厅 云南省卫生厅/甘肃省卫生厅/新疆维吾尔自治区卫生厅





# 2011.10.31-11.03

# 福州海峡国际会展中心

Fuzhou Straight International Conference and Exhibition Center





第66届中国国际医疗器械博览会 The 66th China International Medical Equipment Fair 第13届中国国际医疗器械设计与制造技术展览会 The 13th International Component Manufacturing & Design Show



www.CMEF.com.cn

# 会议讯息

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# Information of Notification, Exhibiting



### 国内会议信息 第四届国际生物医药产业技术研讨会 时间: 2011-08-11至2011-08-12 地 点:北京首农香山会议中心 联系人:任红梅 电 话: 010-82624544 2011北京国际疼痛论坛暨第五届中国临床 疼痛学术会议 时间: 2011-08-19至2011-08-22 点:北京国际会议中心 地 联合举办:卫生部国际交流与合作中心 世界疼痛医师协会 中华中医药学会疼痛学分会 中华医学会麻醉学分会 中国医师协会康复学医师分会 首都医科大学宣武医院 世界神经调控协会中国分会 世界疼痛医师协会中国分会 联系人: 贾春燕 电 话: 010-59046396 箱: wspc@mediwelcome.com 邮 2011IEEE年人类健康与生物医学工程国际会 议(HHBE2011) 时 间: 2011-08-19 至 2011-08-21 点:吉林省吉林市 地 主办单位: IEEE、IEEE SMC学会 北华大学 联 系 人: pro.li 电 话: 18946710866 邮 箱: hhbe2011@gmail.com 中国康复医学会第十一届全国运动疗法学 术大会 时 间: 2011-08-19 至 2011-08-21 地 点: 上海市黄浦区 主办单位:中国康复医学会全国运动 疗法专业委员会 联系人:白玉龙 电 话: 021-52887820 邮 箱: xueyunzi530@gmail.com 2011亚太地区高原医学会议 时 间: 2011-08-20 至 2011-08-23 地 点:青海省西宁市 主办单位: 亚太地区高原医学协会 承办单位:青海大学高原医学研究中心 电 话: 0971-6142063 邮 箱: apsmm2011@hotmail.com 第四届首都急诊医学高峰论坛 时 间: 2011-08-27 至 2011-08-28 地 点:北京

主办单位: 首都医科大学急诊医学系

邮 箱:	yxhy2021@163.com
第十届全国	脊柱脊髓学术会议
时 间:	2011-09-01 至 2011-09-4
地 点:	广东省广州市
主办单位.	中国康复医学会脊柱脊髓损伤
	专业委员会
	マニマバム
ᆎᆍᅵ	下四月仁月眼示心   古沙森 唐蓋
	同采观 店男
电 店:	020-81332553,020-81332523
2011年中华	医学会全国麻醉学术年会
时 间:	2011-09-07 至 2011-09-10
地 点:	济南
主办单位:	中华医学会麻醉学分会
联系人:	白雪
电 话:	010-85158614
第九届胸腔	麻醉亚洲会议 (2011 ASCA)
时 间.	2011-09-30 至 2011-10-02日
地 占.	NTUH International Convention
Center Tai	pei Taiwan
主办单位	National Taiwan University
王 <u>小</u> 丰位: 由 迁	+996-2-9226-1010
电 店:	2011 (:
~ 또	www.asca2011.org/Index.ntml
2011年中国	(国际) 应急救援装备展览会暨
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联系人:王老师

中华	医	学会	肿瘤学分会第七届全国中青年
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也	Ķ	点:	上海
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			国际会议信息
201	1年世	世界	药学大会暨FIP第71届年会
时	ÌĔ	司:	2011-09-03 至 2011-09-08
也	ķ	<u>ج</u> :	印度海德拉巴
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ŧ	й	舌:	010-58699280-823
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₿ß	箖	窅:	gjh6565@163.com ~
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电 话: 010-81458365 63452416 第一届NUS-NUH 国际护理大会

时 间: 2011-11-17 至 2011-11-19 点:新加坡 地 电话: (65) 65163320 传真: (65) 667761735 联系地址: National University of Singapore 网 址: HTTP://MEDICINE.NUS.EDU.SG/ NURSING/EVENTS/INC/ABSTRACTS.SHTML

### 国内展会信息

2011第十二届(上海)国际营养健康产业 博览会 时 间: 2011-08-22 至 2011-08-24 地 点: 上海 主办单位:中国保健营养理事会 联系人:田振(经理) 电 话: 13691567172

### 第二十届中国国际医用仪器设备展览会暨

以小又加之	5
时 间:	2011-11-08 至 2011-11-20
地 点:	北京国家会议中心
主办单位:	中国卫生部
联系人:	马冉/南易/张珍桢
电 话:	010-88393925/88393927
传 真:	010-88393924

邮 箱: info@chinahospeq.com

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		国际展会信息			
2011医学和教育信息化国际会议					
时	间:	2011-08-05 至 2011-08-07			
地	点:	日本 北海道			
主办单	位:	早稻田大学			
		厦门大学			
承办单	位:	日本早稻田大学			
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医疗贸	易展	览会			
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电	话:	010-82258800-627			
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时	间:	2011-12-06 至 2011-12-09			
地	点:	莫斯科国际展览中心			
联系	人:	金其露			
电	话:	021-55315333			
传	真:	021-51686946			
邮	箱:	dongsin_jin@msn.com			
第37届	阿拉	伯国际医疗设备展览会			
(迪拜	) A	rab Health			
时	间:	2012-01-23 至 2012-01-26			
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主办单	位:	IIR公司			
联系	人:	姜超			
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第15届马来西亚─吉隆坡东南亚医疗器材保 健展					
<b>D</b> +	衙	2012-04-17 - 2012-04-19			

- 地 点:马来西亚—吉隆坡
- 联系人:金小姐 电 话: 021-55315333
- 真: 021-51686946 传
- 邮 箱: sales-3@dongsinexpo.com
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