

麻醉与监护论坛

Forum of Anesthesia and Monitoring

中华医学会麻醉学分会
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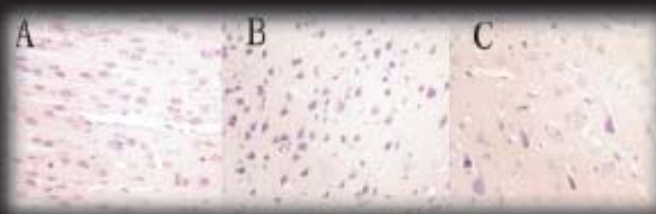


Figure 4. Effect of tea polyphenol treatment on Evan's blue content and water content in the brain tissue of SD rats after global CIR. A) Evan's blue content in brain tissue. Evan's blue content was quantified according to the external Evan's blue standard curve and was expressed per gram of brain tissue (ng/g). B) Water content in brain tissue. Data were expressed as Mean \pm S.D. PO versus I/R group * $p < 0.05$, TP versus I/R group, $\blacktriangle p < 0.05$; $n = 5$.

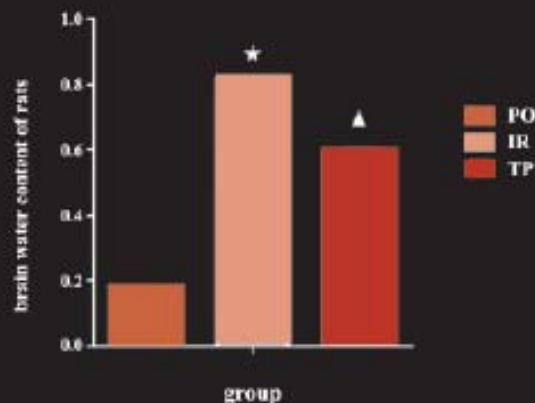
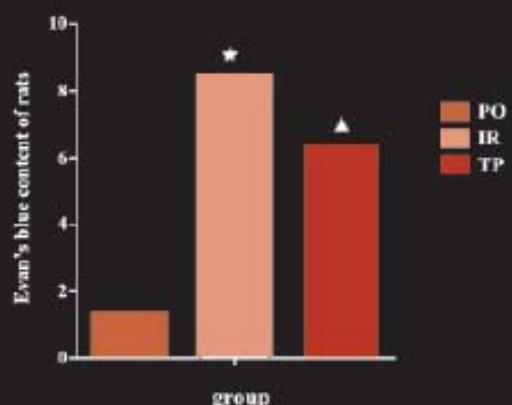


Figure 1. HE staining of the effect of tea polyphenol treatment on the morphology of cortex following global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion. A) Cerebral cortex without ischemia/reperfusion had a clear structure, neurons were in good order, round, and had a pale-stained nucleus with nucleoli. B) Neuron cells damaged by global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion showed shrank cell bodies, hyperchromatic and concentrated nuclear material, disappeared nucleolus, and shrank and dissolved whole neuron. C) Following tea polyphenol treatment, the morphology of cerebral cortex improved greatly. Representative image (magnification: $\times 400$) from each group is shown. Experiments were repeated three times with similar results.

More importantly, our results demonstrate that tea polyphenols can reduce the MMP-9 increase and IV collagen degradation, leading to a significant reduction in brain edema and improvements in neurological functions.

Figure related to "Tea Polyphenols Protect Blood-Brain Barrier Through Reducing Expression of MMP-9 and Degradation of IV Collagen in Rat Model of Global Cerebral Ischemia/Reperfusion" by Rong-liang Xue, Jing Gao, Rong-guo Fu, pp.18.

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吉祥如意

贺新春

主 编 寄 语



料峭风雨迎春至，潜龙出水任逍遥。在中国龙年到来之际，我谨代表《麻醉与监护论坛》的全体编委专家和编辑部全体员工，向本刊的广大读者和作者，献上新春最美好的祝福。

本刊自改版以来，在众多作者的大力支持下，在编委专家的潜心奉献下，在编辑部员工的辛勤努力下，最终得到了广大读者们的热心鼓励和积极的评价，使我们更坚定了办一本国际化的专科刊物的信心。回想接手本刊时，我与众多编委和编辑部全体成员都充满激情，希望能在较短的时间内，将本刊打造成一本以英文为主、走国际化开放路线的专业刊物，成为中外麻醉、重症监护、疼痛领域学科交流的桥梁与纽带。两年来，刊物在大家的支持下，迈着坚实的脚步，一步一步向我们的目标接近。这里面，全国各地的同道学者，为刊物的发展做出了无私的奉献。他（她）们在明知刊物暂不具有SCI收录资格的情况下，仍然将他（她）们各自的论文投给刊物，与大家分享他（她）们的研究成果。这种对学科自身的满腔热爱，对学科发展所保持的强烈自信，以及对学会工作的大力支持，都令我们深受感动，倍受鼓舞。特别是安徽省的同道，为刊物投送了许多稿件，尤其值得感谢。当然，作为中国人自己主办的英文刊物，要真正办成一本能为以英语为母语国家的专业人员所接受的专科期刊，我们还面临很多的困难，还需要我们继续付出不懈的努力。

那么，在2012年的时间里，我们应该做些什么事情，来进一步提升我们刊物的学术质量和影响力，进一步接近我们的阶段目标呢？窃以为，可以从以下几方面来考虑：

努力扩大稿源和来稿的专业面：虽然2011年在来稿数量上有了明显增加，但专业面仍然集中于麻醉，危重医学和疼痛诊疗方面的文章仍然偏少，需要通过适当方式（如约稿、专家述评等）来加以改进。

努力发挥海外编委的作用：如采取约稿或适当增加他们的审稿量等方式，或吸取他们的有益建议和经验。

努力宣传本刊的存在：进一步宣传本刊作为中华医学会麻醉学分会的机关刊物的地位和作用，进一步提高刊物的知名度。

鼓励更多的研究生投稿：近年来，国内培养的研究生，无论在专业水平上，还是在英语水平上，都有了明显的进步。刊物应积极争取研究生向本刊投稿。

聘用外籍编委和专职编审人员：在财力许可的前提下，应考虑聘用更多的外籍编委，以及聘用1名外籍专业编审，以更适应本刊的办刊方向。

以上各项，仅是我本人的臆想，是否符合实际，有待大家给予批评和建议。但无论如何，我始终坚信，只要我们齐心协力，就一定能够实现我们的理想和目标。

最后，再次感谢广大读者、作者、编委专家、编辑部员工、以及支持本刊的各个企业和社会各界人士。

In the beginning of Chinese dragon year, I on behalf of all the editing staff in department of the "Forum of Anesthesia and Monitoring", express all-hearted greeting to all the nationwide readers and authors.

Since the revision of the magazine, with the enormous support of the nationwide authors, the editorial experts and the great effort of all editorial staffs, our magazine finally gained warm encouragement and positive evaluation from nationwide reads which make us even more determined to do a international journal. Thinking back to take over the magazine, many editors, all the editing staff and I were both full of passion and hoped to publish the English-version professional magazine for international, and become the exchanging bridge between the Chinese and foreign in anesthesia, ICU and pain field. In the past two years, based on your support, our magazine walked with firm steps, and close to the goal step by step. Thanks for nationwide fraternity who make unselfish contribution to the development of our magazine. Known our magazine temporarily not included with SCI eligible, they still send the thesis to us and share their research achievements, especially fraternity from Anhui province who have submitted many manuscripts for us. Thanks a lot! Their filled with love to the subject, strong self-confident to the development of the subject and enormous support for the society work were both deeply touched and encouraged me. Of course, as the english-journal hosting by Chinese, we would face a lot of difficulties and continue to make great effort in order to really publish a specialist journal accepted by native English-speaking professional.

In the 2012, what should we do to further enhance the quality and influence of our academic and further close to the stage aim? I'd like to express my opinions from the following several aspects.

Firstly, make effort to expand the source and professional range of the manuscripts: Although there has been significantly increased the number of the manuscripts in 2011. What they focus was still in anesthesia, ICU and pain clinic articles were obviously inadequate, and need to be improved by effective methods (such as collection manuscripts ,experts commentary and so on).

Secondly, take advantage of overseas editors: Such as collecting the manuscripts from them, increasing the working load of reviewing manuscripts they are acceptable, or absorbing their useful suggestions and experiences.

Thirdly, make great efforts to promote the existence of our magazine: Further broadcasting the status and role of our magazine as the official internal journal of Chinese Society of Anesthesiology, and enhancing the awareness of our magazine.

Fourthly, encourage more graduate students submit to us: In recent years, domestic cultivation of graduate students has been considerable progress both in professional level and English skill. We could actively contract their attention to our journal and send manuscript to us.

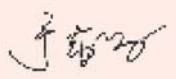
Lastly, employ foreign editors and full-time reviewer: Under the permission of finance, we could consider hiring more foreign editors and one full-time reviewer to well adapt to the development direction of our journal.

Above all. There are just my opinions. Whether they conform to the reality need your criticisms and suggestions. Anyway, I always believe that as long as we work together, we would be able to achieve our ideal and aim.

At last, thanks again for nationwide readers,authors,editorial experts, editorial staff、 each enterprise and society community who always support us!

Happy Chinese dragon year!
Best regards.

于布为 Bu-wei Yu
中华医学会麻醉学分会第十届委员会主任委员
President, Chinese Society of Anesthesiologists
《麻醉与监护论坛》主编
"Form of Anesthesia and Monitoring"Editor-in-Chief
2012年2月 February,2011





谢荣

祝全国的麻醉同仁们新年快乐，在新的一年里为我国的麻醉事业做出积极的贡献！

《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志顾问

谢荣

祝《麻醉与监护论坛》在新的一年里取得更大的成绩！

《中华麻醉学杂志》总编
《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志名誉主编



罗爱伦



吴新民

祝愿中国麻醉学在快速发展的态势下，龙年里取得更加辉煌的成果！

中华医学会麻醉分会前任主任委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志名誉主编

祝愿麻醉医学和危重病医学
在严重感染及多发性创伤早期复苏治疗中更多协作，开拓和发展。

亚太危重病医学联合会理事



陈德昌

排名不分先后



刘大为

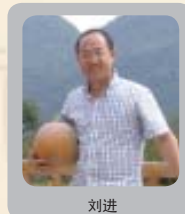
给全国的同道们拜年，新春愉快！

中华医学会重症医学分会主任委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志副主编

刘大为

祝全国的麻醉学科医师们在新的龙年里健康、愉快，家庭和睦！相信我们在保障病人安全，在消除病人痛苦，在培养年轻医师，在转化医学研究，在为全国人民提供医疗服务中，在走向世界取得更加骄人的成就！中国的麻醉学科也是正在腾飞的龙！

四川大学华西医院麻醉科主任、麻醉与重症医学教研室主任
转化神经科学中心主任、中华麻醉学会候任主任委员
四川省重症医学分会主任委员、《麻醉与监护论坛》常务副主编



刘进



薛张纲

祝全国的麻醉同仁们新春快乐，在新的一年里事业顺心顺意，工作顺顺利利！

中华医学会麻醉学分会副主任委员
中华医学会上海麻醉学分会副主任委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》副主编

薛张纲



2012
龙年吉祥
五辰年 2012
NEW YEAR

麻醉与监护 论坛谱新章 龙年行大运 麻醉同前行

北京协和医院麻醉科主任、主任医师、教授，博士生导师
卫生部麻醉质量控制与改进中心主任、国际麻醉药理学学会（ISAP）副主席
中华医学会理事、中华医学会麻醉学分会副主任委员
中华医学会麻醉学分会疼痛学组组长
中国医师协会麻醉学医师分会会长、中国药理学会麻醉药理学分会副主任委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》副主编



黄宇光

祝愿《麻醉与监护论坛》成为广大麻醉科医生喜爱的刊物并早日成为SCI收入期刊。



岳云

首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院麻醉科主任、教授、博士生导师
中华医学会麻醉学分会常务委员兼秘书长
北京医学会麻醉学专业委员会主任委员
Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia编委
《麻醉与监护论坛》副主编



告别了2011丰收的一年，我们迎来了充满希望的2012。在新的一年里，让我们全国广大ICU同仁携手合作，共创我国重症监护事业辉煌的明天。

中华医学会重症医学分会常务委员

席修明



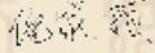
席修明

2012年将是疼痛事业大发展的一年，将为疼痛患者带去幸福。2012年8月17-20日召开2012北京国际疼痛论坛暨第六届全国临床疼痛学术会议，期待与大家再相聚。我代表世界疼痛医师协会和中国分会，祝大家新年快乐，身体健康，吉祥如意



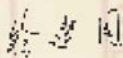
倪家骥

首都医科大学宣武医院疼痛诊疗中心主任，麻醉科副主任
世界疼痛医师协会会长、首都医科大学疼痛生物医学研究所副所长
疼痛医师协会中国分会会长、中华医学会疼痛学分会常务委员
北京市康复医学会疼痛分会副会长、《麻醉与监护论坛》副主编



经验在于实践后的分析总结，创新来源于积蓄后的思维突破。没有最好，但永远有更好。龙年祝大家龙腾虎跃，收获多多！

中华医学会麻醉学分会常委
江苏省医学会麻醉学分会主委、上海第二军医大学及南京大学、山东大学教授
博士生导师、南京军区南京总医院博士后站导师
《临床麻醉学》杂志主编、《麻醉与监护论坛》常务编委



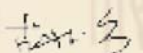
徐建国

祝《麻醉与监护论坛》越办越好！

南方医科大学南方医院麻醉科主任、教授、博士生导师
中华医学会麻醉学分会第九届委员会委员、广东省医学会常务理事
广东省医学会麻醉学分会主任委员
广东省医师协会麻醉科医师工作委员会名誉主任委员

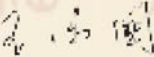


古妙宁



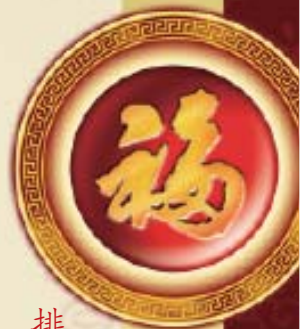
玉兔辞旧岁，祥龙迎新春！让我们在《麻醉与监护论坛》这个大家庭里，相互交流学术和经验，分享成功的喜悦和幸福，为我国麻醉学的发展多尽一份力。

首都医科大学第十一临床学院书记兼副院长、北京三博脑科医院医疗院长
首都医科大学麻醉学系副主任、教授、博士生导师
亚洲神经外科麻醉和重症治疗学会会长、北京医师协会麻醉专科医师分会会长
中国医师协会麻醉学医师分会常委、神经调控专业委员会常委兼秘书长
疼痛医师专业委员会常委、《麻醉与监护论坛》副主编



王保国

因新春组稿时间紧迫，如未刊登，敬请谅解
《麻醉与监护论坛》编辑部敬上



排名不分先后

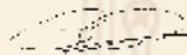




杜斌

危重病医学在国内已经迈入了第四个十年希望在新的十年中，全国的危重病医学同仁精诚团结，共同努力，尽早迈向世界！

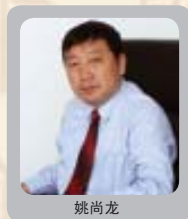
世界危重病医学联盟理事、亚太危重病医学协会副主席
中国病理生理学危重病医学专业委员会主任委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编



满载辉煌辞旧岁，豪情万丈迎新年。带着新的希望我们掀开了2012年新的一页。在此，中国医师协会麻醉学医师分会、湖北省麻醉学会以及武汉协和医院麻醉科全体同仁对《麻醉与监护论坛》工作人员以及各级领导表示深深的感谢以及节日的问候！祝《麻醉与监护论坛》越办越好！祝全国麻醉同仁龙年快乐！

任中华医学会麻醉学会常委、湖北省麻醉学会副主任委员
武汉市麻醉学会主委、湖北省急救中心副主任
华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院麻醉学教研室主任、ICU主任
《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编

姚尚龙



姚尚龙

我想对《麻醉与监护论坛》说的只有感动和感谢！因为与其他杂志不同，这本中华麻醉学会官方杂志的所有工作人员，完全是为我国麻醉后来人而辛勤工作，没有功利和荣耀，有的只是奉献和付出。每每及此，脑海里就是感动和感谢！祝愿杂志的全体工作人员在敬爱的于布为主编的强有力的领导下，为我国麻醉医学事业做出骄人的贡献！

博士研究生、硕士生导师、清华大学疼二附院疼痛医学科主任
中国科学院第一附属医院麻醉与危重医学中心主任
美国匹兹堡大学麻醉与疼痛医学系客座研究员、《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编



安建雄

祝全国麻醉界的同仁们在新的一年里身体健康，工作顺利，阖家幸福，事事如意！新的一年开启新的希望，新的空白承载新的梦想！
祝《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志，越办越好

北京大学第三医院麻醉科主任、教授、博士生导师
中华麻醉学会常委兼司库、中华麻醉学会学科建设学组秘书
中国医师协会麻醉医师分会常委、世界疼痛医师协会中国分会常委
北京医学会麻醉专业委员会副主任委员、卫生部、北京市高级职称评审专家
《麻醉与监护论坛》常务编委

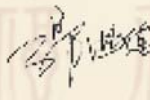
郭向阳



郭向阳

走过2011，我们有太多的辛苦，太多的收获和喜悦，我们麻醉界得到全国同行更多的关注，得到广大患者更多了解和赞誉，得到医院及卫生行政部门更大的支持，我们为此感到骄傲和自豪。展望2012，我们有理由相信：只要大家共同努力，将会取得更大的成就，我们的事业将会开创更加美好的未来。
祝大家龙年吉祥！龙腾虎跃！

中华麻醉学会常务委员
湖南省麻醉学专业委员会主任委员
中南大学湘雅医学院麻醉学系主任
《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编



郭曲练

2012年到了，只要我们赖以生存的地球、人类还存在，我们麻醉医师的肩膀上就仍然承担着医疗安全、医疗保障和医疗引领的重任。用我们辛勤的工作、智慧和创造力赢得更多生的机会、更好的生命质量、更长的生命周期。

山西医科大学麻醉学教授、麻醉学系主任
山西医科大学第二医院麻醉科主任、兼任中国医师协会麻醉学医师分会常委
中华医学会麻醉学分会委员、中华医学会疼痛学专委会委员
中国高等医学教育学会理事、中华医学会山西分会副会长、山西省麻醉学会主任委员
山西省麻醉医师协会会长、《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志编委

郭政



郭政

排名不分先后



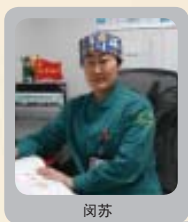


新的一年，我们要把握机遇，开拓进取，积极、创新、务实、共创麻醉事业的美好未来！祝朋友们新春快乐、身体健康，合家欢乐！

中华医学会麻醉分会委员 小儿麻醉学组组长
中国医师协会麻醉医师分会常务委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》常务编委



连庆泉



闵苏

玉兔欢跃辞旧岁，金龙起舞迎新春。

值此岁序更迭、辞旧迎新的美好时刻，谨代表重庆麻醉界同仁向《麻醉与监护论坛》编辑部的全体专家和朋友们致以新春问候。祝愿大家新年快乐，身体健康，工作顺利，阖家康宁！

教授、主任医师、博士生导师、国务院专家津贴获得者
重庆医科大学麻醉系副主任、麻醉学系临床麻醉学教研室主任
重庆医科大学附属第一医院麻醉科主任、中华医学会麻醉学分会常委
全国高等医学教育学会麻醉学教育研究会常务理事、《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编

闵苏

每逢佳节，常怀感恩之心，常念相助之人！祝所有的麻醉业界的同仁们新的一年开启新的希望，新的空白承载新的梦想！祝《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志，越办越好！

南昌大学麻醉学系主任、南昌大学第一附属医院麻醉科主任
中华医学会麻醉学分会委员、中国医师协会麻醉学分会常委
江西省医学会麻醉学分会常委、名誉主任
《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志编委

赵为禄



赵为禄



孟凡民

借《麻醉与监护论坛》这个平台向大家拜个年，希望大家在新的一年里再接再厉！

郑州大学硕士研究生导师、河南省人民医院麻醉科主任
《麻醉与监护论坛》编委

孟凡民

祝全国的麻醉同仁新春快乐，万事如意！祝《麻醉与监护论坛》越办越好，更多地为广大读者提供专业前沿信息！

河北医科大学第二医院麻醉科教授、博士研究生导师
中华医学会麻醉学分会常务委员、中国医师协会麻醉学医师分会常务委员
河北省医师协会麻醉学医师分会主任委员、河北省卫生厅麻醉质控中心主任
《麻醉与监护论坛》常务编委



董振明



徐美英

快快乐乐每一天！

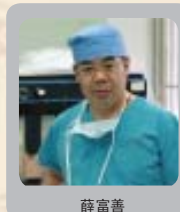
上海交通大学附属胸科医院麻醉科
现任中华医学会麻醉学分会心胸学组副组长
《中华麻醉学杂志》常务编委、《临床麻醉学杂志》编委
《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编



新的一年开启新的希望，新的空白承载新的梦想。值此春回大地、万象更新之良辰，给全国麻醉学同道拜年，敬祝您万事如意、心想事成、醉誉中华！

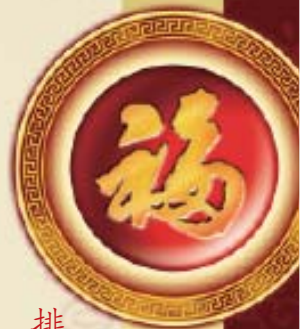
中国医学科学院整形外科医院教授，博士研究生导师
“新世纪百万人才工程”国家级人选
国务院特殊津贴专家、北京市石景山区十大杰出青年获得者
《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编

薛富善



薛富善

因新春组稿时间紧迫，如未刊登，敬请谅解
《麻醉与监护论坛》编辑部敬上



排名不分先后





徐礼鲜

同行们拜啦！愿：年年开开心心，一生快快乐乐，一世平平安安，一家和睦睦，生命中每一个愿望都能实现！龙年大吉！

第四军医大学第三附属医院(口腔医院)麻醉科主任、中华口腔医学会麻醉组副主任委员
陕西省医学会麻醉学分会副主任委员、陕西省医学会疼痛学分会副主任委员
全军麻醉与复苏专业委员会常委、中华麻醉学会临床学组委员
陕西省麻醉学临床质量控制中心委员、陕西省医学会医疗事故鉴定专家库成员
《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编

徐礼鲜

近年来我国麻醉学研究在微观和宏观层面有了较大突破，如围术期器官功能损伤的发生机制、预警、防治等方面取得了标志性成果。感谢《麻醉与监护论坛》为大家传递了学科的发展动向，提供了学术的交流平台。在这个机遇挑战多多的龙年，腾出时间来关上迷惘的眼睛，聆听心灵深处科学的共鸣，为我们共同的理想而努力，祝愿《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志越办越好，各位前辈、专家、同道们龙年吉祥如意安康！

国家杰出青年基金获得者、教育部部长江特聘教授
浙江大学医学院附属一院城站院区麻醉科主任
中华医学会麻醉学分会第十届青年委员会副主任委员
中国医师协会麻醉学医师分会副会长、浙江省医学会麻醉学分会副主任委员
中华医学会创伤外科分会创伤与感染学组委员、浙江省免疫学会理事
《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编



方向明



潘宁玲

我代表北京军区总医院麻醉科，祝全体麻醉同仁新春快乐！龙年大吉！工作不忘休息，紧张不忘松弛，顺利时要想到谨慎，烦恼时要多想快乐。祝大家在新的—年中健康快乐，幸福美满！

中华医学会北京麻醉分会委员、全军麻醉与复苏专委会常委
北京军区麻醉与复苏专委会主任委员

潘宁玲

时光荏苒，日耀月逐。

值此新的一年到来之际，在此借《麻醉与监护论坛》：

祝各位同仁新年快乐！万事如意！在新的一年里身体健康！事业有成！
祝《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志在新的一年里再创佳绩！

享受省政府特殊专家津贴、中华医学会麻醉学分会委员
中国医师协会麻醉学分会常委、中华口腔医学会口腔麻醉专业委员会常委
国家科学技术奖励评审委员会专家、中华医学会麻醉学分会胸心外科麻醉专业委员会委员
安徽省医学会理事、安徽省麻醉学会副主任委员、《麻醉与监护论坛》编委

方才



方才

“一元复始山河美，万象更新锦绣春”，新年的脚步临近，在此借《麻醉与监护论坛》祝愿所有业内同仁新年快乐！大展鸿图！事业有成！身体健康！家庭幸福。



徐世元

南方医科大学珠江医院麻醉科主任、教授、主任医师、博士、研究生导师
中华医学会麻醉学分会委员、广东省麻醉学会副主任委员
广东省疼痛学会常委、中华麻醉学杂志编委、临床麻醉学杂志编委
国际麻醉学与复苏杂志编委、麻醉与监护论坛编委、中华神经医学杂志特邀编委
《麻醉与监护论坛》编委

徐世元

迎春接福，玉龙吐宝庆吉日；招财进宝，金凤含珠贺新年！在此借《麻醉与监护论坛》祝愿所有业内同仁岁岁平安，事事如意！

医学硕士、主任医师、教授、海南省人民医院重症医学科科主任
中华医学会重症医学分会委员、中华医学会肠外与肠内营养学分会常务委员
中国病理生理学会危重病医学专业委员会常务委员、海南省政协委员
中国医师协会重症医学医师分会委员、海南省医学会重症医学专业委员会主任委员
海南省医院协会重症医学管理专业委员会主任委员、海南省优秀专家

何振扬



何振扬

排名不分先后





安全是生命的基石
与全国麻醉同仁共勉。

安全是生命的基石
与全国同仁共勉!

南省第一人民医院麻醉科主任医师/教授、昆明医学院教授、成都医学院教授
美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)会员、美国匹兹堡大学医学院医学中心(UPMC)国际访问学者
中华医学会云南省麻醉学分会委员、中华医学会云南省疼痛学分会委员
中国中西医结合灾害医学专业委员会院内救治专家委员会常委
云南省医师资格实践技能考试考官、云南省/昆明市医疗事故鉴定委员会专家

唐天云



唐天云

在2012新年来临之际,钱燕宁在六朝古都-南京向大家拜年!
祝大家幸福吉祥,身体安康!龙年里麻醉事业龙腾虎跃,《麻醉监护论坛》茁壮成长!



钱燕宁

博士,教授,博士生导师
麻醉研究室主任兼南医大外科学总论教研室副主任
南京医科大学第一附属医院民盟总支副主委
中华医学会麻醉学分会第十届委员会委员、江苏省麻醉学会副主任委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志编委

钱燕宁

新年新气象,祝广大同仁们新春快乐,2012,我们的麻醉事业会更加辉煌!

浙江省医学会麻醉学会副主委、主任医师
浙江省临床麻醉质控中心专家委员会委员

周海燕



周海燕

很高兴能与《麻醉与监护论坛》共同迎来崭新的一年!
感谢中华麻醉学会领导和全国麻醉学同道对我们安徽省麻醉学分会的指导、帮助和扶持!
祝愿全国麻醉学同仁道们新春快乐 万事如意!
祝愿《麻醉与监护论坛》在2012年再创辉煌!



顾尔伟

安徽医科大学第一附属医院麻醉科主任
安徽省医学会麻醉学分会主任委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》编委

顾尔伟

麻醉倡导人文,镇痛重拾尊严,重症复苏再塑美丽新世界。在新的一年里,祝愿中国麻醉学科的蓬勃发展成就规范、成效、安全、舒适的医疗基础和服务品牌。祝愿全国麻醉学科医务人员身体健康,家庭幸福,事业进步!

上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院麻醉科副主任
麻醉学博士、副主任医师、硕士研究生导师
中华麻醉学分会学术秘书、中华麻醉学分会青年委员会委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》专栏主编

薛庆生



薛庆生

祝所有的麻醉业界的同仁们新的一年开启新的希望,
新的空白承载新的梦想!
祝《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志,越办越好!



陈志扬

临床麻醉学博士,博士后,副主任医师
复旦大学肿瘤医院麻醉科

陈志扬

因新春组稿时间紧迫,如未刊登,敬请谅解
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FORUM OF ANESTHESIA

《麻醉与监护论坛》

AND MONITORING

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編 輯：《麻醉與監護論壇》編委會、編輯部

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重症醫學： 邱海波 東南大學附屬中大醫院
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徐禮鮮 西安第四軍醫大學口腔醫院

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薛富善 北京整形醫院
徐美英 上海胸科醫院

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米卫东 中國人民解放軍總醫院
鄭 宏 新疆醫科大學第一附屬醫院
馬 虹 中國醫科大學附屬第一醫院
葉鐵虎 北京協和醫院
連友泉 溫州醫學院附屬第二醫院
郭向陽 北京大學第三醫院
董振明 河北醫科大學第二醫院

編 委：(按姓氏筆划為序)

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《麻醉与监护论坛》有奖征文!



本刊自改版以来,在众多作者的大力支持下,在编委专家的潜心奉献下,在编辑部员工的辛勤努力下,最终得到了广大读者的热心鼓励 and 积极的评价,使我们更坚定了办一本国际化的专业刊物的信心。我与众多编委和编辑部全体成员都充满激情,希望能在较短的时间内,将本刊打造成一本以英文为主、走国际化开放路线的专业刊物,成为中外麻醉、重症监护、疼痛领域学科交流的桥梁与纽带。近两年来,刊物在大家的支持下,迈着坚实的脚步,一步一步向我们的目标迈进。

当然,作为中国人自己主办的英文刊物,要真正办成一本能为以英语为母语国家的专业人员所接受的专业期刊,我们还面临很多的困难,还需要我们继续付出不懈的努力。

因此,为了鼓励业内同仁们踊跃投稿,《麻醉与监护论坛》自2012年起特设有征文活动,希望有更多的专家、学者参与进来,为我国麻醉、重症监护、疼痛领域学科的发展齐心协力,实现我们共同的理想和目标。

于布为

中华医学会麻醉学分会第十届委员会主任委员
《麻醉与监护论坛》主编



《麻醉与监护论坛》介绍

《麻醉与监护论坛》,原《麻醉学论坛》,创刊于1993年,由中华医学会麻醉学分会主办并编辑,由于布为教授担任主编,是**中华医学会麻醉学分会的机关刊物**。《麻醉与监护论坛》以致力于创建国际性学术期刊为宗旨。

《麻醉与监护论坛》征文要求

一、语言要求

1. 稿件为全英文文章

二、征文内容及分类

1. 临床研究
2. 基础研究
3. 综述

4. 病例报告/病例讨论

5. 技术交流

6. 临床经验

7. 读者来信

8. 其他(包括继续教育、学科建设和国内外学术动态等等)

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(详细内容请参考本期《麻醉与监护论坛》约稿函)

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在此次征文活动中,《麻醉与监护论坛》杂志所收录文章的作者均有奖品赠送,其中获奖文章作者将在“2012年全国麻醉学术年会”上参加《麻醉与监护论坛》获奖文章颁奖典礼。

奖品设置如下:

奖品

IPAD2



奖项

一等奖

获奖人数

3

三星手机



二等奖

5

尼康数码相机



三等奖

10

《麻醉与监护论坛》“第四届全军重症医学学术会议”优秀论文评选获奖通知

为发展、繁荣我国的重症事业,分享最新学术成果,《麻醉与监护论坛》“第四届全军重症学术会议”优秀论文评选活动经过专家评审组的评审和讨论,在众多大会论文中最终评选出8篇优秀论文,分别授予一、二、三等奖,并予以相应奖励。获奖情况如下:

奖项	论文题目	作者	单位	职称	关键词	评审专家	所属科室
一等奖 (1名)	The prone position combined with lung recruitment maneuvers improves hypoxemia in patients with ARDS	于庆华	第四军医大学唐都医院	ICU主任	持续血液净化在烧伤休克合并多器官功能障碍综合征治疗中应用	宋青	解放军总医院 ICU
二等奖 (2名)	ICU呼吸机折返患者术后遗忘的回顾性分析	高毅雄	中国人民解放军海军总医院	ICU医生	运动性应激性溶解性多器官功能障碍综合征实验室动物模型	王俊杰	麻醉科
	腹内高压对重症急性胰腺炎患者呼吸复苏效果的影响研究	王立群	中国武警警察部队总医院	ICU	ICU患者中心静脉导管堵塞的原因分析与护理	毕露	ICU
					α-3多不饱和脂肪酸对术后重症患者炎症反应和器官功能的影响	李一军	空军总医院 ICU医生
三等奖 (5名)					术后早期肺栓塞的防治策略探讨	韩文斌	北京军区总医院 ICU主任

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7. Letters to the editors
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2. Book: Barash PG, Cullen BF, Stoelting RK: *Clinical Anesthesia*, 3rd edition. Philadelphia, Lippincott-Raven, 1997, pp23-4

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Tea Polyphenols Protect Blood-Brain Barrier Through Reducing Expression of MMP-9 and Degradation of IV Collagen in Rat Model of Global Cerebral Ischemia/Reperfusion

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate whether tea polyphenols can protect the BBB and improve neurological outcome.

Methods: 162 SD male rats, 280–320g, were randomly assigned to three groups with 54 rats/group: pseudo-operation, ischemia/reperfusion, and tea polyphenols (200mg/kg, i.g.) treated. The global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion was achieved using the four vessel occlusion for 6 minutes. Rats were sacrificed and various parameters were measured at 6, 12 and 24 hours post reperfusion.

Results: Hematoxylin-eosin staining showed that the morphology of brain cortex cells in ischemic/reperfusion group was aggravated, but was improved in the tea polyphenols treated group. Immunostaining showed that following ischemia, expression of MMP-9 increased significantly with a corresponding decrease in the level of IV collagen, whereas polyphenol treatment reversed these decreases. Polyphenol treatment also reversed the increases of Evan's blue content and brain water content following 24 hours reperfusion. Furthermore, Morris water maze tests showed that the polyphenol treatment significantly improved the learning ability, memory, and spatial orientation in rats. Together, our results demonstrate that tea polyphenols could inhibit expression of MMP-9 and degradation of IV collagen following global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion, thus protecting the BBB and improving neurological outcome in an animal model.

Conclusions: These findings demonstrate that treatment with tea polyphenols attenuates BBB damage and MMP-9 mediated IV collagen degradation, suggesting that tea polyphenols may be a potentially useful therapeutic treatment for global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury.

Key words: brain; ischemia/reperfusion injury; blood-brain barrier; tea polyphenols; neurological behavior

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INTRODUCTION

The integrity of the blood-brain barrier (BBB) has a critical effect on the pathophysiology subsequent to cerebral ischemia/reperfusion (CIR) injury^{1,2}. IV collagen is a major component of the basement membrane, which plays an important role in maintaining the permeability of BBB. The matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) are a group of proteases with Zn²⁺ and depending on Ca²⁺, which can degrade and modify the extracellular matrix, and thus play an important role in many of the body's physiological processes. In normal states, expression of MMPs is at a

low level², but in some physiological and pathological conditions, MMPs' activity increases significantly and they participate in the processes of injury and repair in tissue³. MMP-9, also named gelatinase-B, has been reported to play a major role in cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury^{1,4}. MMP-9 increases following cerebral ischemia, and it breaks down the integrity of the BBB through degrading expression of IV collagen⁵, which then leads to increased brain permeability, brain edema formation, aggravated infarction^{6,7,8}, and hemorrhagic transformation⁹.

Tea polyphenols (TP) are polyphenolic compounds

that are found concentrated in tea, one of the most popular beverages in the world. TP belong to a broader class of compounds recognized by their phenolic hydroxyl groups, which come from a wide variety of plants. Numerous studies have reported the beneficial effects of tea polyphenols: it possesses strong antioxidant capacity¹⁰, and is able to inhibit inflammatory response after cerebral ischemia/reperfusion^{11,12}. It has also been shown that tea polyphenols participate in the neuroprotective effects during cerebral ischemia reperfusion⁶. However, little is known about the possible protective effects of tea polyphenols on BBB following global cerebral ischemia.

In the present study, we investigated the effects of tea polyphenols on BBB damage following global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion (CIR) using the four vessel occlusion model¹³. Our results demonstrated that global CIR induced increased Evan's blue content and water content in the brain tissue, which was accompanied by increased MMP-9 activity, IV collagen degradation, and different extents of neurological dysfunction—altered learning ability, memory, and spatial orientation in rats. Rats treated with tea polyphenols showed significant reductions in brain Evan's blue content, brain water content, and MMP-9 increase and IV collagen degradation after global CIR. These findings suggest that treatment with tea polyphenols attenuates BBB damage and MMP-9 mediated IV collagen degradation. This is an important mechanism underlying the observed BBB protection, which suggests that tea polyphenols may be a potentially useful therapeutic treatment for global CIR injury.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals

As approved by the Experimental Animal Center, Medical College of Xi'An Jiao Tong University (certification NO. 0045639), 162 Sprague–Dawley (SD) healthy male rats, weighing from 280g to 320g, were randomly assigned to three groups: Pseudo-operation (PO) group (n=54), ischemia/reperfusion (IR) group (n=54), and tea polyphenols treatment (TP) group (n=54, 200mg/kg, i.p.). Tea polyphenols (200mg/kg) were administered I.P. to the animals at the same time of the start of the ischemia, and the dose was determined in a separate study showing that 200mg/kg provided significant protective effects after global

CIR. All rats were housed at 20-25°C for one week prior to surgery and were allowed free access to water, but were fasted overnight the day before surgery. The experimental procedures were in accordance with the Guidance Suggestions for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animal provided by the Ministry of Science and Technology of China.

Equipments and reagents

Fluorescence inverted microscope (Olympus, Japan), low-temperature high-speed desktop centrifuge (Eppendorf Company, Germany), computer image analysis system (Leica, Germany), UV-visible spectrophotometer (Long Nike instrument Co.Ltd, Shanghai), 10% chloral hydrate (Department of Pharmacy, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University), 4% paraformaldehyde (Bodi Chemical Co.Ltd, Tianjin), matrix metalloproteinase-9 antibody (Abcam company, UK), IV collagen antibody (Abcam company, UK), tea polyphenols (Sigma company, USA), Evans blue dye (Sigma company, USA).

Rat model of global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion

Rat model of global CIR was prepared using the 4-vessel occlusion method¹³. Briefly, under anesthesia with 10% chloral hydrate (40 mg/100g, i.p.), the common carotid arteries were separated and exposed, and the vertebral arteries were cauterized. The rats were allowed to recover for 24 hours. Ischemia was induced by occluding the common carotid arteries with aneurysm clips. Animals meeting the criteria of dilated pupils and the absence of a corneal reflex during ischemia were selected for the experiments. During ischemia and reperfusion, rectal temperature was maintained at approximately 37°C. Whole brain ischemia was induced for 6 minutes, and then carotid artery blood flow was restored by releasing the clips. Each group was then subdivided into 3 subsets, according to reperfusion times of 6, 12, and 24h. The sham operation was performed using the same surgical exposure procedures, with exception of having no carotid artery occlusion and the vertebral arteries were not cauterized.

Collection and preparation of ischemic brain tissue for HE and immunohistochemical study

Anesthetized animals were perfusion-fixed with 10 U/

mL heparin and subsequently with 4% paraformaldehyde (in 0.1 mol/L PBS, pH 7.4). Brain tissues 1-4 mm posterior to the chiasm opticum were quickly removed and further fixed for 12 hours in 4% paraformaldehyde at 4°C. Post-fixed brains were embedded in paraffin, followed by preparation of 5- μ m thick coronal sections using a microtome.

Hematoxylin-eosin staining to examine neuronal morphology in cerebral cortex

The paraffin-embedded brain slices were deparaffinized with xylene and rehydrated in a graded ethanol series of 50%–100% (v/v), followed by washing with water. The slices were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and were then examined by light microscopy.

Measurement of MMP-9 and IV collagen expression by immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry was performed using the avidin-biotin-peroxidase method.¹⁴ Briefly, sections were deparaffinized with xylene and rehydrated in a graded ethanol series, followed by distilled water. High-temperature antigen retrieval was performed in 1 mmol/L citrate buffer. To block endogenous peroxidase activity, sections were incubated for 30 minutes in 1% H₂O₂. Following blocking with 5% (v/v) normal goat serum in PBS for 1 hour at 37°C, sections were incubated with rabbit anti-MMP-9 (1:100) or anti-IV collagen (1:100) polyclonal antibodies at 4°C for 2 days. These sections were then incubated with biotinylated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody (1:200) overnight, followed by avidin-conjugated horseradish peroxidase for 1 hour at 37°C. Finally, sections were incubated with peroxidase substrate diaminobenzidine (DAB) until the desired staining intensity developed. Image analysis was performed using the Leica QWin image processing and analyzing system. Ischemia/reperfusion leads to increased expression of MMP-9 and degradation of IV collagen. The number of MMP-9 and IV collagen positive cells, lightly brown stained cells, were observed and counted. Five non-overlapping representative high power fields (10 \times 40) were selected from each tissue slice, the number of positive cells was counted, and the average was used as a measure of positive cells.

Measurement of BBB permeability by Evan's blue

Global CIR damages BBB, which increases permeability of microvasculature and results in Evan's blue dye extravasation. Quantitative evaluation of BBB disruption was achieved by measuring the amount of Evan's blue dye contained in the ischemic tissue. Evan's blue dye (2%wt/vol in PBS) was intravenously administered (3 ml/kg) via the tail vein an hour before rats were sacrificed. The rats were then perfused with 250 ml cold PBS to remove intravascular Evan's blue dye, and the brains were rapidly removed, weighed, and homogenized. Dimethylformamide was added (4 volumes) and the sample incubated in a 50°C water bath for 72h, centrifuged for 10 minutes at 3000r/min, then the supernatant was recovered and the dye was detected by UV spectrophotometer, using the absorbance at 635nm. We obtained the content of Evans blue from comparison with a standard curve expressed as μ g/g.

Measurement of brain water content

Global CIR injury leads to brain edema, which can be assessed by measuring the brain water content. Following 24h reperfusion, brains were removed, weighed quickly and wet weight (WW) determined. The tissues were then baked in the oven (70°C) for 72h, weighed again to obtain dry weight (DW) and the brain water content was calculated by the formula of $(WWDW)/WW \times 100\%$.

Evaluation of the learning, memory, and spatial orientation ability of CIR rats by Morris water maze tests

Global CIR injury causes varying degrees of neurological dysfunction, which can be expressed as reduced motor function and intellectual decline, resulting in altered learning, deficit in memory, and impaired spatial orientation ability. Morris water maze is the classic experiment used to evaluate the function of cortex and hippocampus¹⁵. It effectively contains two experiments: a place navigation test and a space exploration experiment. Data acquisition and image analysis were accomplished automatically by using image processing monitor system.

Place navigation test: tests spatial learning ability and memory in rats. Each group of rats swims free for about 3 minutes in order to familiarize themselves with the environment 24h before the first day of experimental administration. The experiments lasted 6d, and 4 timed episodes of continuous training were held every day. Rats

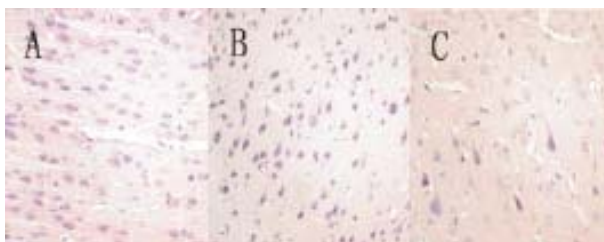
were put into the water randomly from four different quadrants and the time recorded until they climbed onto the submerged platform; this measure is the escape latency (EL). After rats stayed on the platform for 20s, the test began again. Rats that could not find the platform within 120s were guided to the platform to rest for 20s and the escape latency was recorded at maximal value (120s). Taking the average of the four quadrants yielded graded learning scores for the day.

Space exploration experiment: tests the ability to remember the original position of the platform. When the last test of spatial navigation was completed on the fifth day, rats were put into the water from the southwest quadrant and it was recorded how many times rats went to the location of the original platform within 120s.

Statistical analysis

The SPSS 13.0 statistical package (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA) was used to analyze the results. The data were expressed as Mean \pm SD. Comparison between two groups used single factor analysis of variance and LSD-t test, the data on escape latency used repeated measurements and

Figure 1: HE staining of the effect of tea polyphenol treatment on the morphology of cortex following global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion. A) Cerebral cortex without ischemia/reperfusion had a clear structure, neurons were in good order, round, and had a pale-stained nucleus with nucleoli. B) Neuron cells damaged by global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion showed shrank cell bodies, hyperchromatic and concentrated nuclear material, disappeared nucleolus, and shrunk and dissolved whole neuron. C) Following tea polyphenol treatment, the morphology of cerebral cortex improved greatly. Representative image (magnification: x400) from each group is shown. Experiments were repeated three times with similar results.



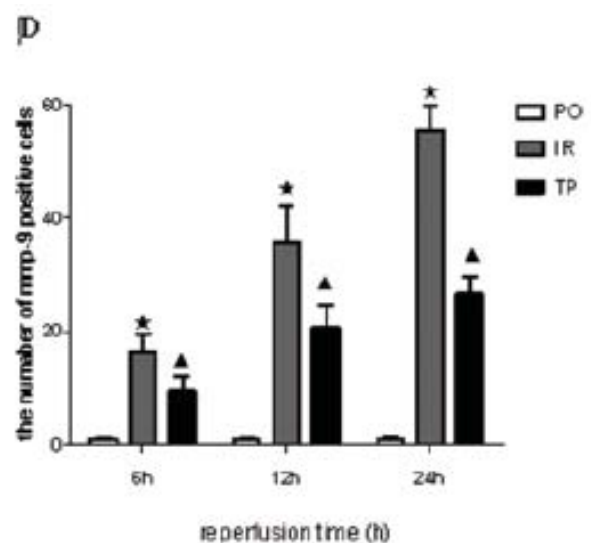
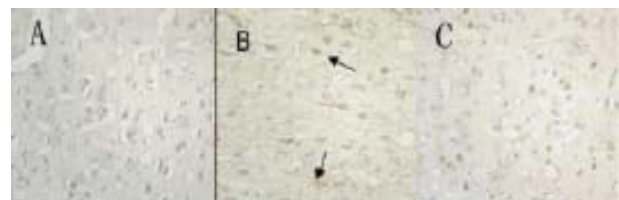
analysis of variance. A P-value of < 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Tea polyphenols protect brain tissue from ischemia/reperfusion injury

Global CIR induces BBB damage and brain edema, which leads to neuronal damage. HE staining of the cerebral cortex showed that the structure of cerebral

Figure 2: Global CIR upregulated the expression of MMP-9, but tea polyphenol treatment inhibited it. MMP-9 expression was determined by immunohistochemistry staining. Representative image (magnification: x400) from each group is shown. A) Without ischemia/reperfusion, there was barely any lightly stained brown cell. B) After 24h global CIR, lightly stained brown cells (indicated by arrowhead) were greatly increased. C) After 24h global CIR, there's only a few light brown cells (arrowhead) following tea polyphenol treatment. D) Quantification of the number of MMP-9 positive cells in SD rats after global CIR at each indicated time point. Data were expressed as Mean \pm S.D. PO versus I/R group, $\star p < 0.05$, TP versus I/R group, $\blacktriangle p < 0.05$, $n = 5$.



cortex morphology of the PO group was clear and its membrane was not distinct from its surroundings; the nucleus was large, round, and had basophilic vacuoles (Figure 1A). In the IR group, following 24h reperfusion, cortex cells showed the following: a) cell bodies shrank; b) hyperchromatic and concentrated nuclear material, absent nucleolus; and c) the whole neuron had shrunk and been dissolved. The cells were chaotically distributed (Figure 1B).

In the TP group, following treatment with tea polyphenols, cortical morphology improved, normal cells and injured cells were distributed together, but most of the neurons were normal (Figure 1C).

Tea polyphenols inhibit the expression of MMP-9

Immunohistochemical staining made MMP-9 positive cells stain light brown (Figure 2). Expression of MMP-9 in the PO group was low; there are lightly stained MMP-9 positive cells that were barely brown (Figure 2A). Following

Figure 3: Immunohistochemistry staining of IV collagen positive cells. Representative image(magnification: x400) from each group is shown. A) PO group. Without ischemia/reperfusion, the light brown positive cells (indicated by arrowhead) are distributed in diffuse manner in large quantities. B) IR group. After 24h global CIR, the number of light brown cells were reduced significantly. C) TP group. After 24h global CIR, following tea polyphenol treatment, the number of light brown stained cells was increased significantly. D) Quantification of the number of IV collagen positive cells in SD rats after Global CIR at each indicated time points. CIR increased the degradation of IV collagen, but TP treatment inhibits it. The degradation of IV collagen was time dependent. Data were expressed as Mean ± S.D. PO versus I/R group ★p<0.05, TP versus I/R group, ▲p<0.05; n=5.



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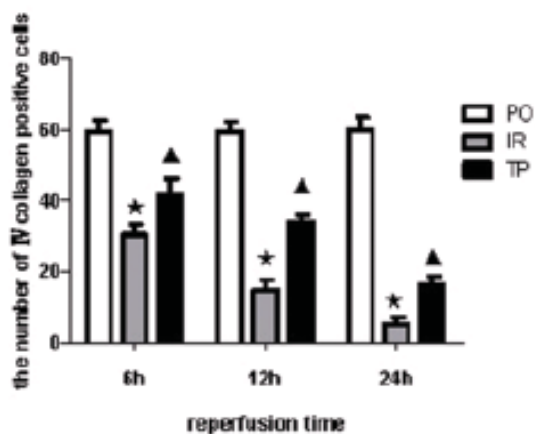
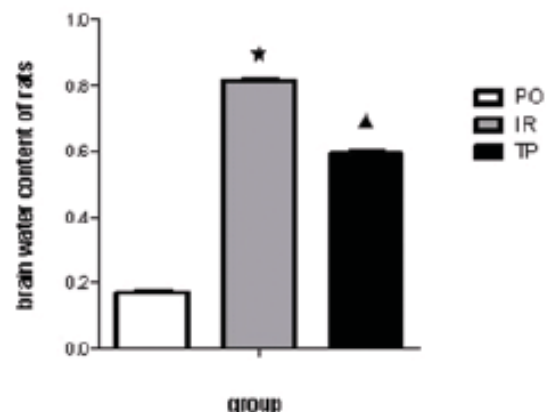
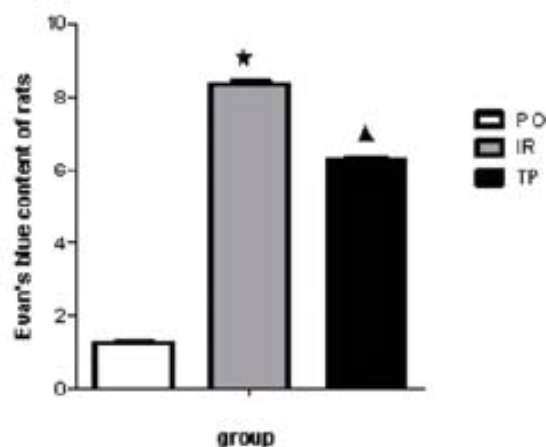
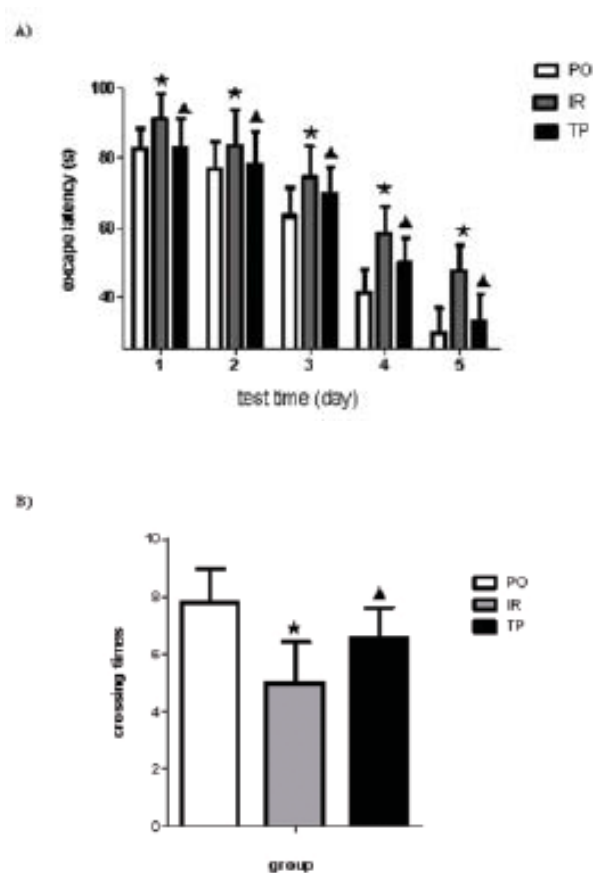


Figure 4: Effect of tea polyphenol treatment on Evan's blue content and water content in the brain tissue of SD rats after global CIR. A) Evan's blue content in brain tissue. Evan's blue content was quantified according to the external Evan's blue standard curve and was expressed per gram of brain tissue (ng/g). B) Water content in brain tissue. Data were expressed as Mean ± S.D. PO versus I/R group ★p<0.05, TP versus I/R group, ▲p<0.05; n=5.



24h reperfusion, the IR group yielded the highest expression level of MMP-9, the lightly stained brown cells were distributed everywhere (Figure 2B), but in the TP group, the lightly stained brown cells were reduced significantly (Figure 2C). MMP-9 expression was seen in both IR and TP groups after 6h,12h, 24h reperfusion, and increased with time. Expression of MMP-9 in the IR group was always more than that seen in the TP group at each time points (Figure 2D). These results suggest that tea polyphenol treatment inhibits the expression of MMP-9.

Figure 5: Effect of tea polyphenol treatment on neurological outcome. Animal neurological behavior was assessed by Morris water maze test. A) Escape latency for SD rats after CIR. B) Crossing times for SD rats after CIR. Data were expressed as Mean \pm S.D. PO versus I/R group, $\star p < 0.05$, TP versus I/R group, $\blacktriangle p < 0.05$, $n = 5$.



Tea polyphenols increase the expression of IV collagen

Immunohistochemical staining made IV collagen positive cells turn lightly brown. We determined the IV collagen expression at 6h, 12h, and 24h after reperfusion. Expression of IV collagen in the PO group was obvious, and there were diffused brown lightly stained IV collagen positive cells distributed throughout the slide (Figure 3A). Following 24h reperfusion, the IR group had the least expression of IV collagen and the lightly stained brown cells were barely visible (Figure 3B), but in the TP group, the lightly stained brown cells had increased significantly (Figure 3C). Over time, the number of IV collagen positive cells decreased progressively in the IR group, but at all three time points, tea polyphenol treatment was able to partially recover the decrease (Figure 3D). These results suggest that tea polyphenols can inhibit the CIR-induced degradation of IV collagen.

Tea polyphenols reduce brain Evan's blue content and brain water content following ischemia/reperfusion

Global CIR increased expression of MMP-9 (Figure 2) and degradation of IV collagen (Figure 3), which would compromise BBB integrity, leading to leakage of Evan's blue dye and increased water content in the brain tissue. Figure 4A shows that compared with the PO group, the brain Evan's blue content for the IR group was dramatically increased at 24h after reperfusion, while tea polyphenol treatment significantly reduced the leakage of Evan's blue into the tissue. Similarly, global CIR increased brain water content, leading to brain edema, while the water content in the TP group decreased significantly compared with the IR group (Figure 4B). These results suggest that tea polyphenol treatment can reduce Evan's blue leakage and water content in the brain tissue by protecting the integrity of the BBB.

Tea polyphenols improve the neurological performance following global CIR

In order to demonstrate that protection of the BBB integrity by tea polyphenols would result in improved overall neurological outcome, we evaluated the neurological function of the animals using Morris water maze. Navigation tests showed that compared to the PO group, the escape latency of the IR group was extended significantly

($p < 0.05$) (Figure 5A), which means the time for rats in the IR group to climb up onto the platform from when it was put into the water was significantly longer than what was seen for the PO group. The escape latency of the TP group was significantly shortened when compared with the IR group.

Similarly, the crossing times of the IR group decreased significantly compared with the PO group (Figure 5B), which means the times for rats in the IR group got to the original platform in 120s after being put into the water were obviously less than it was in the PO group. The crossing times for the TP group increased significantly when compared with the IR group ($p < 0.05$) (Figure 5B). Together, these results suggest that tea polyphenol treatment can significantly improve neurological performance of rats following CIR.

DISCUSSION

Recent studies have shown that tea polyphenols participate in brain protective effects¹⁶. In the present study, we investigated the possible underlying mechanism for this neuroprotective effect obtained from tea polyphenols, with a special focus on the protection of BBB integrity and the consequent improvement in neurological behavior. We found that cerebral ischemia/reperfusion induced an increase in MMP-9 (Figure 2), which was accompanied by decreased IV collagen (Figure 3) and increased Evan's blue content and water content in the brain tissue (Figure 4). It also caused different extents of neuronal dysfunction, leading to a decreased learning ability, memory, and spatial orientation in rats (Figure 5). But treatment with tea polyphenols reduced the expression of MMP-9, decreased IV collagen degradation, reduced Evan's blue content and water content in brain tissue, and improved the neurological behavior observed in rats. These findings suggest that treatment with tea polyphenols attenuated BBB disruption by inhibiting MMP-9-mediated degradation of IV collagen in the ischemic BBB microvasculature.

Our study demonstrates that global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion can induce increased expression of MMP-9 and degradation of IV collagen, lead to BBB damage, thus result in neurological deficit. To our knowledge, this is the first time study to show that tea polyphenols can inhibit

expression of MMP-9 and degradation of IV collagen in a global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion rat model. In our study, tea polyphenols were found to be beneficial for protecting BBB and improve neurological outcome following global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion. Because of time limitation, we did not study further on the mechanism of how tea polyphenols protect BBB, which would be our next target.

The BBB mainly contains three structures: cerebral vascular endothelial cells, basement membrane, and astrocyte end-feet. Astrocytic foot processes have a tough glial membrane layer covering about 85% of the surface of brain capillaries. Astrocyte is a major source for MMP-9, which when activated could alter the integrity of BBB. The basement membrane is mainly constructed of IV collagen and fibronectin, playing a supporting role, which prevents vascular deformation from hydrostatic pressure and osmotic pressure changes. Degradation of IV collagen would compromise the BBB integrity.

MMP-9 does not express, or is only expressed in low amounts, in normal brain tissue². After cerebral ischemia, ischemic brain tissue produces active MMP-9, which degrades the extracellular matrix composed of collagen (especially type IV collagen), laminin, elastin, and fibrin⁵. These processes promote basement membrane degradation, destroy its integrity, and increases permeability of the BBB, resulting in water and neutrophils leaving the vasculature. As a result, the water content of hematoma in the brain tissue is increased⁸, leading to brain edema and local inflammation. It has been shown that MMP-9 activity is closely related to the inflammatory response¹⁷. Neutrophils become immersed in tissue after leaving blood circulation, which requires MMP-9, and MMP-9 expression is the promoter allowing more neutrophils to become immersed in brain tissue, thus increasing ischemic brain damage. MMP-9 destroys the BBB, but also causes local inflammation¹⁸ at the same time. MMP-9 stimulation by cytokines which have been released from previously inflammatory protease activity during inflammatory reactions, further aggravate tissue damage, creating a vicious cycle¹⁹. The present study found that ischemia/reperfusion increased the expression of MMP-9 and decreased the expression of IV collagen, resulting in a significant increase in Evan's blue content

and water content in the brain tissue. The damage to the BBB then leads to neurological dysfunction, which may be manifest as reduced motor function and intellectual decline, resulting in decreased learning ability, memory, and impaired spatial orientation.

Polyphenols are among the most beneficial compounds found in tea to improve health. Their beneficial effects have been represented in the following areas: i) Reduced iNOS gene expression and reduced NO production in turn reduces the inflammatory response. Studies have shown that NO and peroxynitrite can be cleared directly by tea polyphenols²⁰. ii) Inhibits the activity of NF- κ B. Activation of NF- κ B is an important step in the inflammatory response. It was reported that tea polyphenols could inhibit the activity of NF- κ B both in vivo and in vitro²¹. iii) Tea polyphenols can also regulate inflammatory mediators, reduce the accumulation of inflammatory cytokines and its adhesion effect on the damaged cells and their migration process, in order to produce their anti-inflammatory effects²². iv) Reduced expression of vascular adhesion molecule-1, thus reducing monocyte aggregation in the inflamed area²³. v) Tea polyphenols also show other anti-inflammatory effects in vivo, such as generating eicosanoids—an important material increased significantly in ischemic tissues, in order to terminate inflammatory cascade actions occurring through COX-catalyzed arachidonic acid^{26, 25}. Our results clearly demonstrate that treatment with tea polyphenols significantly attenuated BBB damage through reduced expression of MMP-9 and reduced degradation of IV collagen, thus lowering Evan's blue content and water content in brain tissue. More importantly, tea polyphenols treatment also improved the neurological behavior scores in rats, which suggests that tea polyphenols are a potential treatment for CIR. These promising results should be pursued further, since there is currently a lack of effective clinical treatment available following cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury.

In summary, the present study suggests that increased MMP-9 expression and IV collagen degradation may play an important role in BBB damage during global CIR. More importantly, our results demonstrate that tea polyphenols can reduce the MMP-9 increase and IV collagen degradation, leading to a significant reduction in

brain edema and improvements in neurological functions. Because the delayed reperfusion associated with brain edema and hemorrhage occurs as a result of the BBB disruption, and MMP-9 is considered to be the critical mediator of this process, our results provide important mechanistic evidence in support of using tea polyphenols as a useful neuroprotective treatment for ischemia/reperfusion injury, and potentially in an effective combination therapy to extend the therapeutic time window for additional intervention.

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Body Position Changes Influence Stroke Volume Variation in Mechanically Ventilated Patients with Sepsis

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the effect of body position changes on the SVV in ventilated patients with sepsis.

Methods: Sixty-six patients with sepsis were studied during mechanical ventilation. All patients were randomly placed in the supine, 30° head-up, 30° left or right recumbent or prone positions. In addition to standard hemodynamic monitoring, SVV, central venous pressure(CVP), cardiac index(CI), stroke volume index(SVI), global end-diastolic volume index(GEDVI) and global ejection fraction(GEF) were recorded at each position after stabilization.

Results: SVV had strong negative correlation with CI, SVI, GEF and GEDVI($P < 0.0001$). After the change to the 30° head-up or the prone position, SVV increased significantly, while CI, SVI, GEF and GEDVI decreased dramatically. SVV in the supine position did not correlate with 30° head-up or prone induced changes in CI($P < 0.05$). All variables did not differ between 30° left or right recumbent and supine position.

Conclusions: Body position changes may affect the correlation of SVV with hemodynamic variables. The 30° head-up and prone position increased SVV due to the associated decreased stroke volume. The 30° left or right recumbent positions do not affect SVV and stroke volume.

Key words: stroke volume variation; body position change; sepsis

Introduction

Maintenance of hemodynamic stability and the critical organ perfusion are crucial to the treatment of patients with sepsis^[1]. In patients undergoing sepsis, the severe infection and sepsis increased vessel permeability, allowing intravascular plasma to move into the interstitial compartment. Therefore, both are associated with the decreased intravascular blood volume and impaired perfusion of critical organs. Aggressive fluid infusion is critically important for supporting cardiac and respiratory function in septic patients. However, excessive fluid

administration has deleterious effects such as worsening gas exchange, hemodilution and cardiac overload. Consequently, volume expansion must be conducted in septic patients with an effective predictor to improve hemodynamic function.

Static cardiac preload variables, such as central venous pressure(CVP), often fail to provide reliable information on cardiac preload and are not capable of predicting a cardiac response to fluid therapy^[2]. In contrast to static preload variables, dynamic preload variables, such as stroke volume variation(SVV), are based on heart-lung interactions for

guiding volume administration in mechanically ventilated patients. SVV can be clinically measured with the arterial pulse-contour analysis into the selected monitor by the PiCCOplus system^[3-4].

Several studies have demonstrated the validity of SVV calculated with the PiCCOplus system for predicting fluid responsiveness in patients undergoing cardiac surgery, brain surgery, abdominal surgery, and those with a critical illness^[5-8]. Intraoperative optimization of intravascular volume using SVV and cardiac output (CO) monitoring is associated with better intraoperative hemodynamic stability, lower incidence of complications, reduced critical care admissions and reduced mortality after major surgery^[9-10]. However, most studies were performed in supine patients to assess the usefulness of SVV for predicting fluid responsiveness. During clinical practice, patients in an intensive care unit may require the semi-reclining, alternating left or right recumbent, even intermittent prone positions for treatment during mechanical ventilation. Although accurate predictions of fluid responsiveness have been demonstrated by SVV and the surrogate systolic pressure variation (SPV) in ventilated and supine patients with sepsis^[11-13], it remains unclear whether body position changes affect SVV efficacy for assessing preload adequacy and functional hemodynamic monitoring in patients with sepsis. Moreover, the body position changes impact vena cava blood return, chest wall compliance, and intrathoracic pressure, which are important determinants for SVV.

Table 1. Clinical characteristics and etiological diseases of patients included in the study

Category	Data
n	60
Gender(male/female)	32/28
Age(year)	64.8 ± 18.2
Weight(kg)	68.5 ± 7.2
Height(cm)	166.3 ± 5.1
Body mass index(kg/m ²)	22.6 ± 1.3
Pulmonary Infection(PI)	26
Other diseases associated with PI	5
APACHE II	16.4 ± 5.7

To our knowledge, there are no investigations devoted to study the influence of body position changes on the SVV and hemodynamic data in ventilated patients with sepsis. Herein we investigate the correlation of SVV with hemodynamic data in ventilated patients with sepsis. We also investigated the correlation of SVV in supine position with body position induced changes in CI. We further studied the influence of body position changes on SVV reflected by global end-diastolic volume index (GEDVI) and hemodynamic data including mean arterial pressure (MAP), cardiac index (CI), stroke volume index (SVI) and global ejection fraction (GEF) in ventilated patients with sepsis.

Materials and Methods

1. Patients This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Tangdu Hospital, The 4th Military Medical University, and informed consent was obtained from the patient or a relative. From December 2009 to December 2010, the 66 consecutive patients diagnosed as sepsis and undergoing mechanical ventilation in our intensive care unit were enrolled in this study. Patients with arrhythmias, valvular heart disease, an ejection fraction less than 40%, intracardiac shunt, severe peripheral arterial stenosis, pulmonary artery hypertension or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were excluded.

2. Protocol Following endotracheal intubation, the patients were mechanically ventilated by a volume controlled ventilation model with a tidal volume of 8-10ml/kg, 50% inspired oxygen concentration, and a 5cmH₂O positive end-expiratory pressure. The ventilation frequency was set at 15 breaths per minute. The patients were deeply sedated during the study period by prolonged intravenous administration of midazolam (2mg/h) and morphine (2mg/h) with microinfusion pump. The clinical characteristics of patients and etiological diseases are summarized in Table 1.

Baseline measurements were obtained at the supine position in patients undergoing mechanical ventilation. Thereafter, patients was placed into the 30° head-up, the 30° left recumbent, the 30° right recumbent and the prone position in a random manner. The time interval between two different body positions was more than 2h. Hemodynamic measurements were performed in each position after at least 10 min of stabilization. During the entire experimental period, ventilation settings were kept

constant, inotropes or vasopressors were injected in a stable dose by microinfusion pump if necessary, stimulation of the patients was avoided, and no external fluids were administered.

3. Hemodynamic monitoring A 20G arterial catheter was advanced into the radial artery for continuous monitoring of systolic arterial pressure, diastolic arterial pressure and mean arterial pressure(MAP). An 8F triple-lumen central venous catheter(AG-15854-E; Arrow International Inc., Reading, PA, USA) was inserted in the right internal jugular or subclavian veins for measurement of central venous pressure(CVP). A flexible 4F catheter with an integrated thermistor(Pulsiocath PV2014L13; Pulsion Medical Systems, Munich, Germany) was inserted into the left femoral artery and connected to the stand-alone monitor PiCCOplus(software version 5.2.2; Pulsion Medical Systems). Thermodilution measurements of 15 ml iced saline solution(<8°C) injected through the central venous catheter were performed to determine CO and stroke volume(SV). Triplicate CO measurements were averaged from three bolus injections. Global end-diastolic volume(GEDV) was calculated from CO, mean transit time, and the down-slope time of the indicator: $GEDV = CO \times (\text{mean transit time} - \text{down-slope time})$. Global ejection fraction(GEF) was obtained from SV and GEDV: $GEF = 4 \times SV / GEDV$. The thermodilution was used to calibrate pulse contour analysis for continuous CO monitoring and SVV. SVV, as a percentage change of SV during the

ventilatory cycle, was assessed with the following equation: $SVV(\%) = (SV_{\text{maximum}} - SV_{\text{minimum}}) / SV_{\text{mean}}$, where SV_{maximum} and SV_{minimum} were mean values of the four extreme values of SV during a 30 s period, and SV_{mean} was the average value for the time period. CO, SV, and GEDV were normalized to body surface area into cardiac index(CI), stroke volume index(SVI) and global end-diastolic volume index(GEDVI), respectively. The CVP and MAP were also measured at end-expiration.

4. Statistical Analysis All results are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. Statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS statistical software package(version 13.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA). The Analysis of Variance(ANOVA) was used to compare the hemodynamic variables among the various body positions. A Pearson correlation was used for linear regression analysis between SVV and CI, SVI, DEDVI and GEF. The linear regression analyses of SVV in the supine position with body position induced changes in CI were also performed with Pearson correlation. The Pearson correlation coefficients r and r^2 were calculated between two variables. A P value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

6 patients were excluded, two of them were diagnosed as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, the other 4 patients had blood pressure fluctuation and needed to adjust the dose of inotropes or vasopressors during observation.

1. The Pearson correlation of SVV with hemodynamic

Fig. 1 Correlation between SVV and CI, SVI, GEF and GEDVI in patients in five different body positions.

SVV exhibited a strong and positive correlation with CI($r=0.46$, $P<0.0001$), SVI($r=0.44$, $P<0.0001$), GEF($r=0.45$, $P<0.0001$) and GEDVI($r=0.84$, $P<0.0001$)

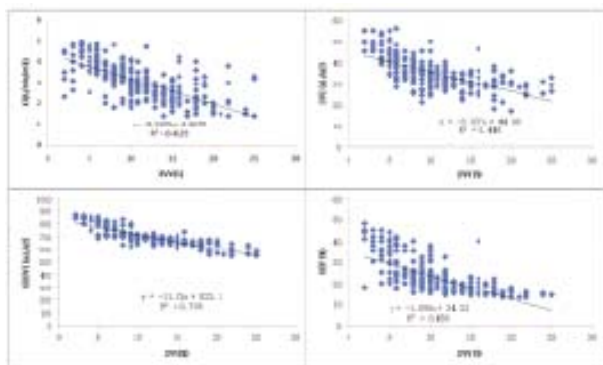


Table 2. The r , r^2 and P value obtained with Pearson Correlation Analysis between SVV and hemodynamic data(CI, SVI and GEF) or central blood volume(GEDVI)

		SVV	
	r	r^2	P
CI(l/min/m ²)	- 0.68	0.46	0.00
SVI(ml/m ²)	- 0.67	0.44	0.00
GEF(%)	- 0.68	0.46	0.00
GEDVI(ml/m ²)	-0.84	0.70	0.00

SVV, stroke volume variation; CI, cardiac index; SVI, stroke volume index; GEF, global ejection fraction; GEDVI, global end-diastolic volume index.

data The variables for Pearson correlation were obtained from the ventilated patients with five body positions, not in a specific position. The SVV exhibited a significant and negative correlation with CI($r=-0.68$, $P<0.0001$), SVI($r=-0.67$, $P<0.0001$), GEF($r=-0.68$, $P<0.0001$) and GEDVI($r=-0.84$, $P<0.0001$)(Figure 1). These data suggested that the body position changes did not impact the correlation relationship between SVV and hemodynamic data.

The Pearson correlation results comparing SVV with the hemodynamic data are summarized in Table 2. The r values between SVV and hemodynamic variables ranged from -0.68 to -0.84 . The r^2 between SVV and hemodynamic variables suggested that 44% -70% of output or preload changes could be accounted for by changes in SVV. These data suggest that SVV was reliable for functional hemodynamic monitoring in ventilated patients with sepsis.

2.The influence of the 30° head-up and prone position on the hemodynamic data and SVV The 30° head-up position induced a significantly reduction in MAP, CI, SVI and GEF in the volume controlled ventilation models(Table 3). Concomitantly, GEDVI was also decreased with the 30° head-up position. More importantly, the SVV was elevated from $8.1\pm 3.5\%$ to $10.5\pm 4.2\%$ by 30° head-up position(Figure 2a). The prone position significantly reduced MAP, CI, SVI and GEF. Concomitantly, GEDVI was also reduced after prone position. More importantly, SVV of the prone position($12.6\pm 5.5\%$) was markedly higher than that of the supine position($8.1\pm 3.5\%$)(Figure 2d). These suggested that the 30° head-up and prone positions reduced the stroke volume, increased the SVV, and were associated with hemodynamic depression.

3.The influence of the 30° right and 30° left recumbent position on the hemodynamic data, central blood volume and SVV The hemodynamic data in the 30° left or right recumbent position are summarized in Table 3. The 30° right or left recumbent positions did not change the MAP, CI, SVI and GEF in the volume controlled ventilation models. Concomitantly, GEDVI did not differ between the supine position and either the 30° right recumbent position or the 30° left recumbent position. More importantly, the SVV of the 30° right and left recumbent positions were comparable to the supine position(Figure 2b, 2c). These data suggest that 30° left and 30° right recumbent position did not affect SVV without any resulting changes in hemodynamic conditions.

4.The Pearson correlation of SVV in the supine position with 30° head-up or prone position induced changes in CI The SVV in the supine position did not correlate with the 30° head-up position induced changes in CI($r = -0.119$, $P>0.05$) or prone position induced changes in CI($r = -0.130$, $P> 0.05$)(Figure 3). The r^2 values for SVV compared with changes in CI were 1.4% and 1.7% after 30° head-up and prone position, respectively(Table 4). These suggested that alteration of CI and SVV induced by body position changes were not only preload-dependent. The other mechanisms, except for decreased central blood volume, might be responsible for the alterations on SVV and CI induced by body position changes.

Discussion

The usefulness of SVV to predict the fluid responsiveness has been demonstrated in ventilated and supine patients with shock^[11-13]. However, ventilated patients may require body position changes such as the head-up, left or right recumbent and prone position for the purpose

Table 3. Hemodynamic data in patients undergoing mechanical ventilation on the five various body positions

Items	Supine	30° Head-up	Prone	30°Left Recumbent	30°Right Recumbent
MAP(mmHg)	82.6 ±10.2	75.4 ±9.5(1)	70.1 ±8.5(1)	83.8 ±11.6	81 ±12.3
CI(l/min/m ²)	3.2 ±0.6	2.1 ± 0.7*	2.2 ±0.4(1)	3.1 ±0.4	3.5 ±0.3
SVI(ml/m ²)	36.8 ± 5.6	30.2 ± 4.4(1)	28.8 ± 4(1)	35.7 ±6.2	36.9 ± 5.1
GEF(%)	28.5 ± 5.4	25.4 ±4.1(1)	24.2 ± 6.2(1)	29.8 ± 6.5	29.6 ± 5.5
GEDVI(ml/m ²)	702.2 ±15.8	681.1±12.6(1)	676.5 ± 14.5(1)	692.5 ±18.4	706.3 ±16.7

MAP, mean arterial pressure; CI, cardiac index; SVI, stroke volume index; GEF, global ejection fraction; GEDVI, global end diastolic volume index.

(1) $P<0.05$ versus supine

of treatment. In this study, SVV exhibited strong and negative correlation with CI, SVI, GEF and GEDVI in septic patients despite the fact that all variables were obtained from five various body positions. These results further demonstrated that dynamic SVV was an effective predictor in functional hemodynamic monitoring, which agrees with numerous previous investigations demonstrating the usefulness of SVV in predicting fluid responsiveness in various subsets of ventilated patients^[5,6,7,8,11,12,13]. Both SVV and pressure pulse variation (PPV) are validated to predict volume responsiveness in the prone position during spine surgery^[14].

In the present study, both the 30° head-up and prone position led to a significant increase in SVV. Concomitantly, those two body positions reduced SVI, CI, GEF and central blood volume, as assessed by GEDVI, in agreement with previous studies. Biais et al^[14] demonstrated that the prone position significantly increased SVV and PPV but did not alter their ability to predict fluid responsiveness. Head-up tilt positions are associated with decreased thoracic fluid content, SV and CO^[15-17]. More interestingly, the 30° left or

right recumbent position did not change the hemodynamic data and SVV. The increased SVV induced by both the 30° head-up and prone positions could be attributed mostly to the decrease in vena cava blood return^[14,18]. The 30° head-up and prone positions placed the heart on a hydrostatic level above the head and limbs, which decreased vena cava return^[15-19]. The mild abdominal compression in the prone position, and the downward movement of the diaphragm in 30° head-up position, might induce inferior vena cava compression, thereby decreasing vena cava blood return through increased intra-abdominal pressure^[20]. Consequently, the cyclic effect of mechanical ventilation on the heart would be more pronounced because of a decrease in vena cava blood return. We also found poor correlation between SVV in the supine position and the CI changes induced by the 30° head-up or prone positions, which suggested that altering body position induced changes in SVV and CI that were not only preload-dependent but might be implicated in other mechanisms. It has been demonstrated that increasing chest wall compliance by opening the chest decreased SVV^[18]. Unfortunately, we did

Fig. 2 Individual SVV responses. SVVs for the 30° head-up position and the prone position were significantly higher than those for the supine position. (the 30° head-up position: Figure 2a; the prone position: Figure 2d)

Individual SVV responses to the recumbent positions of SVV to the 30° right recumbent position: SVV did not differ between the 30° left recumbent or the 30° right recumbent position and the supine position. (the 30° left recumbent position: Figure 2b; the 30° right recumbent position: Figure 2c)

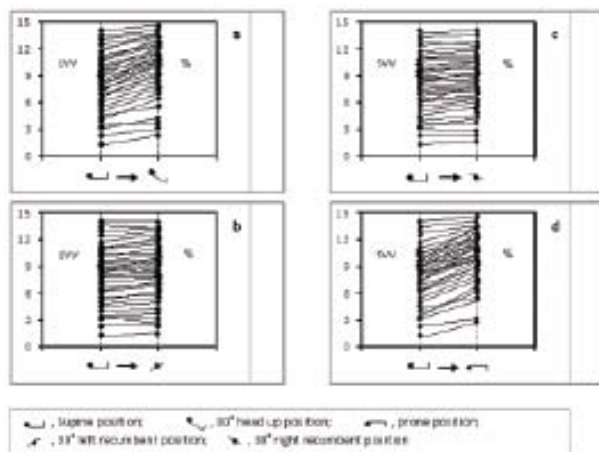
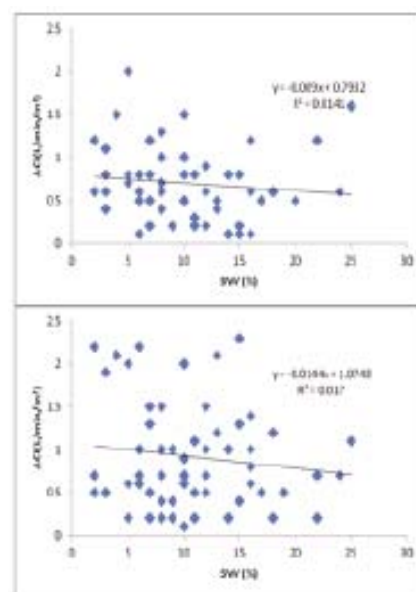


Fig. 3 Correlation between SVV in the supine position with 30° head-up or prone position induced changes in CI.

The SVVs in the supine position did not correlate well with changes in CI induced by the 30° head-up position ($r=-0.119$, $P>0.05$) or prone position ($r=-0.130$, $P>0.05$)



not measure the inspiratory and plateau pressure, so could not conclude that the increase in SVV was due partially to the reduced chest wall compliance from body position changes.

Our study had some limitations. First, SVV reflected by GEDVI were assessed by PiCCOplus device and were not compared with another technique, for instance left ventricular or right ventricular end-diastolic volume from transoesophageal echocardiography. However, the changes in CI, SV, GEF and GEDVI related to body position changes identified in this study were identical to a previous investigation using echocardiography^[19]. Second, the validity of SVV to predict fluid responsiveness is usually proven by showing that baseline SVV correlated well with volume expansion-induced changes in CO. In this study, fluid volume needed to be stable to investigate the influence of body position changes on the SVV, so no volume expansion alterations were performed in this study. Consequently, this study design did not allow for the use of common methods to validate the SVV measurements in a specific position. However, the SVV results showed strong correlation with hemodynamic variables measured in five different body positions. Thirdly, we studied sedated and ventilated patients with a left ventricle ejection fraction of 40% or greater and a tidal volume of 8 ml/kg. SVV is affected by the depth of tidal volume under mechanical ventilation. Therefore, our results could not be extrapolated to ventilated patients with heart failure and low tidal volume.

In conclusion, Dynamic SVV is reliable for functional hemodynamic monitoring in ventilated and septic patients.

Tabel 4. The r, r² and P value obtained with Pearson Correlation Analysis between SVV in the supine position and the CI changes induced by the 30° head-up or prone positions

	SVV in supine position		
	r	r ²	P
30° head-up position induced change in CI	-0.119	0.014	0.388
Prone position induced change in CI	-0.130	0.017	0.313

SVV, stroke volume variation; CI, cardiac index

SVV correlated well with hemodynamic variables regardless of patient position. The body position changes did not affect the correlation of SVV and hemodynamic variables in patients with sepsis. The 30° head-up and prone positions increased SVV and decreased CI, SVI, GEF and GEDVI; reduced GEDVI might be the primary reason for the increased SVV. The 30° left or right recumbent positions have no effect on hemodynamic data and SVV.

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The Prone Position Combined with Lung Recruitment Maneuvers Improves Hypoxemia in Patients with ARDS

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study was to assess the effects of lung recruitment maneuvers (RM) during prone position on oxygenation and cardiac function in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).

Methods: Sixty-six patients with ARDS were enrolled in this study. We performed RM with sequentially increased positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) during supine and prone positions. The respiratory mechanic and hemodynamic parameters were monitored before RM and during the two-hour follow-up. The blood gas analysis data were recorded, and PaO₂/FiO₂ and Qs/QT were calculated. Meanwhile, the levels of tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin (IL)-1 β , IL-6, IL-8 and von Willebrand factor (vWF) serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) were measured using ELISA method.

Results: We showed that RM in prone position significantly increased PaO₂/FiO₂ and SPO₂ and reduced Qs/QT as compared to that RM in supine position did (P <0.05). RM in supine and prone positions significantly increased heart rate (HR) and stroke volume variation(SVV), and reduced cardiac index (CI), stroke volume index(SVI), whole-hearted end-diastolic volume index (GEDVI), wholeheartedly ejection fraction (GEF), which returned to the basal level after RM(P <0.05). The arterial pressure(MAP), peripheral vascular resistance index(SVRI), intrathoracic blood volume index (ITBVI) and extravascular lung water index(EVLWI) remained stable during RM in two positions. Both lung RM and body positioning had no effects on the levels of TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, and vWF in plasma or BALF.

Conclusion: Lung recruitment maneuvers in prone position significantly reduce hypoxemia in patients with ARDS by increasing oxygenation and reducing intrapulmonary shunt with little effect on influencing hemodynamics and inflammatory factor production.

Key words: acute respiratory distress syndrome; prone position; lung recruitment maneuvers; hypoxemia

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Lung recruitment maneuvers(RM) are dynamic processes of reopening of the previous poor- or non-aerated lung units by transiently increasing transpulmonary pressure in order to improve gas exchanges. This has been proposed as an adjunct to mechanical ventilation in anesthesia and ARDS^[1]. In ARDS patients, the amount of normally aerated lung units are dramatically reduced, which cause alveolar flooding and poor- or non-aeration. An increase in alveolar fluid reduces diffusion of oxygen into capillaries, therefore increasing the shunt. The majority of patients with ARDS had partially or normally aerated upper lobes and non-aerated lower lobes^[2]. Currently, mechanical ventilation and lung recruitment are major therapeutic strategies for the treatment of ARDS. However, mechanical ventilation alone could not completely reopen collapsed lung units^[3-4]. Different lung recruitment strategies showed variable efficacy and cause normal lung hyperinflation leading to barotrauma

or hemodynamic compromise^[5]. Studies suggested that the response to RM in patients with ARDS may depend on the previous respiratory system mechanics, the nature of the lung insult, and the type of ventilator setting. It is critical to choose appropriate maneuver strategy for ARDS patients with hypoxemia in order to effectively reopen collapsed lung units and improve oxygenation without causing severe adverse effects. Prone positioning has been widely used in the treatment of patients with ARDS and considered as a safe and reliable approach in improving oxygenation, increasing sputum drainage, and thereby enhancing impaired lung to re-aerate^[6]. In the current study, based on lung protective ventilation, we examined the effects of lung RM on oxygenation and intrapulmonary shunt in ARDS patients with hypoxemia through analyzing the change of ventilation, oxygenation, hemodynamics, and secretion of inflammatory factors in plasma and BALF in prone and supine positions. Our results demonstrated that

lung recruitment maneuvers in prone position significantly reduce hypoxemia in patients with ARDS by increasing oxygenation and reducing intrapulmonary shunt.

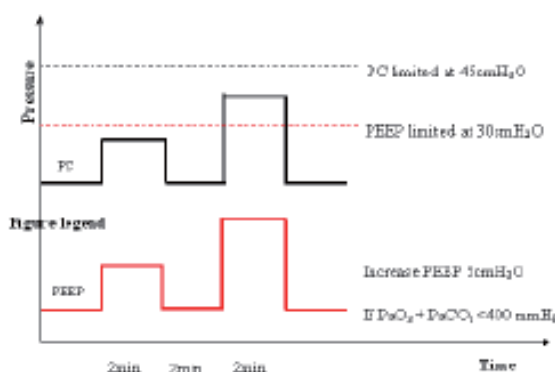
Materials and Methods

Patients

Sixty-six patients diagnosed as ARDS with hypoxemia at the Department of Intensive Care Unit in Tangdu hospital Affiliated to the Fourth Military Medical University between November 2010 and January 2011 were recruited for this study. There were 30 male and 36 female patients aged between 17 and 76 years (the average of 54.2 ± 22.5). The value of their Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II (APACHE II) was 16.4 ± 4.2 . All patients were diagnosed and classified according to the criteria of Acute Lung Injury (ALI)/ARDS issued by Chinese Society of Critical Care Medicine in 2006. Each patient displayed sTab hemodynamic status. The arterial oxygen saturation (SaO_2) was lower than 90% when fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO_2) was 0.60. Oxygenation showed no improvement even after anti-infections, airway management, chest physical or bronchoscopic therapies. Patients with sepsis or smoking history were excluded from the study. The protocol was approved by the hospital's ethics review board (No. 2010069). All subjects signed the written informed consent before the tests.

Fig. 1 Diagram of stepwise recruitment maneuvers applied in the study

The RM was performed by continuous stepwise increase in PEEP of 5 cm H₂O every 2 min until arterial $PaO_2 + PaCO_2$ was higher than 400 mmHg. Afterwards, we adjusted ventilation mode and levels to the baseline before RM



Measurements

During the whole procedure, routine continuous monitoring included electrocardiogram, blood pressure, pulse oximetry (SpO_2). Peripheral intravenous rehydration system was established by placing a double-lumen central venous catheter through right subclavian vein. Central venous pressure (CVP) was monitored and controlled between 8 and 12 cm H₂O. An arterial catheter was placed in the radial artery for continuous invasive blood pressure monitoring and for arterial blood gas analysis. Patients were mechanically ventilated (PB-840, Puritan Bennett ventilator, USA) through endotracheal intubation or tracheotomy in an A/C+PEEP ventilation mode (tidal volume of 8 mL/kg, PEEP 5 cmH₂O, flow trigger sensitivity 2 L/min, respiratory rate 15 times/min, FiO_2 40 ~100%, and square wave air flow).

In supine positioning, a PiCCO catheter (PV2014L13, Pulsion Medical Systems, Germany) connected to a monitor (Philips IntelliVue MP60) was inserted via femoral artery. In addition, a catheter monitoring CVP was connected to a PiCCO temperature sensor. Hemodynamic indices were monitored using pulse contour analysis and thermodilution technique, which were performed by injecting 15 mL of iced saline solution via a central venous catheter after CVP measurement. The averages of three subsequent measurements were recorded, which included HR, mean arterial pressure (MAP), cardiac index (CI), stroke volume index (SVI), peripheral vascular resistance index (SVRI), intrathoracic blood volume index (ITBVI), extravascular lung water index (EVLWI), whole-hearted end-diastolic volume index (GEDVI), wholeheartedly ejection fraction (GEF), and stroke volume variation (SVV).

Recruitment maneuvers protocol

RM was performed using stepwise increments of PEEP^[7]. Each patient received RM during supine or prone positions with an interval of 24 h. The maximum duration of prone positioning was 2 h. The patients were sedated and spontaneous breathing was controlled by an intravenous infusion of 5 mg midazolam hydrochloride and 2 mg vecuronium bromide. The airway was cleared before RM. The baseline mechanical ventilation was pressure control ventilation (PCV) mode with the maximum airway pressure of 45 cmH₂O and SpO_2 around 90-95% by

controlling FiO₂ and PEEP. Before RM, we collected the data of PEEP, FiO₂, and arterial blood gas analysis. During the study, FiO₂ was kept constant at 100%. The RM was performed by consecutive, simultaneous stepwise increase in PEEP of 5 cm H₂O every 2 min, until the arterial PaO₂ + PaCO₂ reached 400mmHg. We then adjusted ventilation mode and level back to the baseline before RM(Figure 1).

The criteria for concealing the RM were a 20% reduction in SaO₂ for 2 min or a drop in blood pressure (systolic pressure was lower than 90 mmHg or reduced by 30% of basal blood pressure for 2 min). Bedside chest X-rays examination was obtained to monitor the occurrence of pneumothorax or mediastinal emphysema.

Arterial and venous blood samples were collected starting 0 until 2 h after RM to analyze the values of pH, PaO₂, SaO₂, PaCO₂, oxygen saturation of mixed venose blood(SvO₂) and calculated oxygenation index(PaO₂/FiO₂) and intrapulmonary shunt (Qs/QT).

Measurement of inflammatory factors in serum and BALF of patients with ARDS

Arterial blood samples (3 mL) were collected before and 2 h after RM. Obtained plasma was stored at -80°C for future ELISA assays to detect the concentration of tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin (IL)-1 β , IL-6, IL-8 and von Willebrand factor (vWF). ELISA assays were performed according to the manufacturer's instruction (Puer Biotech. China). Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) was conducted before and 2 h or 4 h after RM using

bronchoscope (Olympus BFP40, Japan). The bronchoscope was advanced into a sub-segmental bronchus and 20 mL 37°C saline was instilled and then removed by negative pressure suction. The procedure was repeated twice and the recovery rate was 30-50%. Ten mL BALF was centrifuged and supernatant was stored at -80°C for ELISA assays.

Statistical analyses

All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS13.0 software. Data were expressed as mean \pm standard division (SD). P values between two groups were calculated using χ^2 test. The results within one group were analyzed using a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for repeated measures model. The Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to assess the association between plasma and BALF levels of inflammatory factors. A P value less than 0.05 was considered to be significant.

Results

All patients were finished the tests without signs and symptoms of pneumothorax or mediastinal emphysema. The Tab 1 shows oxygenation and intrapulmonary shunt during the procedure. We found that PaO₂/FiO₂ increased significantly during RM and remained significantly high in the follow-up period compared to the baseline in both supine and prone positions (P<0.05). Moreover,

Table 1. Oxygenation and intrapulmonary shunt before, during, and after RM in the supine and prone positions

Items		PaO ₂ /FiO ₂	Qs/QT (%)	SpO ₂ (%)
Supine position	Pre-RM	251.4 \pm 35.3	16.6 \pm 1.4	88.5 \pm 2.5
	Max-RM	419.2 \pm 44.8(1)	11.8 \pm 3.6(1)	95.5 \pm 3.8(1)
	30 min-RM	335.6 \pm 38.2(1)	12.2 \pm 2.2(1)	95.0 \pm 3.2(1)
	120 min- RM	317.0 \pm 36.9(1)	14.6 \pm 1.8(1)	92.8 \pm 2.6(1)
Prone position	Pre-RM	275.4 \pm 45.7	15.4 \pm 2.2	91.6 \pm 3.9
	Max-RM	441.6 \pm 43.1(1)(2)	9.5 \pm 4.7(1)(2)	98.2 \pm 1.8(1)(2)
	30 min-RM	398.3 \pm 38.0(1)(2)	9.9 \pm 3.5(1)(2)	97.0 \pm 1.5(1)(2)
	120 min-RM	356.6 \pm 36.5(1)(2)	10.0 \pm 3.0(1)(2)	95.1 \pm 1.6(1)(2)

(1) P < 0.05 compare to pre-RM, (2) P < 0.05 compare to supine position.

Table 2. The hemodynamic parameters before, during, and after RM in the supine

	Pre-RM	Max-RM	30 min-RM	120 min-RM
HR (beats/min)	80.3 \pm 5.5	86.6 \pm 8.0(1)	80.9 \pm 6.2	83.5 \pm 5.2
MAP (mmHg)	71.2 \pm 4.7	70.5 \pm 5.0	70.6 \pm 5.1	72.4 \pm 4.3
CVP (mmHg)	8.5 \pm 2.5	5.4 \pm 1.5(1)	8 \pm 2.2	8.1 \pm 2
CI (L/min/m ²)	3.8 \pm 0.6	3.2 \pm 0.4(1)	3.7 \pm 0.7	3.7 \pm 0.5
SVI (ml/beat/m ²)	38.8 \pm 6.5	32.4 \pm 5.6(1)	36.5 \pm 7.1	38.2 \pm 6.6
GEDVI (ml/m ²)	766 \pm 32	689 \pm 44(1)	759 \pm 38	765 \pm 35
GEF (%)	30.5 \pm 5.6	26 \pm 3.9(1)	30.1 \pm 4.6	30.2 \pm 5.0
SVRI (dyn.seccm-5.m ²)	1550 \pm 174	1588 \pm 166	1560 \pm 152	1556 \pm 156
ITBI (ml/m ²)	884 \pm 56	889 \pm 48	880 \pm 57	880 \pm 50
EVLWI (ml/kg)	6.6 \pm 1.3	6.4 \pm 1.2	6.5 \pm 1	6.8 \pm 1.1
SVV (%)	8.3 \pm 4.7	11.2 \pm 3.3(1)	8.5 \pm 3.7	8.5 \pm 3.6

(1) P < 0.05 compare to pre-RM

the increase in PaO₂/FiO₂ at 30 min and 2 h after RM in prone positioning was more dramatic than that in supine positioning (P<0.05). In addition, the Qs/QT during and after RM was significantly decreased compared to that before RM in two positions (P<0.05). Interestingly, a further reduction of PaO₂/FiO₂ after RM in prone position was observed compared to that in supine position (P<0.05). Similarly, the SpO₂ during and after RM was significantly enhanced compared to the SpO₂ before RM in two positions (P<0.05). Note that more increased SpO₂ after RM was found in prone positioning compared to that in supine positioning (P<0.05). Our results suggested that RM improves oxygenation and intrapulmonary shunt especially in the prone position.

Table 2 and 3 summarized the level of hemodynamic parameters during the study. The overall MAP was similar in the whole procedure during supine and prone positions. HR was increased significantly during RM and returned to the basal level 30 min after RM in both positions (P<0.05). The CVP, CI, SVI, GEDVI, and GEF during RM were significantly decreased and returned to the basal level 30 min after RM (P<0.05). Meanwhile, SVV was strikingly increased during RM compared to the pre-RM level (P<0.05). However, SVRI, ITBI, and EVLWI had no changes through out the experiment. Together, we found that RM in both prone and supine positions caused little

Table 3. The hemodynamic parameters before, during, and after RM in the prone position

	Pre-RM	Max-RM	30 min-RM	120 min-RM
HR (beats/min)	81.5±4.9	88.7±6.6(1)	83.7±5.8	82.3±6.2
MAP (mmHg)	68.2±3.5	65.7±3.2	66.9±4.4	67.8±3.0
CVP (mmHg)	6.1±2.5	3.3±1.8(1)	5.8±1.6	6±1.5
CI (L/min/m ²)	3.6±0.4	3.1±0.5(1)	3.5±0.5	3.5±0.6
SVI (ml/beat/m ²)	37.3±5	31.2±5.8(1)	37.1±6.6	37±5.1
GEDVI (ml/m ²)	758±36	678±41(1)	750±35	755±31
GEF (%)	28.8±5.3	26.8±4(1)	28±5.5	29.3±6.5
SVRI (dyn.seccm-5.m ²)	1562±159	1574±156	1570±161	1568±166
ITBI (ml/m ²)	890±49	885±40	880±46	886±44
EVLWI (ml/kg)	6.2±1.6	5.8±1.5	5.9±1.3	5.9±1.1
SVV (%)	9.1±3.6	12.7±3.4(1)	8.8±2.8	8.9±2.2

(1) P < 0.05 compare to pre-RM

changes in most hemodynamic parameters.

To further test whether RM influenced lung inflammatory responses in the patients, we tested the secretion levels of TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, and vWF using ELISA assays and found that no significant differences in the plasma concentrations before and after lung RM. Furthermore, both supine and prone positions had no effects on influencing the inflammatory factor secretion (P 0.05, Tab 4). Similar results were also observed in BALF (Tab 5). Of notes, we showed that plasma concentrations of TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, and IL-8 were strongly correlated with the concentration of which in BALF (P<0.05, Tab 6). The data suggested that RM and changing of positions had no effect on exacerbating inflammatory response in lung.

Discussion

ALI and ARDS are severe inflammatory lung diseases associated with very high mortality. In the present study, we found that RM strategy applied in prone positioning significantly improved oxygenation and lung mechanics in ARDS patients with hypoxemia. More importantly, RM in prone position had no effects on aggravating hemodynamic status and lung inflammatory responses in ARDS patients. ARDS is a syndrome with different pathological characteristics and diverse reactions to therapeutic manoeuvres^[8]. The lung pathology of ARDS includes alveolar flooding, chronic interstitial inflammation, and edema. Moreover, lung non-aeration, which mainly occurred in the caudal and juxtadiaphragmatic regions, contributed to different level of hypoxemia in ARDS patients^[9]. Mechanical ventilation with positive end-expiratory

Table 4. Plasma concentrations of inflammatory cytokines before and after RM during the supine and prone positions

		TNF- α (ng/L)	IL-1 β (ng/L)	IL-6 (ng/L)	IL-8 (ng/L)	vWF (ng/L)
Supine position	Pre-RM	28.2±3.2	131.5±36.3	3.4±2.7	64.8±7.8	94.4±9.3
	2 h-RM	26.5±3.9	136.2±29.5	3.7±2.0	65.0±6.7	96.0±7.5
	4 h-RM	27.6±2.4	132.6±32.1	3.3±1.5	66.4±8.2	95.2±8.7
Prone position	Pre-RM	27.4±2.8	138.8±40.0	3.8±2.6	68.1±8.4	92.5±7.4
	2 h-RM	26.8±3.5	136.7±34.4	4.1±2.3	66.3±6.0	96.0±7.7
	4 h-RM	27.2±2.2	139.5±27.9	3.9±2.2	60.9±5.5	91.4±6.5

pressure is one of the most important strategies to reduce the symptom in ARDS patients. Unfortunately, lung protective modes of mechanical ventilation could further increase lung non-aeration or even led to lung injury^[10]. Recently, postural drainage and recruitment maneuvers have been widely used in ARDS patients. RM increased lung volume through enhancing the airway pressure in a short period, therefore, promoting collapsed lung units to reopen and preventing secondary atelectasis caused by low tidal volume^[11]. Although effective in recruiting the lung and reversing hypoxemia, the use of RM has not shown consistent outcomes in patients with ARDS^[12].

Many studies focused on the efficacy and adverse effects of RM in ARDS patients as the use of RM produced variable results and might cause hemodynamic instability in ARDS patients. In view of these factors, the use of RM based on routine ventilatory protective treatment still remained controversial^[13]. To address the issue, we examined whether stepwise increase in PEEP could improve hypoxemia without affecting hemodynamics. Our results clearly indicated that stepwise increase in PEEP in prone position significantly improved oxygenation and lung mechanics in ARDS patients. Consistent with this, Borges et al. reported that an incremental stepwise RM could obtain nearly full lung recruitment (defined as PaO₂ + PaCO₂ ≥ 400 mmHg) in 92% of ARDS patients^[14]. Previous studies showed that certain transient hemodynamic parameters were compromised after RM^[1-5]. We found that CVP, CI, SVI, and GEDVI decreased and HR and SVV increased during lung RM in supine and prone positions. However, the adverse effects were transient and hemodynamic parameters

returned to the basal level within 2h after RM. We reasoned that RM-induced higher intrathoracic pressure and caused a reduction of the amount of blood in inferior vena cava could be one of the possible reasons.

Interestingly, the adverse effects were less when RM was performed in prone position, indicating that the prone position was beneficial for ARDS patients treated with RM. In 1976, Piehl MA et al. first discovered that the prone position improved oxygenation in a group of ARDS patients compared to the supine position^[15]. When changing from the supine to the prone positions, the chest wall elastance was increased and the distribution of regional alveolar inflation became different^[9]. In the supine position, the heart is partially supported by the lung, particularly compressing the left lower lobe. However, in the prone position, the heart is mainly supported by the sternum, which dramatically removes the external pressure resting on the lungs^[16]. ARDS patients have widespread inflammatory lung edema, significantly increasing the weight of the lung tissues about 2-3 fold compared to normal subjects; therefore, the compression forces involved was strikingly increased^[17-18]. There is no doubt that the prone position dramatically improves oxygenation in 70-80% of patients with ARDS. One of the reasons was that a relatively greater recruitment in dorsal lung regions was found compared to the degree of derecruitment in ventral regions^[19]. Animal study also demonstrated that mechanical ventilation caused less injurious when performed in the prone rather than the supine positions^[9]. Ventilator-induced lung injury might be related to the non-physiological stress to which the lung parenchyma is exposed, and prone position appeared to reduce these. Several randomized clinical trails evaluated

Table 5. BALF concentration of inflammatory factors before and after RM during the supine and prone positions

		TNF-α (ng/L)	IL-1β (ng/L)	IL-6 (ng/L)	IL-8 (ng/L)	vWF (ng/L)
Supine position	Pre-RM	8.3±3.7	32.5±15.9	1.4±2.3	13.5±5.5	94.4±9.3
	2 h-RM	6.6±2.5	35.2±12.3	1.8±1.8	12.7±4.0	96.0±7.5
	4 h-RM	8.5±3.3	36.0±17.6	1.5±2.8	12.0±6.4	95.2±8.7
Prone position	Pre-RM	7.7±2.9	32.4±14.6	1.5±1.5	13.2±4.2	92.5±7.4
	2 h-RM	7.8±3.1	32.6±18.2	2.0±2.9	12.6±5.8	96.0±7.7
	4 h-RM	8.4±3.4	36.1±15.5	1.3±1.6	12.1±4.3	91.4±6.5

Table 6. The association between plasma and BALF concentrations of corresponding inflammatory factors

		Plasma							
		TNF-α		IL-1β		IL-6		IL-8	
		r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P
BALF	TNF-α	0.73	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IL-1β	-	-	0.31	0.04	-	-	-	-
	IL-6	-	-	-	-	0.47	0.01	-	-
	IL-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.61	0.01

the effects of prone position on ARDS patient clinical outcome and showed survival advantage in some patients with severe hypoxemia^[9, 20-22]. However, prone positioning is still not widely accepted as an adjunct therapy in ARDS patients. This may be explained in part by the reluctance to change positions, risks and unclear effects on relevant outcomes. One recent report showed that there was no differences in pulmonary function or quality of life were observed in small group of ARDS patients treated in prone versus supine position^[23]. Thus, further studies need to be done to confirm.

Cytokine measurements in BALF of patients with ARDS have provided valuable insights about the complexity of the inflammatory responses that occurs in the lung. Study reported that hyperinflation increased the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, caused fluid extravasation from the capillaries, and impaired endothelial function^[24]. In order to assess the effect of stepwise increase of PEEP on lung vascular endothelial, we measured the concentrations of inflammatory factors, such as TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, and vWF, in plasma and BALF. The TNF- α and IL-1 β are the early response cytokines which can stimulate other cytokine production by lung epithelial and mesenchymal cells. Both of them presented in BALF at the onset of ARDS and could regulate other inflammation factors. IL-6 and IL-8, markers of early stage of severe lung injury, are major chemokines in ARDS and are upregulated in different lung injuries. vWF is a biomarker reflecting the damage of vascular epithelial and a prognostic factor of ARDS. Sustained hypoxia leads to the development of a complex, pulmonary arteries-specific, proinflammatory microenvironment^[25]. In patients with ARDS, acute hypoxemia represented one of potentially several proinflammatory stimuli responsible for the development of ARDS^[26]. Our results showed that, while there was a correlation between the levels of inflammatory factors in both serum and BALF in patients with ARDS, RM and two positions had no effects on influencing the secretion of inflammatory factors suggesting that RM and changing of positions appeared to play no role on diminishing or exacerbating lung inflammatory responses in these patients. Consistent with this, one report showed that a single RM had no effect on systemic levels of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines in mechanically ventilated

patients^[27]. However, RM and prone position have been reported to reduce the lung inflammatory and fibrogenic responses in patients with ALI and ARDS in several studies^[28-32]. The discrepancy remains unclear, the different sample sizes and methods used might contribute to this. More studies are needed to elucidate this.

In summary, our results suggest that RM in prone position significantly improves oxygenation and intrapulmonary shunt in patients with ARDS without inducing further severe side effects, such as hemodynamic instability and increasing lung inflammation responses. Thus, RM in prone position can be considered as a reliable and effective adjunct to mechanical ventilation strategies for ARDS patients with hypoxemia.

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目的：研究重症监护病房(ICU)髋部骨折患者术后谵妄的发生率、临床特点及相关危险因素。方法：279例髋部骨折手术患者，67例术后转入ICU，用ICU意识紊乱评估方法(CAM-ICU)进行监测，有7项因素被选作谵妄的危险因素予以分析：骨折前痴呆史、合并血管危险因素、贫血、低蛋白血症、脱水、电解质紊乱、低氧血症。结果：19例(28.4%)患者在手术后7d内发生谵妄。单因素分析具有统计学意义的变量有既往痴呆史(OR=3.16, 95%CI 1.24~8.15)、术后脱水(OR=3.64, 95%CI 1.02~7.44)、合并三个及以上的血管危险因素(OR=3.76, 95%CI 1.38~10.53)；多因素回归分析显示具有统计学意义的相关因素有既往痴呆病史(RR=3.06, P=0.014)，合并三个及以上的血管危险因素(RR=3.74, P=0.021)。结论：ICU髋部骨折患者手术后谵妄发生率较高，采用CAM-ICU辅助诊断和观察，能提高诊断率，骨折前痴呆史、合并三个及以上的血管危险因素是发生手术后谵妄的危险因素。

关键词：ICU谵妄；髋部骨折；CAM-ICU

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ICU髋部骨折患者术后谵妄的回顾性分析

Clinical Investigation of Postoperative Delirium in Hip-surgery Patients from ICU

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the incidence and manifestation of postoperative delirium and identify its possible risk factors in hip surgery patients from ICU.

Methods: Two hundred and seventy-nine consecutive patients, who underwent hip surgery because of hip fracture were enrolled in the study. Including sixty-seven cases turn to the ICU after surgery. The delirium was identified by CAM-ICU. Possible risk factors for delirium including dementia before hip fracture, vascular risk factor, anemia, hypoproteinemia, dehydration, electrolyte disturbance, hypoxemia.

Results: Postoperative delirium was detected in 19(28.4%) patients during the first 7 days after surgery. Univariate analysis showed that dementia history [odds ratio(OR)=3.16, 95%CI 1.24-8.15], dehydration (OR=3.64, 95%CI 1.02-7.44), with three or more vascular risk factors (OR=3.76, 95%CI 1.38-10.53) were risk factors (P<0.05). According to multivariate analysis, significant risk factors for the development of ICU delirium were dementia history (RR=3.06, P=0.014), with three or more vascular risk factors (RR=3.74, P=0.021).

Conclusion: the incidence of ICU delirium of hip surgery patients is high. Use of measurements such as the CAM-ICU for delirium can enhance the detection of delirium in hip surgery patients. Risk factors like dementia, with three or more vascular risk factors are associated with postoperative delirium in hip surgery patients from ICU.

Key Words: delirium; ICU; hip fracture

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谵妄是表现为意识、注意力、感知觉、思维、记忆、行为、情绪障碍和睡眠-觉醒周期功能紊乱的一组病因为非特异性的综合症，并且这些改变是可逆的。髋部骨折患者术后最常见的并发症是谵妄，但谵妄常常会被漏诊、误诊、忽视或治疗不足。许多研究发现术后谵妄的病人很难恢复至骨折前功能水平，更多的进入康复机构，而且终点死亡率增加^[1]。我们总结ICU髋部骨折手术后出现谵妄症状患者的临床特点，分析可能引起谵妄的危险因素，旨在提高对手术后谵妄的认识和及时治疗。

一、资料与方法

1. 对象

收集我科2008年1月—2011年10月279例髋部骨折患者，其中67例手术后转ICU，212例转骨科病房。入选标准：用ICU意识紊乱评估方法(the confusion assessment method for the ICU, CAM-ICU)进行监测^[2]，阳性者初步诊断谵妄。排除标准：①既往使用抗精神病药物和酒精滥用史；②合并颅脑外伤者；③濒死患者，预计无法存活24h；④年龄小于45岁。筛选后CAM-ICU阳性者19例，男11例，女8例，年龄68~

92(76.3±7.4)岁；非谵妄患者48例，男13例，女23例，年龄65~87(76.4±5.8)岁。67例转入ICU患者，麻醉方式均为全麻。

2. 方法

根据对患者的病情观察和值班护士记录、病历记录获取的有关精神状态变化的资料，采用CAM-ICU进行监测(图1)。第四步意识水平变化采用Richmond躁动-镇静等级标准(the Richmond agitation-sedation scale, RASS)^[3]来评估意识状态变化，当第一步、第二步阳性，同时合并第三步阳性或第四步阳性，即可认定谵妄存在。

病史资料包括患者的一般情况、性别、年龄、体重指数(Body mass index, BMI)、骨折类型(股骨颈骨折或粗隆间骨折)、手术方式(内固定或髋关节置换)、留置导管数量(深静脉置管、胃管、尿管)、实验室资料(包括血常规、生化、血气分析等)。

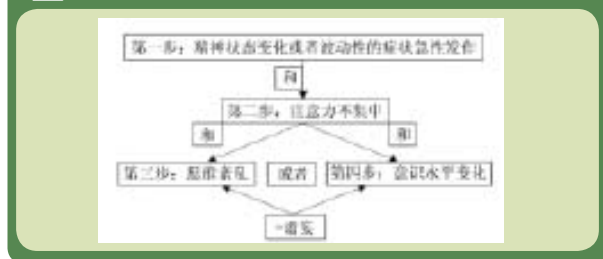
危险因素分析包括：骨折前痴呆病史，血红蛋白<90g/L为贫血，白蛋白<28g/L为低蛋白血症，脱水指数尿素氮/肌酐(毫克值)≥18为脱水，血钠>150 mmol/L或<130mmol/L，氧合指数FiO₂<300为低氧血症，血管危险因素包括长期吸

烟、饮酒史、高血压、糖尿病、充血性心力衰竭、陈旧性心肌梗死、中风、周围血管疾病、既往血管手术。

3. 统计学处理

采用SPSS 10.0/Analyze/Descriptive Statistics/Crosstabs模块进行分析, 构成比检验采用 χ^2 检验, Logistic回归进行多因素分析, 以相对危险度(relative risk, RR)值及95%可信区间(95%CI)对危险因素作用进行评价。

图1 ICU意识紊乱评估方法流程图^[1]



二、结果

1. ICU髋部骨折手术后患者的临床特征

67例患者中19例在术后6d内发生谵妄, 发生率28.4%。谵妄组与非谵妄组在年龄、BMI、留置导管数量构成差异有统计学意义, 而在性别、骨折类型、手术方式构成差异无统计学意义。

2. 手术后谵妄的危险因素分析

有7项因素被选为谵妄的危险因素进行分析: 既往痴呆病史、血管危险因素、贫血、低蛋白血症、术后脱水、低钠或高钠血症、合并感染(表1)。单因素分析具有统计学意义的变量有既往痴呆史(OR=3.16, 95%CI 1.24~8.15)、术后脱水(OR=3.64, 95%CI 1.02~7.44)、合并三个及以上的血管危险因素(OR=3.76, 95%CI 1.38~10.53); 多因素回归分析显示具有统计学意义的相关因素有既往痴呆病史(RR=3.06, P=0.014), 合并三个及以上的血管危险因素(RR=3.74, P=0.021), 而术后脱水(RR=2.13, P=0.071)差异无统计学意义(表2)。

表1 病人特征

特征	谵妄组	非谵妄组	χ^2 值	P值
例数	19	48		
性别			6.63	>0.05
男	7	17		
女	12	31		
年龄(岁)			5.23	<0.05
65-84	6	30		
≥85	13	18		
BMI			7.58	<0.01
<20	15	20		
≥20	4	28		
骨折类型			7.47	>0.05
股骨颈骨折	11	22		
粗隆间骨折	9	26		
手术方式			7.27	>0.05
内固定	7	21		
髋关节置换	12	27		
留置导管数量			7.84	<0.01
0~2	6	21		
≥3	13	27		

表2 髋关节术后谵妄的危险因素分析

组别	例数	痴呆史	血管危险因素≥3	血红蛋白<90g/L	白蛋白<28g/L	尿素氮/肌酐≥18	血钠>150或<130mmol/L	FiO ₂ <300
谵妄组	19	12(63.2) a	15(78.9)	13(68.4)	10(52.6)	12(63.1)	5(26.3)	5(26.3)
非谵妄组	48	12(25.0)	16(33.3)	23(47.9)	29(60.4)	26(54.2)	9(18.7)	13(27.1)

三、讨论

谵妄是髋关节术后常见的并发症, 国外文献报导发生率为4%~54.3%^[4], 而ICU谵妄的发生率4.7%~85.5%^[5], 本研究中ICU髋关节术后谵妄发生率为28.4%, 与文献报导基本一致。根据精神运动症状, 谵妄分为三型: 活动过多型、活动过少型和混合型^[6], 部分谵妄患者表现为活动过少型, 可能被临床医生所忽视, 因此ICU谵妄实际的发生率可能比检出率更高。

CAM-ICU是基于精神疾病诊断统计分类手册-IV(DSM-IV)标准设计的用于ICU患者的谵妄评估工具, 具有非常高的敏感性(93%~100%)和特异性(98%~100%)^[7]。髋部骨折术后转至ICU均为全麻患者, CAM-ICU专门为评估ICU患者, 尤其对于气管插管患者, 能快速、准确地诊断谵妄, 一般只需2~5min即可完成。本研究以CAM-ICU为依据来辅助诊断和观察ICU髋部骨折术后谵妄, 提高了诊断率。

髋部骨折术后转入ICU患者多为高龄、一般情况差、合并较多基础疾病、拔管困难、术后留置尿管、胃管及深静脉置管。本研究发现, 年龄增加是ICU谵妄的独立危险因素, 说明衰老是髋关节术后认知功能障碍发生的基础。留置导管数目增加与术后不能尽快拔除气管插管有关, 长时间留置气管插管将增加患者的疼痛及恐惧感, 与此同时镇静镇痛药物的使用时间也相应延长。Meta分析显示, 在治疗因素中(机械通气、手术和药物), 仅镇静剂为ICU谵妄的独立预测因子(OR=2.78, 95%CI 1.96~3.95)^[5]。

低BMI在谵妄的临床研究中逐渐引起重视。研究表明BMI<20.0kg/m²可使谵妄的发生率增加3倍^[4]。低体重及营养不良可导致蛋白质合成减少、免疫功能低下。包括营养支持在内的多学科干预可使谵妄的发生率下降、持续时间缩短, 提示营养不良与谵妄的发生有关^[8]。但是在选择性肝移植术后和冠脉旁路移植术后患者的研究中, 营养不良与谵妄的发生却缺乏相关性^[9-10]。

ICU谵妄发生是多种因素作用的结果, 文献报道骨折前痴呆是最强烈的预测因子(OR=8.0, 95%CI 3.0~21.2)^[11], 其病理生理机制尚未阐明, Lundstrom等^[12]认为谵妄的发生与痴呆患者体内乙酰胆碱活性降低有关, 这个假说有助于理解多巴胺能阻滞剂的疗效, 如氟哌啶醇可改善谵妄患者脑内多巴胺和胆碱能系统的失衡, 从而在一定程度上缓解谵妄的进展。也有人预测谵妄和痴呆是一种持续脑损伤的相似过程, 痴呆患者可能具有较低的谵妄阈值^[13], 可能解释两者间的密切关系。

血管危险因素与髋关节术后谵妄的相关性已在既往研究中得以证实, 各种危险因素促进大脑动脉粥样硬化进展。

进一步研究表明,作为髋关节术后的预测因子,血管危险因素中具有显著意义的是吸烟、陈旧性心肌梗死和血管手术史^[14]。本研究中术后脱水、电解质紊乱及低蛋白血症未成为谵妄的预测因子,考虑与我们密切监测、及时纠正内环境紊乱有关。

传统观念认为,缺氧是导致ICU患者发生谵妄的原因之一。但Meta分析结果显示,低氧血症并不是ICU谵妄的独立危险因素(OR=1.75, 95%CI 0.78~3.92)^[4]。其他预测因子包括年龄、性别、苯二氮卓类药物治疗史、伴随疾病、围术期危险因素等均有报道,但其相关性尚有争议^[15]。

综上所述,既往痴呆病史、低BMI及合并较多的血管危险因素是ICU髋部骨折术后谵妄的高危因素。对于髋部骨折患者应加强营养支持,维持内环境稳态,对于高危因素患者应尽早识别谵妄,及时对症处理,通过综合干预,减少谵妄的发生率、持续时间,改善远期预后。

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2012中国长江医学论坛—重症医学与医学发展 暨江苏省第三次重症医学大会

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摘要

目的：比较胸外按压心肺复苏（CC-CPR）与腹部提压心肺复苏（ALC-CPR）对窒息性心搏骤停猪复苏时血流动力学指标和通气指标的影响，初步评价腹部提压法对窒息性心搏骤停猪的复苏效果。方法：健康家猪30只，建立窒息性心搏骤停模型。随机分为两组，每组15只，分别实施CC-CPR和ALC-CPR。窒息前10min开始连续记录心电图（ECG）、经皮脉搏氧饱和度（SpO₂）、呼气末二氧化碳分压（PETCO₂）、主动脉收缩压（SBP）、舒张压（DBP）、中心静脉压（CVP）和潮气量（VT）直至试验结束；计算主动脉平均动脉压（MAP）、冠脉灌注压（CPP）和每分通气量（MV）；分别在窒息前10min（T1）、窒息后10min（T2）、复苏后5min（T3）、复苏后10min（T4）、复苏后20min（T5）抽取动脉血查血气。观察两组动物的自主循环恢复（ROSC）率、24h存活率和24h后神经功能缺损评分。结果：CC-CPR组MAP和CPP高于ALC-CPR组，两组间的差异有统计学意义；ALC-CPR组的VT和MV高于CC-CPR组，差异有统计学意义；CC-CPR组ROSC率为26.7%，ALC-CPR组为80%，差异有统计学意义；24h存活率CC-CPR组为13.3%，ALC-CPR组为60%，差异有统计学意义；24h神经功能评分ALC-CPR组优于CC-CPR组。结论：在窒息性心搏骤停猪的复苏早期，ALC-CPR较CC-CPR更具优势。

关键词：心肺复苏；平均动脉压；冠脉灌注压；自主循环恢复率；腹部提压法
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腹部提压法对窒息性心搏骤停猪复苏效果的实验研究

A Experimental Study on the Effect of Rhythmic Abdominal Lifting and Compression During Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation in a Swine Model of Asphyxia

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Abstract

Objective: This study was designed to compare the hemodynamic and ventilational influences of chest compression- cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CC-CPR) and rhythmic abdominal lifting and compression- cardiopulmonary resuscitation (ALC-CPR) in a swine model of asphyxial cardiac arrest (CA), and evaluate the effectiveness of rhythmic abdominal lifting and compression.

Method: The swine cardiac arrest was induced by asphyxia as a result of clamping the trachea. Thirty pigs were divided into two groups equally. One group used chest compression to perform CPR, and the other one used rhythmic abdominal lifting and compression. Electrocardiogram (ECG), tidal volume (VT), transcutaneous oxygen saturation (SPO₂) and end-tidal partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PETCO₂) was monitored continuously. Hemodynamic monitoring of aortic and right atrial pressure was performed continuously. Then, calculate the mean arterial pressure (MAP), coronary perfusion pressure (CPP), minute ventilation (MV), the restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC), 24-hour survival rate and 24-hour scoring of neurological function deficiency.

Result: In the 2 minutes after the CPR started, the MAP of CC-CPR was (43.60±12.91) mmHg and CPP is (21.67±11.28) mmHg, the MAP of LAC-CPR was (33.40±6.59) mmHg and CPP was (11.80±4.16) mmHg. The MAP and CPP of ALC-CPR was significantly lower than CC-CPR. But the ROSC and MV of ALC-CPR was significantly higher than CC-CPR. The ROSC was 26.7% in CC-CPR, and 80% in ALC-CPR, the MV of CC-CPR was (5.54±0.79)L/min, the MV of LAC-CPR was (11.17±1.81)L/min.

Conclusion: In the incipient stage of cardiopulmonary resuscitation of the swine model of asphyxia, compared with CC-CPR, ALC-CPR can be more effective.

Key Words: cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); mean arterial pressure (MAP); coronary perfusion pressure (CPP); restoration of spontaneous circulation (ROSC); minute ventilation (MV); rhythmic abdominal lifting and compression (ALC)

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目前，心搏骤停（CA）常采用的复苏方法是胸外按压心肺复苏方法（CC-CPR），但是该方法的复苏成功率并不理想，尤其在院外复苏成功率更低^[1-2]。临床上心搏骤停的案例大多为室颤，2010年新指南提出胸外按压和除颤尤其重要，但在肺源性心搏骤停的案例中，通气和按压一样重要^[3-4]。国内外学者在心肺复苏的作用机制和方法学上进行了一系列的研究探索，提出多种新的复苏方法。本研究通过比较ALC-CPR和CC-CPR对窒息性心搏骤停猪血流动力学和通气

的影响，对腹部提压法的复苏效果进行初步评估，旨在探讨一种新的心肺复苏方法。

一、材料与方

1. 动物分组及模型制作

健康家猪30只，雌雄不限，体重(25±3)kg左右，由解放军总医院动物实验中心提供。按完全随机法分为ALC-CPR组和CC-CPR组，每组15只。用氯胺酮和速眠新合剂行诱导麻醉，

气管插管，保留自主呼吸，行左股动脉、右颈外静脉穿刺置管连接多功能生理记录仪，用于监测主动脉压（胸主动脉）和右房压。建立耳缘静脉通路便于给药。术中持续监测心电图（ECG）、经皮脉搏氧饱和度（SpO₂）呼气末二氧化碳分压（PETCO₂）和潮气量（VT）。术中根据需要追加戊巴比妥钠维持麻醉。

动物平静10min后，记录基础值各10个，然后以琥珀胆碱2mg/kg耳缘静脉注入，夹闭气管导管至心搏骤停。心搏骤停标准参照文献^[5]，心搏骤停1min定义为复苏0时刻。复苏前5min，CC-CPR组仅作胸外按压，频率为100次/min，开放气管导管记录潮气量值，不给氧，不给药，不进行机械通气，胸外按压和放松周期比例为50%：50%，按压深度为胸廓前后径的1/3。ALC-CPR组仅作腹部提压，提压频率为100次/min，按压提拉幅度均为腹部前后径的1/2，其余同CC-CPR组。

开始复苏5min后，进入高级生命支持，尚未ROSC者给予首次剂量的肾上腺素（30μg/kg）右颈内静脉途径推注，给予胸外按压和机械通气（纯氧，潮气量15ml/kg），室颤者除颤。已经ROSC者仅给机械通气至自主呼吸恢复。在心搏骤停6min后即心肺复苏5min时如果为室颤则给予单次的200J双向波除颤，若动物没有恢复自主循环，重新开始120秒的复苏后再次给予单次的200J双向波除颤，随后重复以上步骤：按压-除颤-按压-除颤，可在复苏开始后第6、9、12、15和18min时以相同剂量和途径给予肾上腺素，若连续复苏20min动物仍未恢复自主循环则宣布复苏失败。自主循环恢复（ROSC）定义为恢复室上性心律，收缩压（SBP）≥50mmHg并且维持1min以上^[6]。

2. 各参数测定及处理

动物准备工作完成后，实验猪自由呼吸空气，待血流动力学稳定后，记录各项指标值作为为基础值，每分钟记录一次，共记录10分钟。开始复苏后，每分钟记录一次各项指标值，直至动物自主循环恢复或复苏20min未恢复自主循环而结束试验。计算MAP、CPP和MV。分别在窒息前10min、窒息后10min、复苏后5min、复苏后10min及复苏后20min五个时间点采集动脉血做血气分析。24h后神经功能评分参照文献^[7]。

MAP=主动脉舒张压+（主动脉收缩压-主动脉舒张压）/3；CPP=主动脉舒张压-右房压；MV=TV×呼吸频率。

3. 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0统计学软件进行数据分析。计量数据以x±s表示，组间比较采用独立样本t检验，率比较用Fisher的确切概率法，P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

二、结果

1. 两组动物基本资料比较

两组动物各项指标基础值比较，各项指标的差异均无统计学意义，有可比性（表1）。

2. 两组动物复苏2min时情况比较

两组动物在复苏开始后2min时，CC-CPR组的MAP和CPP高于腹部提压组，P<0.05，差异有统计学意义；CC-CPR组的TV和MV低于腹部提压组，差异有统计学意义（P<0.05，表2）。

表1 两组动物诱发心搏骤停前基础值的比较（x±s）

组别	HR (次/min)	SpO ₂ (%)	PETCO ₂ (mmHg)	MAP (mmHg)	CPP (mmHg)	Weight (kg)	TV (ml)	MV (L/min)
CC-CPR组	159.00 ± 16.16	96.93 ± 0.96	39.00 ± 1.31	117.7 ± 14.92	102.60 ± 15.28	25.97 ± 1.20	173.87 ± 12.94	3.82 ± 0.30
ALC-CPR组	164.67 ± 17.75	96.53 ± 0.92	38.87 ± 1.13	116.93 ± 15.69	102.20 ± 16.38	26.37 ± 1.38	175.53 ± 13.90	3.87 ± 0.30
P值	0.368	0.253	0.767	0.887	0.945	0.407	0.736	0.672

表2 两组动物复苏2min时循环和通气的比较（x±s）

组别	MAP (mmHg)	CPP (mmHg)	TV (ml)	MV (L/min)
CC-CPR组	43.60 ± 12.91	21.67 ± 11.28	56.60 ± 7.76	5.54 ± 0.79
ALC-CPR组	33.40 ± 6.59	11.80 ± 4.16	111.67 ± 18.12	11.17 ± 1.81
P值	0.011	0.004	<0.001	<0.001

3. 两组动物的ROSC率、24h存活率和24h神经功能评分比较，ALC-CPR组的ROSC率和24h存活率较CC-CPR组高，差异有统计学意义；24h神经功能评分，ALC-CPR组优于CC-CPR组，差异有统计学意义（表3）。

表3 两组ROSC、24h存活率和24h神经功能评分的比较

组别	ROSC	24h存活率	神经功能评分
CC-CPR组	26.7%	13.3%	10.67 ± 0.90
ALC-CPR组	80%	60%	5.93 ± 4.46
P值	0.0092	0.021	<0.001

4. 两组动物血气分析结果比较

两组在窒息前10min（T₁）和窒息后10min（T₂）两个时间点各项指标差异无统计学意义，在复苏后5min（T₃）、复苏后10min（T₄）和复苏后20min（T₅），CC-CPR组的PH、PO₂、HCO₃⁻、BE和SO₂低于ALC-CPR，差异有统计学意义；CC-CPR组的PCO₂、K⁺和Lac高于ALC-CPR组，差异有统计学意义（表4）。

表4 两组血气分析结果的比较

指标	组别	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₅
pH	CC-CPR	7.40 ± 0.07	7.05 ± 0.07	6.94 ± 0.08	6.97 ± 0.12	7.01 ± 0.14
	ALC-CPR	7.40 ± 0.04	7.07 ± 0.08	7.05 ± 0.10	7.11 ± 0.13	7.16 ± 0.16
	P值	0.921	0.450	0.001	0.004	0.009
PCO ₂	CC-CPR	38.60 ± 3.89	77.00 ± 7.54	77.93 ± 9.05	61.87 ± 9.79	79.80 ± 15.35
	ALC-CPR	38.80 ± 3.51	79.53 ± 7.18	59.27 ± 7.98	48.47 ± 5.78	49.40 ± 15.60
	P值	.883	.572	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
PO ₂	CC-CPR	85.00 ± 9.55	12.73 ± 5.02	7.47 ± 5.59	38.27 ± 8.65	58.33 ± 17.77
	ALC-CPR	86.33 ± 7.95	11.80 ± 3.84	46.60 ± 13.63	68.87 ± 10.57	82.73 ± 13.20
	P值	.681	.572	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
K ⁺	CC-CPR	3.80 ± 0.40	6.44 ± 0.83	8.30 ± 1.05	8.70 ± 1.31	8.55 ± 1.02
	ALC-CPR	3.70 ± 0.26	6.41 ± 0.83	7.57 ± 0.80	7.94 ± 1.79	7.18 ± 1.76
	P值	.420	.913	.040	.196	.015
Lac	CC-CPR	0.75 ± 0.26	6.31 ± 1.20	8.09 ± 1.03	9.23 ± 1.39	10.39 ± 1.92
	ALC-CPR	0.75 ± 0.28	6.04 ± 1.47	6.93 ± 1.57	8.17 ± 1.38	8.17 ± 1.46
	P值	.946	.590	.024	.045	.001
HC03 ⁻	CC-CPR	24.22 ± 2.28	25.15 ± 1.12	16.12 ± 1.20	18.60 ± 2.75	21.04 ± 3.62
	ALC-CPR	25.68 ± 2.44	24.98 ± 1.26	18.51 ± 2.41	23.93 ± 3.13	27.71 ± 3.11
	P值	.101	.693	.002	<0.001	<0.001
BE	CC-CPR	1.94 ± 2.53	-11.11 ± 1.62	-13.67 ± 1.24	-16.22 ± 2.35	-10.23 ± 2.12
	ALC-CPR	1.88 ± 1.61	-10.17 ± 1.98	-10.67 ± 1.51	-12.51 ± 1.42	-4.78 ± 4.30
	P值	.948	.167	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
SO ₂	CC-CPR	93.20 ± 3.43	21.00 ± 6.64	20.27 ± 18.69	63.87 ± 12.68	76.40 ± 12.23
	ALC-CPR	93.07 ± 3.24	21.93 ± 6.17	59.00 ± 13.17	83.20 ± 8.13	89.33 ± 8.76
	P值	0.914	0.693	<0.001	<0.001	0.02

5. 并发症

两组均未出现返流误吸的情况。经尸检解剖发现, CC-CPR组有6例出现了不同程度的肋骨骨折, 胸膜未见有明显损伤, 但有2只动物在复苏过程中有粉红色泡沫样痰液从气管导管中流出, 说明出现了肺水肿的情况。ALC-CPR组有1例出现肝脏损伤, 但未见肺水肿的情况发生。

三、讨论

心肺复苏(CPR)是在心搏骤停后采取的一系列救治措施, 心肺复苏指南对复苏操作做了多次修订。多年来学者们对CC-CPR的作用机制进行了大量的研究, 主要有心泵、胸泵和左房泵三种学说^[8]。腹部提压心肺复苏方法则是通过胸泵和腹泵机制^[9]来产生人工循环。进行腹部按压时, 腹腔内压力增大, 使膈肌受压上移, 胸腔内容积减小, 压力增大, 心脏受压容积减小, 血液流出心脏, 产生前向血流。进行腹部提拉时, 腹腔内压力减小, 膈肌下移, 胸腔内容积增大, 压力减小, 心脏舒张, 血液回流至心脏, 为下次按压心脏泵血做准备^[10]。腹部按压时, 腹部脏器及容量血管受压, 利于血液回流至心脏。另外, 腹部按压时, 胸腔内负压减小, 肺受压其内气体排出, 使患者呼气, 腹部提拉时, 胸腔内负压增大, 肺膨胀导致患者吸气, 产生呼吸作用^[11,12]。

在本实验中, CC-CPR组的MAP和CPP均高于腹部提压组, 但自主循环恢复率低于腹部提压组。CC-CPR的复苏机制为心泵和胸泵机制^[13], 在进行胸外按压时, 外力既可以使胸内压增加作用于心脏, 又可以通过胸骨对心脏进行挤压, 对心脏的作用力较大, 产生的收缩压较大。在放松期, 胸内负压增大, 作用与心脏的外力也消失, 心脏充分舒张。进行腹部提压时, 作用力是通过使膈肌上下移动来改变胸内压, 间接的作用于心脏, 对心脏的收缩和舒张作用有限。腹部提压产生的CPP接近自主循环恢复所需的CPP(15mmHg)^[14]。在并发症方面, CC-CPR组有胸肋骨骨折发生, 而腹部提压组因为不按压胸部, 不会发生胸肋骨骨折, 但腹部提压有1例出现肝脏损伤。两组均未发生返流误吸的情况, 由于本实验前对动物进

行了禁食, 在饱胃或者禁食时间短的情况中是否会引发返流误吸还需要进一步试验。

综上所述, ALC-CPR产生的MAP和CPP均低于CC-CPR, 但是其产生的MV高于CC-CPR组, 血气分析显示, 其酸中毒情况比CC-CPR组轻, ROSC率较CC-CPR组高, 神经功能评分也比CC-CPR组好, 说明在窒息性心搏骤停的案例中, ALC-CPR比CC-CPR复苏效率高。但是本实验仅是初步的动物研究, 由于样本量有限, 实验条件局限。还需要进一步的实验研究进行验证。

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摘要

目的: 探讨持续血液净化(CBP)对热射病(HS)合并多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)治疗效果。方法: 2005年5月—2009年8月, 将持续血液净化应用于热射病合并MODS患者11例(男10例, 女1例, 年龄17~25岁), 每次治疗24~48h, 置换液以前稀释方式输入, 流量为2~4L/h, 血流量150~250ml/min, 采用普通肝素抗凝, 而对于部分严重出血倾向患者, 在给予补充血小板、凝血酶原复合物、纤维蛋白原等凝血底物的同时给予小剂量肝素抗凝。结果: 11例患者中9例痊愈出院, 2例死亡; CBP治疗中患者血流动力学保持相对稳定, 平均动脉压、心率和氧合指数均有所改善, 多巴胺剂量逐渐减少($P < 0.05$), APACHE II评分降低($P < 0.05$); 血中肌酐、尿素氮、肌红蛋白、肌酸激酶下降明显($P < 0.05$), 但胆红素无明显变化($P > 0.05$), 治疗中未发现明显副作用。结论: 持续血液净化对热射病合并MODS患者有改善预后的作用, 患者耐受性好, 是抢救热射病合并MODS患者有效手段之一。

关键词: 持续血液净化; 热射病; 多器官功能障碍综合征

持续血液净化在热射病合并多器官功能障碍综合征治疗中应用

Application of Continuous Blood Purification in the Patients of Heat Stroke with Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome

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Abstract

Objective: To study the treatment effect of continuous blood purification(CBP) in the patients of heat stroke(HS) with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome(MODS).

Methods: From May 2005 to August 2009, using continuous blood purification, 11 patients of HS with MODS were treated. The average times of CBP were 24~48h. The ultrafiltration rate during CBP was 2-4L/h and blood flow rate was 150-250ml/min. Normal heparin was used as anticoagulant. Platelet, prothrombin complex and fibrinogen had to be used for some patients with severe hemorrhagic tendency before using heparin.

Results: Among 11 patients, 9 were mend and 2 died. There were remarkable amendment in mean arterial blood pressure, heart rate and oxygenation index($P < 0.05$). The serumal creatinine, urea, myoglobin and creatinkinase of all patients had obvious decline($P < 0.05$) while the bilirubinemia had no obvious decline($P > 0.05$). The scores of APACHE II had also obvious decline($P < 0.05$). The haemodynamic variables were stabilized during CBP and no obvious side-effect relate to CBP was found.

Conclusions: The therapy of continuous blood purification improved the prognosis to the patients of HS with MODS. The patients were able to bear at the quality better. It is one of effective therapy to improve the prognosis in HS patients with MODS.

Key Words: continuous blood purification; heat stroke; multiple organ dysfunction syndrome

热射病(heat stroke, HS)是由于环境温度过高, 相对湿度过大而引起体温调节中枢功能障碍, 出现高热、严重生理和生化异常并伴有广泛组织损伤的临床综合征。HS患者经常出现严重的神经系统异常, 横纹肌溶解, 弥散性血管内凝血(DIC)。由于缺乏积极有效的应对措施, 目前重症HS患者死亡率较高, 在21%~67%, 这些患者多死于由HS导致的多器官功能障碍综合征(Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, MODS)^[1]。近年来笔者及其同事对11例HS合并有MODS患者在传统治疗基础上, 应用了持续血液净化(continuous blood purification, CBP), 取得了一定的效果, 现总结如下。

三、资料与方法

1. 资料

选取2005年5月—2009年8月, HS合并MODS患者11例, 其中男性10例, 女性1例; 年龄17~25岁。其中1例为高中生, 其余10例为战士或军校学员, 发病季节5~8月, 均在越野5km训练中发病。患者既往体健, 无慢性病史, 入院时均符合热射病诊断标准^[2]。所有患者均出现不同程度意识障碍, 颜面潮红, 皮肤干燥灼热, 心率快, 休克, 呼吸浅速等表现, 早期需多巴胺等血管活性药物维持血压; MODS诊断标准: 按照1995年Marshall^[3]评分标准, 所有病例均伴有2个或2个以上脏器功能不全, 其中10例患者出现急性肾功能不

全, 7例患者出现急性肝功能损伤和/或弥散性血管内凝血(DIC)等病变, 脏器功能不全数目: 2个器官6例, 3个器官3例, 4个器官2例。

2. 方法

(1) 基本治疗

所有患者均根据病情接受降温、抗休克、镇静、抗感染、维持水电解质平衡、重要器官支持治疗。器官功能支持包括呼吸功能不全进行呼吸机辅助通气; 脑损伤进行降温、神经营养药物、深镇静、脱水降颅压等脑保护措施。

(2) 持续性血液净化治疗

采用美国百特公司生产的BM25型血液滤过系统, FH1200型血液滤过器(聚砜膜, 膜面积1.2m²)。连续静脉-静脉血液滤过, 10例患者股静脉留置双腔导管, 1例患者颈内静脉留置双腔导管, 置换液基本配方为0.9%生理盐水3000ml, 注射用水1000ml, 10%硫酸镁8ml, 5%氯化钙20ml, 15%氯化钾8ml, 5%碳酸氢钠200ml; 根据血气分析及生化检查结果调整置换液中电解质含量和碳酸氢钠用量, 其中碳酸氢钠由另一血管通路输入。前稀释法补充置换液, 每次24~48h, 血压不稳定者以多巴胺等血管活性药物维持血压, 血流量从80ml/min开始, 待循环趋于稳定后血流量逐渐增加至血流量为150~250ml/min, 置换液流速为2000~4000ml/h, 采用普通肝素抗凝。对于部分严重出血倾向患者, 在给予补充血小板、凝血酶原复合物、纤维蛋白原等凝血底物的同时给予小剂量肝素抗凝, 根据患者凝血时间和滤器状态进行调整。CBP过程中各种治疗不中断, 包括全胃肠外营养支持、抗生素治疗等。

3. 观察项目

监测患者CBP治疗前后体温(T)、心率(heart rate, HR)、平均动脉血压(mean arterial pressure, MAP)、肌酐(creatinine, Cr)、尿素氮(blood urea nitrogen, BUN)、肌红蛋白(myohemoglobin, Mb)、肌酸激酶(creatine kinase, CK)、胆红素和电解质变化, 计算氧合指数(PaO₂/FiO₂)及急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分II(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)评分。

4. 统计学处理

采用SPSS 11.0统计软件进行统计学分析, 计算平均值、 $\bar{x} \pm s$; 治疗前后各项指标比较采用单因素方差分析, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

二、结果

1. 临床指标, APACHE II评分和多巴胺剂量

11例患者平均血液净化治疗 4.7 ± 1.9 次, 每次治疗持续24~48h, 平均住院 14.7 ± 6.7 d。经治疗后, 除2例患者因转送入院过晚, 合并有严重肝功能衰竭、DIC等并发症而死亡外, 其余9例痊愈出院, 无脏器功能障碍。在CBP治疗中患者血流动力学保持相对稳定, 多巴胺剂量逐渐减少, 平均动脉压、心率和氧合指数均有所改善($P < 0.05$), APACHE II评分降低(表1)。

表1 CBP治疗前后临床指标、APACHE II评分及多巴胺剂量比较

检测时间点	温度(°C)	心率(b/min)	平均动脉压(mmHg)	氧合指数(PaO ₂ /FiO ₂)	APACHE II评分	多巴胺剂量μg/(kg·min)
CBP治疗前	38.62 ±0.53	136.3 ±12.6	42.7 ±8.4	91.52 ±56.43	22.32 ±4.89	15.37 ±7.25
CBP治疗后	37.11 ±1.19 ⁽¹⁾	95.4 ±11.2 ⁽¹⁾	68.6 ±10.9 ⁽¹⁾	231.39 ±63.61 ⁽¹⁾	9.85 ±4.07 ⁽¹⁾	4.58 ±1.43 ⁽¹⁾

注: 治疗前后比较, (1) $P < 0.05$

2. CBP治疗前后生化指标检测结果

11例患者在治疗过程中肌酐、尿素氮、肌红蛋白、肌酸激酶下降明显($P < 0.05$), 但血中胆红素无明显变化($P > 0.05$, 表2)。而电解质由于在治疗时根据血气分析及生化检查结果随时调整置换液中电解质含量, 故CBP结束时均在正常范围。

表2 CBP治疗前后生化指标变化

	肌酸激酶(ng/ml)	肌红蛋白(μg/L)	肌酐(μmol/L)	尿素氮(mmol/L)	总胆红素(μmol/L)	直接胆红素(μmol/L)
CBP治疗前	9455.18 ±4276.43	1023.32 ±324.16	279.48 ±84.54	28.43 ±12.60	61.64 ±31.51	35.71 ±22.32
CBP治疗后	1839.47 ±956.61 ⁽¹⁾	283.29 ±110.52 ⁽¹⁾	131.06 ±35.49 ⁽¹⁾	9.52 ±4.77 ⁽¹⁾	50.78 ±24.65	29.11 ±16.57

注: 治疗前后比较, (1) $P < 0.05$

三、讨论

在高温高湿的夏季, 热射病(HS)是一种常见的急性病, 由于高热本身对全身细胞的毒性作用和继发全身炎症反应, HS常合并出现多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS), 死亡率高。据统计, 2003年8月法国遭受热浪侵袭, 热射病相关死亡人数约为14 800例, 里昂一大医院收治的83例热射病中, 28d死亡率高达58%, 且主要病死原因为MODS^[4]。由于HS可累及机体多个系统, 包括中枢神经系统、循环系统、呼吸系统、消化系统、肾脏、血液系统、横纹肌等, 且休克、DIC、肝功能衰竭及横纹肌溶解均可诱发急性肾功能衰竭(Acute renal failure, ARF)^[5], 因此需要早期积极有效的处理。

研究表明, HS可以出现全身炎症性反应综合征(systemic inflammatory response syndrome, SIRS)表现, 其病理生理过程类似于重症脓毒症^[6], 循环中的炎症因子水平与HS的严重程度和预后直接相关^[7]。Lu等^[8]对中暑患者血浆中的细胞因子和趋化因子进行了检测, 结果发现促炎细胞因子、趋化因子在中暑患者体内有所增加, 抗炎因子也发挥了作用。采用持续血液净化(CBP)技术, 主要是通过特定的半透膜滤过或吸附血流中炎症介质, 阻断细胞因子连锁反应, 重建促、抗炎细胞因子的动态平衡。Cole等^[9]对ICU收治的11例感染性休克和多器官衰竭(MOF)的患者进行了一项随机交叉设计的临床研究后证实, 血液净化治疗时去甲肾上腺素需要量减少, 能改善感染性休克时血流动力学, 减少升压药的用量。Klouche等^[10]认为血流动力学的改善还与血液滤过后循环中某些影响血管舒缩功能及损伤血管内皮细胞的毒素及炎症介质如一氧化氮(NO)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)等的清除有关。该组患者CBP治疗中循环稳定, 平均动脉压、心率和氧合指数均有所改善, 多巴胺剂量减少($P < 0.05$), 有效地改善了HS病情。可以认为, 采用CBP治疗, 对于HS病程中SIRS、MODS

阻断和逆转起重要作用。

对于HS患者而言,高热、剧烈运动导致横纹肌溶解产生大量肌红蛋白(Mb),Mb是骨骼肌和心肌细胞内合成的一种低分子亚铁血红素蛋白,相对分子质量17000,属于中分子物质,在HS合并有急性肾功能衰竭(ARF)和组织细胞损伤发病中的作用至关重要,同时可加重肝功能障碍,使血氨、胆红素急剧升高,加速了MODS的发生发展;而肌酸激酶(CK)值是提示心肌、骨骼肌损伤程度的重要指标,可显示横纹肌溶解的程度,在HS发病早期(48h)可判别预后^[11]。该组患者中,几乎所有患者都并发ARF,笔者早期采用了CBP治疗,有效清除了肌红蛋白、肌酸激酶,以及肌酐和尿素氮,减缓及阻断了疾病的发展恶化。该组死亡的2个患者皆因为入院较晚,CBP开始时间晚,患者出现严重肝功能衰竭、DIC死亡。所以应在HS早期应用CBP治疗,彻底清除肌红蛋白、肌酸激酶和其他中分子毒素,以减少并发症。

HS患者大量失液,导致血液浓缩,血液黏滞度变高,同时高热损伤血管内皮,激活内源性凝血途径,是并发DIC的基础和主要原因。HS并发DIC死亡率高达85%以上,因此早期积极干预对疗效及预后是至关重要的。肝素是一种天然酸性黏多糖,分子呈线型状态,相对分子质量为3~40KD,主要由肥大细胞和嗜酸性粒细胞产生,存在于大多数组织中,在肝、肺、心和血管内皮细胞中更为丰富。该物质能与血中AT-III结合,形成肝素AT-III复合物,作用于凝血活酶,并阻止凝血因子VIII、IX、XI、XII的活化,影响血小板聚集,从而产生强大的抗凝血作用。可以推测,在HS患者在发病后应用肝素可以预防或减轻DIC的程度。该研究采用CBP治疗,在给予补充血小板、凝血酶原复合物、纤维蛋白原等凝血底物的同时,早期持续应用小剂量肝素,有效地降低了DIC的发生,降低了死亡率。

由于HS发病机制复杂,任何一种单一治疗都不能完全解决这个医学难题,需要各学科紧密合作的综合治疗。在该组患者中,通过CBP治疗,早期可以有效迅速降低体温,并通

过缓慢的超滤脱水,有效降低组织水肿包括脑水肿和肺间质水肿,清除肌红蛋白、肌酸激酶,以及肌酐和尿素氮,从而降低APACHEII评分,在治疗过程中循环稳定,但对胆红素清除效果欠佳。针对肝功能衰竭,高胆红素血症等治疗还需要采用血浆置换等方法^[12],对于大多数合并有肝衰竭患者,肝移植并不是有效可行的方法,治疗仍以内科综合治疗为主^[13],具体的治疗方法尚需进一步探讨。

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2012国际麻醉学基础与临床研究论坛

继2009、2010、2011年国际麻醉学基础与临床研究论坛分别在西安和武汉成功举办了三届之后,兹定于2012年5月4日—6日在西安举办2012国际麻醉学基础与临床研究论坛。本次会议讨论范围包括麻醉学研究的多个方面,主要关注麻醉临床与基础研究相关领域,涉及麻醉药物机制、麻醉深度监测、围术期管理等方面。我们希望通过此次会议所呈现的最新研究成果,使我们对大脑在麻醉状态下的活动和功能改变有更深层次的认识,从而更科学的开展麻醉临床工作。我们邀请了多位世界顶尖科学家莅临本会,并做精彩演讲。本次论坛将从所投稿件中评选出优秀论文并授予“国际麻醉学研究大奖”,欢迎大家踊跃投稿。联系方式:

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运动性横纹肌溶解症致多器官功能衰竭实验室指标动态观察

Laboratory Index Dynamic Observation on Exercise-induced Rhabdomyolysis Resulting in Multiple Organ Failure

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横纹肌溶解症(rhabdomyolysis, RM)是指各种原因导致横纹肌细胞受损使细胞内物质崩解后释放入血所引起的临床综合征^[1]。引起横纹肌溶解症的病因很多,运动后导致的横纹肌溶解症称为运动性横纹肌溶解症(exercise-induced rhabdomyolysis, EIR)^[2]。有研究显示, RM的病死亡率在3%~27%,致急性肾功能衰竭(ARF)、多器官功能障碍(MODS)时病死率超过50%。国内近年以来关于EIR报导逐渐增多,不乏抢救成功的病例,但有关死亡病例的报道较少。本文结合1例5km越野致EIR、MODS典型病例救治14天中实验室指标的动态变化,探讨实验室指标对EIR的早期诊断、疗效观察和预后的指导意义,分析抢救失败的原因以供借鉴。

一、资料与方法

1. 临床资料

(1) 一般资料

患者,男性,23岁,某部学院学生,既往身体健康,无肾脏病史、药物过敏史,训练前无不适。

(2) 临床症状及体征

6月13日下午参加5km越野跑后出现头晕、头痛,约20min后出现意识障碍,发热,伴四肢抽搐、两眼上翻、颈项强直、大小便失禁,以中暑入院抢救。查体,血压140/65mmHg 体温39.4℃心率130次/min,神志不清,双侧瞳孔等大等圆,对光反射消失。两肺呼吸音清,腹软肝脾肋下未及。四肢双侧肱二头肌、肱三头肌、膝反射均++,脑膜刺激征阴性。

(3) 实验仪器与方法

血常规: ABX-P120血液分析仪及配套试剂;尿11联干化学分析:桂林华通HT-2000尿液化学分析仪;尿有形成份分

析:UF-100尿沉渣分析仪;血生化:日立7600全自动生化分析仪;血肌钙蛋白I、血、尿肌红蛋白测定:雅培AXSYM发光分析仪;尿蛋白电泳:金桑特SH2020电泳分析仪,方法参见文献^[3]。

(4) 急诊检查主要阳性指标

血常规:白细胞(WBC) $17.2 \times 10^9/L$;尿常规:棕色尿,蛋白+++ ,隐血+++ ,红细胞(RBC) $500/\mu l$;尿肌红蛋白(UMb) $311.0\mu g/ml$ 。血生化:血清肌酸激酶(CK) $2354U/L$,肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB) $61U/L$;肌红蛋白(Mb) $37.6\mu g/ml$ 乳酸脱氢酶(LDH) $539U/L$,谷草转氨酶(AST) $207U/L$,谷丙转氨酶(ALT) $119U/L$,血葡萄糖(GLU) $17.25mmol/L$,尿素氮(BUN) $9.85mmol/L$,肌酐(Cr) $230.8\mu mol/L$,血钾(K) $3.41mmol/L$,钠(Na) $135.1mmol/L$,离子钙(Ca²⁺) $1.06mmol/L$ 。血气分析:酸碱度(pH) 7.269,氧分压(P_{O2}) $11.950kPa$,二氧化碳分压(PCO₂) $4.120kPa$ 剩余碱(BE) $-11.5mmol/L$ 。

(5) 初步诊断

横纹肌溶解症、多器官功能障碍。(其它诊断:急性肾功能衰竭;急性肝功能衰竭;心肌受损;急性肺水肿;上消化道出血;低血容量性休克;中暑。)

(6) 基础治疗

入院后积极对症支持治疗,包括:吸氧,补充血容量,调节酸碱和水电平衡,降低颅内压,改善脑细胞代谢,物理降温,镇静,抗感染,抑制胃酸,保肝,治疗DIC

(7) 血液净化治疗

14日患者从少尿至无尿,血肌酐尿素氮持续升高,遂行连续性肾脏替代疗法(CRRT)。

(8) 血浆置换治疗

21日至25日在CRRT基础上加用血浆置换（每日置换3000ml）。

二、结果

经全力抢救，第三天患者病情有所好转，神志恢复，后终因多脏器功能衰竭、肺部感染、脑出血、入院抢救14d后死亡。

1. EIR继发MODS患者14d中主要实验室数据的动态变化，见表1。

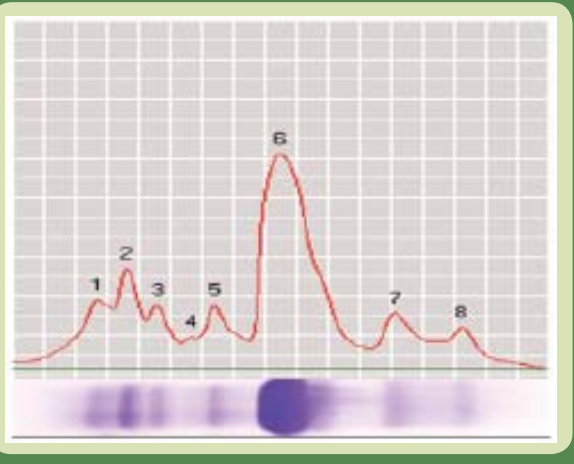
表1 EIR继发MODS患者抢救14天主要阳性检测指标的动态变化

	1d(1)	2d(2)	3d	4d	5d	6d	7d	8d	9d	10d	11d	12d	13d	14d
CK (U/L)	2354	4087	5100	4048	3933	3668	2989	3107	2580	2374	3000	2413	2181	1120
CK-MB (U/L)	61	1200	2000	2649	2393	1770	182	523	109	82	34	27	28	26
Mb (μg/ml)	37.6	63.5	323.5	263.1	188.1	150.2	92.0	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUN (mmol/L)	9.85	15.9	10.94	7.34	6.93	7.78	8.73	13.82	18.33	19.70	22.00	33.23	31.30	30.10
Cr (μmol/L)	230.8	477.2	388.3	314.7	285.8	259.7	261.7	260.9	279.8	264.9	259.5	332.3	336.4	249.5
TBIL (μmol/L)	20.0	87.5	111.6	208.0	315.3	399.7	436.8	286.6	385.8	334.6	320.2	416.8	435.5	470.0
DBIL (μmol/L)	14.3	49.8	46.2	83.7	152.0	226.6	261.9	171.0	232.9	223.7	213.6	280.0	287.2	324.8
ALT (U/L)	119	3000	5800	5900	1841	1210	910	412	279	203	161	196	130	116
AST (U/L)	207	980	1235	1300	1270	1045	1004	492	312	156	115	132	88	79
LDH (U/L)	539	1514	6100	5404	3388	2491	836	1428	911	791	495	439	559	427
CRP (mg/L)	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.1	4.5	10.5	25.9	27.5	26.0	60.8
WBC (10 ⁹ /L)	17.2	14.8	19.5	11.1	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.4	11.3	14.2	15.1	16.9	30.9	24.9
PLT (10 ⁹ /L)	205	102	72	46	42	53	38	42	40	57	66	48	44	47
PT (s)	12.6	77.6	46.3	46.0	57.6	31.0	25.3	24.5	20.3	20.9	19.6	22.3	22.2	19.8
APTT (s)	32.0	86.8	61.8	65.5	61.7	51.4	78.7	41.1	60.3	55.5	53.7	56.3	50.4	48.3
TT (s)	10.9	16.8	18.5	15.7	28.5	15.6	15.8	14.1	23.8	15.0	18.6	19.1	13.1	12.2
FIB (g/L)	2.94	1.8	1.98	1.58	1.57	1.65	1.68	1.85	2.04	2.01	1.90	2.02	2.02	1.98

注：(1) 1d入院急诊检测结果；(2) 2-14d中同一检测项目有两次以上检测结果时，以平均数表示

2. EIR继发MODS患者SDS-非浓缩尿蛋白电泳，见图1。

图1 横纹肌溶解致急性肾功能衰竭患者蛋白尿标本SDS-AGE非浓缩尿蛋白电泳分析报告：1-5带为肾小管蛋白（即小分子蛋白29.25%），其中2带为肌红蛋白；6带为白蛋白（即中分子蛋白占60.19%）；7-8带为肾小球蛋白（即大分子蛋白占10.56%）



三、讨论

EIR发病特点：EIR多发于马拉松赛跑、5km越野、滑雪、划艇、登山、举重健美运动员或平时不经常锻炼而突然

大量剧烈运动的人，在进行较大强度军事训练的战士中常见^[4]，在高温高湿环境下超负荷工作也易引发横纹肌溶解至急性肾功能衰竭^[5]。

EIR临床表现：在剧烈运动或高强度军事训练当时或之后发病，特别是在高温、高湿的环境下运动或长时间没有运动后的突然运动；出现肌痛、乏力、和深色尿，伴有短暂意识丧失、大量出汗、头痛、恶心、呕吐、高热等全身症状；可导致急性ARF、MODS。

EIR实验诊断：血清肌酶CK、AST、ALT、LDH、CK-MB等显著升高，特别是CK超过正常峰值5倍及以上并以CK-MM为主^[6,7]；血、尿肌红蛋白浓度升高；尿隐血试验阳性，镜检无明显红细胞，沉渣检查可见棕色色素管形；血肌酐、尿素氮、尿酸含量升高及高钾血症、低钙血症等电解质紊乱。

本例患者发病特点、临床表现符合EIR诊断，实验室急诊检查进一步确诊EIR，其中反应肌肉受损的指标CK 2354U/L，LDH 539U/L，Mb 37.6μg/ml；反应肾脏功能的指标BUN 9.85mmol/L，Cr 230.8μmol/L；反应肝功能损伤的指标ALT 207U/L，AST 119U/L均显著升高；尿常规：棕色尿，蛋白+++，隐血+++，尿肌红蛋白3114100ng/mL显著升高；SDS-AGE非浓缩尿蛋白电泳分析对运动性肾损伤的早期诊断具有重要意义^[8]。本例患者SDS-AGE非浓缩尿蛋白电泳分析显示尿中含有大、中、小分子蛋白，包括肌红蛋白。提示：肾小球和肾小管同时受损。

综合治疗与实验室指标的动态变化：经过综合治疗特别是连续性肾脏替代治疗后第2天开始即入院第3天，血清BUN、Cr、CK、LDH和Mb从峰值开始下降，患者病情略有好转，神志恢复。由于患者持续无尿，自入院第6天起BUN和Cr出现持续回升，提示肾脏功能呈现不可逆性损害。反应肝功能的血清TBIL、DBIL、ALT、AST入院后持续上升，其中血清ALT、AST自入院第4天从峰值持续下降，显示肝细胞坏死，肝功能衰竭。虽然自入院第8天开始使用血浆置换治疗后血清TBIL、DBIL有明显下降，肝功能衰竭已不可逆转。此外，血小板数量持续下降，凝血时间延长证明凝血功能障碍，白细胞总数和C-反应蛋白持续上升，提示炎症存在与发展。本例患者起病危急，由运动性横纹肌溶解症导致不可逆转的多器官功能衰竭是导致患者死亡的主要原因。

运动性横纹肌溶解症致多器官功能衰竭实验室指标动态观察显示血清肌酶CK、AST、ALT、LDH、CK-MB；血、尿肌红蛋白；血肌酐、尿素氮以及SDS-非浓缩尿蛋白电泳等实验室指标及动态变化对EIR的早期诊断、疗效和预后判断具有重要意义。

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目的: 探讨ICU患者中心静脉导管堵塞的原因及护理。方法: 分析本院置管患者堵管的原因; 对195例患者调整护理干预对策, 重点是: 合理的置管途径, 采用正压封管技术, 防止血液返流, 适当的肝素溶液浓度封管, 合理安排输液顺序, 尽可能缩短置管时间, 及时解除堵塞, “C”型方式透明敷贴固定以防止导管折叠、扭曲等。结果: 发生导管堵塞35例, 其中部分堵塞30例, 发生率为15.38%, 完全堵塞5例, 发生率为2.56%。比护理干预前的部分堵塞发生率27.27%, 完全堵塞发生率9.63%分别下降了11.89%和7.07%。结论: 正确的护理干预措施对预防中心静脉导管堵塞能够起到积极的作用。

关键词: ICU; 中心静脉导管; 堵管原因; 护理

ICU患者中心静脉导管堵塞的原因分析与护理

Reasons and Nursing Care for ICU Patients Central Venous Catheter Jam

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随着重症医学的发展, 中心静脉导管(central venous catheter, CVC)已在临床上广泛应用于输液、输血、全胃肠外营养、中心静脉压测定、血液透析等。中心静脉置管是抢救危重患者的必要生命通道, 导管堵塞是中心静脉置管常见的并发症之一。据文献报道, 导管部分堵塞发生率为29.33%、完全堵塞发生率为6.67%^[1], CVC最长留置时间在1年^[2]。而我们在临床护理中发现, 往往只有几个月甚至几周导管就被堵塞。为了延长中心静脉导管留置时间, 最大限度地发挥其作用, 减少患者痛苦, 避免增加患者经济负担, 我科自2010年7月对中心静脉置管患者进行了堵塞原因分析及预防导管堵塞护理干预后, 导管堵塞发生率明显降低。现报告如下。

一、资料与方法

1. 一般资料

为我科在2010年7月—2011年6月183例中心静脉置管危重患者, 男96例, 女87例; 年龄34~84岁。平均63岁; 183例患者中12例因导管堵塞、脱落等原因重新置管, 实际完成195例。其中, 重型颅脑损伤50例, 脊髓损伤14例, 高血压脑病10例, 急性胰腺炎5例, 有机磷农药中毒4例, 各种手术后100例。

2. 中心静脉置管导管材料及穿刺途径

全部使用艾贝尔YZB/国1031-2011型中心静脉双腔导管。锁骨下静脉置管120例, 股静脉置管12例, 颈内静脉置管63例。有76例患者使用了CLC 2000TM型可来福无针密闭输液(导管)接头。每日输液完后用肝素盐水正压封管、夹管。

3. 堵塞的判断标准

接输液器前抽回血, 用生理盐水5~10ml冲管后接输液器并开至最大流速。通畅: 抽取有回血, 输液重力滴速大于

60gtt/min; 部分堵塞: 抽取有回血, 输液重力滴速21gtt/min~60gtt/min; 完全堵塞: 抽取无回血和/或输液重力滴速小于或等于20gtt/min。

二、结果

195例病例中, 发生导管堵塞35例, 其中, 部分堵塞30例, 发生率为15.38%; 完全堵塞5例, 发生率为2.56%。比护理干预前的部分堵塞发生率27.27%, 完全堵塞发生率9.63%分别下降了11.89%和7.07%。

三、护理干预前导管堵塞的原因分析

1. 与置管途径有关

股静脉置管92例中, 堵管38例; 颈内静脉置管67例中, 堵管28例; 锁骨下静脉置管28例中, 堵管3例。本组数据与“经股静脉中心静脉穿刺血栓症的发生率高于经锁骨下静脉穿刺的4倍”^[2]的文献报道吻合。可见, 股静脉穿刺置管堵塞发生率明显高于颈内静脉及锁骨下静脉置管者。原因是腹压的作用使股静脉压高于导管内压, 血液易返流入导管腔。下肢静脉血管瓣膜多, 导管末端易贴附瓣膜, 以及该处靠近髋关节, 导管因关节活动而易扭曲、打折、贴附血管壁等因素有关。

2. 与留置时间有关

导管作为一种异物停留在血管内, 24~28h内可被纤维蛋白包裹, 环导管内膜形成一层疏松的纤维蛋白鞘, 同时导管内外壁短时间内即会形成各种血栓^[3], 导致导管回抽性堵塞。随着导管留置时间增加, 各种影响导管通畅因素累积作用, 使得导管内壁的沉积物逐渐增多, 堵管的发生率增加。本组病例置管时间在7~158d, 平均69d。部分堵塞的病例中21例发生在置管3周后, 完全堵塞病例18例全部发生在4周

后。

3. 与输注药物及输液顺序有关

ICU患者因病情危重, 分解代谢亢进, 营养支持尤为重要。临床护理中发现, 堵管病例中, 输注过静脉高营养、血液、血液制品、高浓度药物、黏稠液体、乳剂, 而且将这些液体安排在最后输注易发生脂质沉积导致堵管。

4. 与患者病情有关

在置管护理中发现, 血液高凝状态患者导管堵塞发生率明显高于其他非高凝状态患者。原因是高凝状态患者血小板计数、纤维蛋白原时间高于正常值。血液不断冲击导管末端, 使纤维蛋白在导管末端形成纤维蛋白鞘, 犹如单向阀门。当用注射器负压回抽时, 鞘套吸拉导管末端导致堵塞^[4]。

5. 与医护人员操作有关

①封管方法不当, 传统匀速推注肝素稀释溶液封管方法易导致管腔壁附着的药物不易冲洗彻底, 导致堵管; ②停止输液时间过长、液体输入速度过慢、采血时间过长; ③导管固定不当致导管扭曲、折叠等都易导致堵管。

四、预防导管堵塞的护理干预

1. 合理选择置管途径

在病情允许的情况下, 我们调整了置管途径。195例患者中, 锁骨下静脉置管120例, 股静脉置管12例, 颈内静脉置管63例, 以降低导管堵塞发生率。

2. “C”型方式透明敷贴固定

传统敷贴固定法易使导管发生折叠、扭曲, 我科对此固定法进行了改良, 把它称作“C型方式透明敷贴固定法”。具体方法是: 常规导管及皮肤消毒后, 应用两张透明敷贴, 一张固定穿刺处部分导管, 在固定夹以外部分导管则向心、向内方向以“C”型紧贴皮肤, 并以第二张透明敷贴固定, 此方法能有效固定导管而不会发生折叠、扭曲, 而且可直观地观察导管内有无异物堵塞。

3. 合理用药

输注酸碱药物等有配伍禁忌的药物之间用生理盐水冲管^[2]安排输液顺序时, 注意先输乳剂, 后输非乳剂^[4], 先输黏稠液体, 后输等渗液体。配制药物时做到充分溶解。

4. 加强输液过程中的观察

用输液泵、注射泵患者发现堵塞报警及时处理: 输液过程中每30min观察评估穿刺部位1次, 如果输液重力滴数过低在20gtt/min以下, 注意听取意识清楚的患者的主诉, 观察有无置管周围或远端肢体肿胀、置管侧眶周水肿、肩膀及颈部不适, 以便及时发现堵管先兆。发现输液速度变慢, 甚至不滴时, 用20ml注射器抽10ml生理盐水回抽栓子, 避免用力推注液体或挤压, 将栓子推入体内血管引起栓塞^[5]。躁动患者适当保护性约束, 防止导管意外脱出。观察导管留在皮肤外的刻度, 便于及时确认导管有无移位, 有无折成锐角。及时观察固定夹缝线有无脱落。

5. 合理的冲管及封管

①普通输液的冲管及封管: 在静脉用药前后均采用生理盐水10~20ml冲管。对未使用可来福无针密闭输液(导管)

接头的99例患者, 我们改良了封管方法: 全部采用含普通肝素62.5U/ml的稀释溶液5ml正压封管。先用生理盐水10~20ml冲管至管腔无沉积物后, 接普通肝素稀释溶液以快一慢一快的脉冲式方法封管, 在注射至最后1ml时, 边推活塞边退针, 使管道内充满封管液, 退针后迅速关闭导管夹。封管推注肝素稀释溶液时间控制在1min内完成。结果全部达到了正压封管。②输注高浓度液体的冲管: 用生理盐水彻底冲管后再封管。为了将沉积在导管内的大分子物质冲走, 我们采用新式冲管方法, 即冲管叫边转动导管的外露部分, 边以1ml注射器冲管, 直至管腔完全透明无剩余药液。如连续输注高营养液(包括血制品)或输注甘露醇超过2周后, 每周使用0.1mmol/L的碳酸氢钠2ml冲洗管腔1次, 以分解磷酸盐沉淀, 减少导管堵塞机会^[6]。

6. 防止血液返流

①正压封管, 可防止血液返流入导管, 有效地预防纤维素血栓形成; ②76例患者使用CLC 2000TM型叫来福无针密闭输液(导管)接头, 全部有效防止了血液返流所致的导管堵塞; ③缩短测中心静脉压时间, 测压后及时开通输液通道, 保持输液滴数大于50 gtt/min^[2]; ④如高凝状态、频繁剧烈咳嗽患者应用输液泵输液, 有效地防止血液返流。

7. 及时解除堵塞

在排除输液管及导管; 打折或导管部分脱出后, 先以肝素盐水溶液(封管液)试通, 若不能融通, 说明已形成血块; 再用肝素原液试通, 仍不能融通, 说明已形成纤维素血栓; 此时改用尿激酶5000U/L^[7], 导管接三通, 一端接5ml无菌空注射器并抽负压, 另一端接含尿激酶5000U/L溶液注射器并边推边拉轻柔注入1ml, 保留15min, 后回抽药物和凝块, 无效则重复灌注至导管通畅, 并回抽5ml血, 确保回抽所有药物及凝块, 冲洗导管确认通畅。

8. 缩短导管使用时间及时评估患者置管的必要性

患者病情稳定, 尽早拔管, 中毒及术后患者根据病情可适当缩短置管时间^[8-9]。本组患者置管时间缩短为平均21d。

五、小结

为减少ICU患者中心静脉导管堵塞发生率, 护理人员应有强烈的责任心, 做到严格按操作规程执行护理操作, 规范封管及冲管方法、合理选择置管途径、合理安排输注液体顺序、及时评估置管的必要性, 尽早拔管, 就可能较大地降低堵管发生率。

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摘要

目的：研究 ω -3多不饱和脂肪酸对术后危重病人炎症反应和营养状态的影响。**方法：**选择术后需完全肠外营养支持的危重病患者40例，随机分为试验组和对照组，每组20例。两组患者术后连续行7d肠外营养支持治疗，试验组每天加用 ω -3多不饱和脂肪酸10g。比较两组治疗前、治疗后2d和8d的炎症反应指标（白细胞、中性粒细胞和C反应蛋白水平）和营养状态指标（总蛋白、前白蛋白、转铁蛋白和淋巴细胞水平）以及手术前后体重变化（体重差）。**结果：**两组患者的基线一致，具有可比性（ $P>0.05$ ）。术后2d两组患者炎症反应指标和营养状态指标水平比较，差异无统计学意义（ $P>0.05$ ）；术后8d试验组中性粒细胞和C反应蛋白水平均明显低于对照组，淋巴细胞水平明显高于对照组，差异有统计学意义（ $P<0.05$ ）。两组患者的体重差比较差异无统计学意义（ $P>0.05$ ）。**结论：** ω -3多不饱和脂肪酸能够有效减轻术后危重患者的炎症反应，改善患者的术后营养状态。

关键词： ω -3多不饱和脂肪酸；术后危重患者；炎症反应；营养

ω -3多不饱和脂肪酸对术后危重患者炎症反应和营养状态的影响

Effects of ω -3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid on Inflammatory Response and Nutritional State of Patients after Operation

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the effects of ω -3 polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) on inflammatory response and nutritional condition for patients after operation.

Methods: Forty postoperative patients were divided randomly into an experimental group (20 cases) and a control group (20 cases). Parenteral nutrition was conducted in continuous 7 days after operation. Comparing with the control group, a dose of 10g of ω -3 PUFA was given to the experimental group once a day for 7 days after operation in addition. Relative indexes about inflammatory response (WBC, neutrophilic granulocyte and C-reaction protein) and nutrition (total protein, albumin, prealbumin, sidrophilin and lymphocyte) were measured before operation, the 2nd and the 8th day after operation respectively. Reduction of body mass was also recorded.

Results: The baseline between experimental group and control group was comparable ($P>0.05$). The levels of indexes about inflammatory response (WBC, neutrophilic granulocyte and C-reaction protein) and nutrition (total protein, albumin, prealbumin, sidrophilin and lymphocyte) between experimental group and control group did not reach statistically significant difference in the 2nd day after operation ($P>0.05$). The levels of neutrophilic granulocyte and C-reaction protein in experimental group were lower than that of the control group, and the level of lymphocyte in experimental group was higher than that of the control group in the 8th day after operation, and all of them reach statistical significant difference ($P<0.05$). there was no statistical difference in reduction of body mass between experimental group and control group ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: ω -3 PUFA can depress the excessively inflammatory reaction and improve the nutrition condition of patients after operation..

Key Words: ω -3 polyunsaturated fatty acid ; postoperative patients ;Inflammatory response;Nutrition

手术创伤引起机体过度炎症反应导致机体多组织和器官功能异常，如免疫功能低下、呼吸功能障碍等，增加术后并发症发生率和死亡率^[1]。因此，术后预防和治疗过度炎症反应是提高手术成功率的关键之一，应引起ICU医生的足够重视。相关研究^[2-5]表明， ω -3多不饱和脂肪酸能够减轻大手术后机体的过度炎症反应，有效改善患者预后。本研究初步探讨 ω -3多不饱和脂肪酸对术后创伤引起的过度炎症反应和患者术后营养状态的改善作用。

一、资料与方法

1. 研究对象

选取2009年1—12月入住ICU的全麻术后患者40例，其中

男性25例，女性15例；年龄45~75岁，平均62.5岁；基础疾病分别为食道癌、胃癌、直肠癌和胰腺癌。40例患者确诊后应用随机数字表随机分为对照组和试验组（每组20例）。

2. 术后肠外营养治疗方案

两组患者均于术后第1天开始连续接受7d静脉营养支持治疗。对照组营养治疗方案：术后第1天开始给碳水化合物60kJ/(kg·d)，氮量0.2g/(kg·d)，脂肪酸40kJ/(kg·d)。实验组在对照组营养支持方案的基础上每天给予鱼油脂肪乳10g（Omegaven，100ml/10g，华瑞公司），连用7d。两组肠外营养液中均加入水溶性维生素、脂溶性维生素和多种微量元素各1支。

3. 观察指标

①患者一般情况,包括性别、年龄、体重、基础疾病及疾病严重程度;②术前,术后第2天和术后第8天的同一时间抽血检测炎症反应指标[白细胞(WBC)、中性粒细胞(N)和C反应蛋白(CRP)]、营养状态指标[总蛋白(TP)、白蛋白(A1b)、前白蛋白(PA)、转铁蛋白(TFN)和淋巴细胞(LYM)]以及术前、术后第8天的体重变化。

4. 统计学处理

采用SPSS 11.5统计软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较使用t检验,分类资料采用四格表的 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

二、结果

1. 两组可比性分析结果

两组患者在性别构成、年龄、术前BMI及手术时间等方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,见表1。

表1 两组患者基本情况比较 ($n=20$)

组别	性别(男/女)	年龄(岁)	BMI(kg/m ²)	手术时间(h)
对照组	12/8	60.1±5.9	21.34±2.96	3.9±0.64
试验组	13/7	60.2±5.1	21.86±2.52	3.7±1.01

2. 两组患者炎症反应指标比较结果

与术前相比,两组患者术后第2天各项炎症反应指标均明显升高($P<0.05$);至术后第8天,各指标水平均有不同程度回落,与术后第2天比较,实验组WBC、N及CRP水平和对照组N及CRP水平明显降低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且CRP还明显低于术前水平($P<0.05$)。术后第2天2组间炎症反应指标水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);至术后第8天,实验组N及CRP水平明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表1 两组手术前、后炎症反应指标比较结果 ($n=20, \bar{x}\pm s$)

指标	实验组				对照组			
	术前	术后		术前	术后			
		2d	8d		2d	8d		
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	5.78±12.5	13.18±3.25 ⁽¹⁾	9.19±2.28	5.83±3.18	12.25±3.60 ⁽¹⁾	9.38±4.12 ⁽¹⁾		
N($\times 10^9/L$)	3.74±1.15	11.58±3.21 ⁽¹⁾	5.13±1.29	4.10±2.95	10.81±3.40 ⁽¹⁾	7.50±2.04 ⁽¹⁾		
CRP(g/L)	81.8±14.05	113.6±39.20 ⁽¹⁾	32.8±22.41	78.5±13.38	123.5±51.93 ⁽¹⁾	47.0±19.28 ⁽¹⁾		

注:与同组治疗前比较, (1) $P<0.05$

3. 两组患者营养状态指标比较结果

与术前相比,2组患者术后第2天营养状态指标的水平均明显下降($P<0.05$);至术后第八天,各指标水平均有不同程度回升,其中实验组的TP、PA和LYM水平及对照组的TP、A1b、PA和LYM水平明显高于术后第2天($P<0.05$)。术后第2天2组间营养状态指标水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);至术后第8天,实验组LYM水平明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表3。实验组的体重差为 3.82 ± 1.47 kg,对照组为 2.80 ± 2.45 kg,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表1 两组手术前、后营养状态指标比较结果 ($n=20, \bar{x}\pm s$)

指标	实验组				对照组	
	术前	术后		术前	术后	
		2d	8d		2d	
TP(g/L)	55.12±5.30	56.19±3.25 ⁽¹⁾	60.40±2.28	54.12±5.25	55.24±3.60 ⁽¹⁾	
A1b(g/L)	30.20±1.16	31.57±3.21 ⁽¹⁾	36.12±1.29	30.20±1.16	30.82±3.40 ⁽¹⁾	
PA(mg/L)	181.7±14.04	213.5±39.20 ⁽¹⁾	332.7±22.42	181.7±14.04	223.3±51.92 ⁽¹⁾	
TFN(g/L)	1.71±1.05	1.82±1.23 ⁽¹⁾	3.52±1.42	1.72±1.04	1.73±1.92 ⁽¹⁾	
LYM($\times 10^9/L$)	1.82±1.05	1.91±1.24 ⁽¹⁾	2.55±1.42	1.83±1.06	1.81±1.72 ⁽¹⁾	

注:与同组治疗前比较, (1) $P<0.05$

三、讨论

1. 近年来,对严重创伤和手术患者进行包含多种特殊营养成分的营养支持治疗,取得了良好的临床治疗效果^[6],这些特殊营养成分包括谷氨酰胺、精氨酸、 $\omega-3$ 不饱和脂肪酸等,被称为“免疫增强营养成分”。它们通过有效抑制创伤后机体过度炎症反应、提高机体免疫功能、改善患者创伤后免疫状态等多种机理发挥临床疗效。多不饱和脂肪酸包括 $\omega-3$ 和 $\omega-6$ 不饱和脂肪酸,属于必需脂肪酸,机体自身无法合成,是机体重要的营养元素。 $\omega-3$ 不饱和脂肪酸包括亚麻酸、二十碳五烯酸(EPA)和二十二碳六烯酸(DHA)。

2. $\omega-3$ 不饱和脂肪酸可以有效竞争细胞膜上的 $\omega-6$ 不饱和脂肪酸,减少致炎活性高的前列腺素-2(PGE2)、血栓素-2(TXA2)及白三烯-4(LT4)类物质的合成,而增加致炎活性低的前列腺素-3(PGE3)、血栓素-3(TXA3)及白三烯-5(LT5)类物质的合成,减少创伤后炎症因子合成,有效减轻术后及创伤后机体的炎症反应^[7]。

本研究初步探讨了 $\omega-3$ 多不饱和脂肪酸对术后炎症反应和营养状态的影响,发现实验组术后7d连续静脉使用 $\omega-3$ 多不饱和脂肪酸能有效减轻术后炎症反应,并不同程度地改善机体的营养状态,促进机体康复。

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摘要

目的: 探讨术后早期急性肺血栓栓塞溶栓治疗的可行性, 以及溶栓药物、剂量和给药模式的选择。方法: 回顾10例术后早期急性肺栓塞患者溶栓治疗的临床资料, 总结成功的经验及不足。结果: 溶栓治疗全部有效, 9例治愈, 1例死于感染并发症。结论: 术后早期, 有选择的对某些急性肺栓塞患者, 进行审慎的溶栓治疗, 是安全、可行、有效的。

关键词: 围手术期; 急性肺栓塞; 溶栓治疗

术后早期肺栓塞溶栓治疗10例报告

Ten Cases of Report for Postoperative Early Pulmonary Embolism Fibrinolytic Therapy

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手术后早期急性肺栓塞, 溶栓治疗矛盾很大, 通常被列为禁忌。然而, 对于生命受到危协的患者, 溶栓治疗可能是别无选择的一搏。1999—2011年, 我们对10例术后早期发生急性肺栓塞的患者进行了溶栓治疗, 取得满意效果, 现总结如下。

一、临床资料

1. 一般情况

本组男7例, 女3例; 年龄26~68岁, 平均 46.6 ± 20.3 岁。骨科术后8例, 包括小腿和膝关节手术后4例, 粗隆间骨折术后1例, 颈、胸、腰椎减压术后各1例; 普外乙状结肠术后1例; 神外颅内血管瘤术后1例。术后发生肺栓塞和溶栓治疗的时间1~10d, 平均 5.7 ± 2.7 d。

2. 主要临床表现

所有患者均以胸闷、憋气、呼吸困难为首发症状; 都有明显呼吸氧合低下, 并达到呼吸衰竭标准; 1例出现明显胸痛; 2例伴有明显咯血; 9例出现严重低血压; 4例并发呼吸心跳骤停, 心脏停跳持续时间4~8min, 心跳恢复时间3~7min, 大脑缺血缺氧1~2min。

3. 确诊依据

依据中华医学会呼吸病学分会制定的《肺血栓栓塞症的诊断与治疗指南(草案)》中的诊断标准^[1], 并同时至少符合以下三项之一, 方可纳入本组病例。①有明确诱因和典型的超声心动图及心电图改变。②肺动脉血管造影阳性。③胸部CT造影阳性。

所有患者均存在明确诱因。9例与卧床制动有关, 其中2例伴有单侧下肢肿胀, 1例癌症术后血液高凝, 1例高位截瘫; 另1例为术后持续保留双腔中心静脉导管8d, 且每天仅使用一腔输入少量药物, 绝大部分时间导管处于封闭旷置状态, 出院前拔除中心静脉导管时即刻发病, 中心静脉导管腔

内有大量血栓。全组7例超声心动图和心电图同时有典型改变, 包括4例呼吸心跳骤停病人; 2例肺动脉血管造影证实肺栓塞; 1例造影CT确诊。

4. 溶栓方法和药物使用

综合分析明确诊断后, 马上开始溶栓治疗; 心跳呼吸骤停者, 自主心跳恢复即开始溶栓。本组7例原有右侧颈内或锁骨下静脉置管者, 经中心静脉路径溶栓; 2例经外周静脉溶栓。8例使用尿激酶; 4例首推10万U, 随后2例持续泵入10万U/h, 2例持续泵入20万U/h, 2例总量80万U, 2例150万U; 4例首推20万U, 随后2例持续泵入20万U/h, 2例持续泵入30万U/h, 3例总量100万U, 1例140万U。术中发生肺栓塞合并呼吸心跳骤停的1例, 使用阿替普酶(rt-PA)溶栓, 首推10mg, 随后持续泵入20mg/h, 共计50mg。另1例为颅内血管瘤术后8d患者, 采用介入碎栓溶栓治疗, 血栓堵塞双侧下肺动脉, 碎栓后每侧局部注入尿激酶10~20万U。所有病人溶栓后立刻连接抗凝治疗, 通常先用低分子肝素0.4~0.6mg肌注, 2次/d, 3~5d后加用华法令, 联合使用3d再停用低分子肝素, 根据凝血酶原时间和国际标准化值调整华法令剂量, 直到呼吸氧合及循环指标完全正常。后续抗凝治疗维持3~6个月。

二、治疗结果

1. 疗效

所有患者溶栓治疗全部有效, 最快者给药30min起效, 表现为心率有所下降, 血压开始回升, 血液氧合改善, 病情趋于稳定。血液氧合改善较慢的1例为碎栓溶栓患者, 溶栓后12h才显效。

2. 并发症

手术当天溶栓患者, 小腿伤口有出血现象; 介入治疗者, 穿刺部位也有少量渗血; 均经加压包扎后好转。2例咯血患者给溶栓药后, 可见一过性咯血量增加, 但很快咯血停

止。1例呼吸心跳骤停患者，复苏后合并了尿崩症。

3. 最终预后

除1例颈外伤高位截瘫患者，最终死于肺部感染外，其余9例均痊愈。

三、讨论

手术可以激活全身凝血系统，对于原本处于高凝状态的癌瘤手术患者，无疑雪上加霜；假如术中术后促凝止血药物使用不当，血管内导管留置时间过久，患者长时卧床制动，连续禁食、利尿，致使机体脱水，血液浓缩等，都可诱发急性肺栓塞。急性肺血栓栓塞，一旦明确诊断，及时溶栓是最快捷、最有效的治疗方法^[2]。术后早期轻症急性肺栓塞，可以通过调理血流变学和抗凝进行治疗；而致命性肺栓塞只有经过溶栓或介入碎栓溶栓处理，才有可能挽救患者生命；但治疗风险极大，如何化险为夷，需要深入探讨。

1. 适应症的掌握

一般认为，急性肺栓塞，血栓阻塞肺循环达30%可引起肺动脉高压，超过50%即可发生急性右心功能不全和猝死^[3]。致死性肺栓塞不及时溶栓死亡率很高，广州军区总医院报告“骨折术后肺栓塞5例”仅1例溶栓患者存活，其余4例全部死亡^[4]。因此，在某些情况下，冒险进行溶栓治疗，把禁忌症变成相对禁忌，可能是必要的。此时掌握好适应症成为关键。我们认为应该从以下几方面加以考虑。①手术部位。术后早期肺栓塞，之所以把溶栓治疗列为禁忌，最大的顾虑是出血。假如手术部位在四肢且表浅，手术创伤又不大，一旦出血即容易被发现，又可以采取有效止血措施（比如压迫止血）的话，应该视溶栓为相对禁忌；而对于胸、腹、盆腔的手术后患者，考虑溶栓就要慎之又慎，颅脑手术后更要从严掌握。本组8例为骨科手术，其中5例为四肢手术，占到全组的50%。②肺栓塞的严重程度。同为肺栓塞，由于栓子大小和阻塞血管部位不同，临床症状各异。对于一过性喘憋，呼吸困难，经支持治疗循环氧合稳定者，肯定没有必要冒险进行溶栓治疗；而对于呼吸氧合及心率血压不能维持，或极不稳定，甚至呼吸心跳骤停者，就有必要考虑冒险。该组均属重度栓塞患者，9例影响到血流动力学，4例并发呼吸心跳骤停，溶栓治疗均属于迫不得已的选择。③术后时间长短。正常生理情况下，手术创伤后凝血过程即刻启动，纤维蛋白原马上转化为纤维蛋白，24~48h止血血栓开始机化，10d即可见大量胶原和网状纤维形成，两周可以看到组织细胞。因此，术后时间越长，溶栓出血的危险性越小。本组开始溶栓治疗的时间为术后1~10d，平均6d左右。

2. 溶栓方法的选择

目前肺栓塞常用的溶栓方法有两种，一是介入局部碎栓溶栓法，二是静脉全身溶栓法，两者各有千秋。①介入碎栓局部溶栓是近年使用频率逐渐上升的方法。该方法针对性强，目标明确，用药剂量小，效果确切，副作用少，适用于可以搬运到导管室的危重患者。②静脉全身溶栓是最常用的方法，由于是全身用药，到达血栓局部的药量有限，进一步加大剂量，必然增加出血副作用。但是，对于病情危重，不

能搬动的患者，是唯一的方法。采用缓和给药法可能更符合药效学原理。因为对于时间稍长的血栓，药物需要一定的时间与之相互作用才能起效。

3. 溶栓药及剂量的确定

国内常用药物有两种，即尿激酶和rt-PA。二者均通过激活纤溶酶元起作用。尿激酶给药后15min作用达高峰，体内半衰期约20min，但其激活的纤溶酶活性将持续6h以上，24h才降至正常；rt-PA主要作用在血栓局部，起效更快，给药5min，药量的50%已从体内清除，20min后，体内仅剩给药量的10%，出血并发症相对较少，而且无致敏作用，临床使用的优点更突出^[5]。用药剂量的选择可能更重要，有报道^[6]，半剂量比全剂量溶栓出血并发症明显降低。业已证实小剂量溶栓是安全有效的^[7]。本组首推和持续剂量均有减少，最终剂量取决于临床症状的改善。我们认为，只要呼吸氧合与血压心率有所改善，并达到维持生命必须的最低限，即应马上停药；显著慢者，也要控制总量在1/2~1/3全剂量之内。

4. 后续治疗

对于不同性质和不同时间的血栓，无论哪种溶栓方法，治疗效果都可能不尽相同。要想彻底治愈，主要症状缓解和停止溶栓后，继续抗凝治疗非常重要。①溶栓和抗凝的衔接要紧密，有时溶栓的同时即已开始抗凝，往往先注射抗凝剂，而后改用口服抗凝药，应根据药理学重叠用药。②无论使用哪种抗凝药物，都要严密监测凝血功能，使相关指标达到目标值，比如国际标准化值要维持在2~2.5，部分凝血活酶时间（APTT）应延长至正常的1.5~2.0倍，以确保疗效^[1]。③抗凝治疗要持续足够的时间，一般为3~6个月^[3]。碎栓溶栓患者更要尽早抗凝，因为这些病人，局部用溶栓药量比较保守，碎栓进入下一级血管，仍然阻塞血流，影响通气/血流比例恢复，血液氧合受损，只有把这些小血栓彻底溶解，才能从根本上治愈病人。

总之，术后早期，有选择的对某些急性肺血栓栓塞患者进行溶栓治疗，把握好溶栓时机和适应证，选择合适的溶栓药物和剂量，以及溶栓方式，可以取得理想治疗效果。

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阿片类药物引起的痛觉过敏（OIH）以及疼痛管理

Opioid-induced Hyperalgesia and Its Pain Management

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OIH是阿片类药物治疗的公认并发症。OIH可导致使用阿片类药物患者的临床疼痛治疗复杂化。虽然先进的临床环境强调对成瘾、滥用、药物分发的医学监测，但作为阿片类药物治疗潜在并发症的OIH常被忽视。

OIH与阿片类药物耐受

OIH是伤害性受体前过程，与耐受有关但不同，两者可能存在重叠。阿片类药物耐受是指反复给予阿片类药物后药效下降，需要通过增加药物剂量来克服，表现为药物剂量-反应曲线右移。阿片类药物耐受不仅体现在镇痛方面，还可能表现在副作用例如瘙痒、恶心、镇静以及呼吸抑制。长期使用阿片类药物的患者，如果排除疾病进展的原因，药物效果下降常归结于耐受的发展，因为耐受已被定义为疗效下降，可通过增加剂量来克服。但现在认为给予阿片类药物也能引起痛觉过敏（OIH）——对疼痛刺激的反应加剧，这样也可以减少镇痛效果。OIH是药物引发的中枢神经系统的痛觉敏化。如果增加阿片类药物剂量，疼痛会更加糟糕，可以通过减少或者撤除阿片类药物而加以改善。耐受是OIH的必要条件，但反之则不成立，这在临床上是很重要的区别。

OIH的基础医学研究证据

毛建民等在实验室动物中描述了OIH的发生。实验观察接受多次单次给药或者连续输注阿片类药物的大鼠在受到不同伤害性刺激后的反应，尤其在药物戒断后的反应。剂量反应效果的比较可在给予阿片类药物前后测量。鞘内注射阿片类药物会使基础的伤害性疼痛阈值进行性降低。同样结果在接受芬太尼单次注射大鼠和反复使用海洛因的动物中也可见到。这些临床前研究支持了一个概念：反复注射阿片类药物

会引起动物对疼痛的敏感。

OIH的临床研究证据

OIH的证据主要来自人类志愿者研究和长期服用阿片类药物个体的少数研究。迄今为止，证据的力度是中等和有限的。记录OIH临床证据主要难度是，长期服用阿片类药物患者疼痛上升可能是组织损伤进展（例如癌症进展）或阿片类药物耐受引起。

诱导疼痛的实验研究中，使用美沙酮维持治疗（MMT）的患者表现为痛觉过敏和对冷、压力试验的耐受性比对照组更差。类似的研究在使用丁丙诺啡和吗啡维持治疗的患者中也有报道。而且使用吗啡或者美沙酮的慢性非癌性疼痛患者，冷、压力耐受时间几乎是年龄、性别对等的对照组患者的一半。

现在也有关于快速发展成OIH的有限证据。手术后，术中使用更高剂量芬太尼和瑞芬芬太尼的患者疼痛评分和阿片类药物需要量上升。但这些仅仅基于疼痛评分上升和阿片类药物消耗上升的结果可能预示原因是OIH或耐受或二者都有。正式的OIH诊断需要术前、术后量化的感觉试验。

OIH的神经生理学机制

现认为OIH有很多可能机制，本文主要讨论中枢谷氨酸能系统、脊髓强啡肽和下行性易化。

中枢谷氨酸能系统

绝大多数的OIH机制研究涉及阿片类药物的全身给药。兴奋性神经递质NMDA在OIH发展中起到核心作用。现有数据提示阿片类药物引起脱敏（药理学上的耐受）和敏化

(OIH)。虽然是不同的过程，但可能分享相同的细胞机制，部分通过中枢谷氨酸能系统活化介导。

NMDA的作用可总结如下：

1. 拮抗NMDA受体活化可阻滞耐受与OIH的发展；
2. 谷氨酸传递系统被阻滞，因此增加了很多可与NMDA受体结合的谷氨酸数量；
3. 钙调细胞内蛋白激酶C可能是联系耐受与OIH细胞内机制的关键；
4. 可能存在疼痛与耐受串扰的神经机制；
5. 延长使用吗啡可通过NMDA受体介导产生神经毒性使脊髓后角细胞凋亡性死亡。

动物试验已显示，全身或者鞘内给予NMDA受体抑制剂——氯胺酮可延缓OIH的发展。在人类，S-氯胺酮皮下电刺激钝化了瑞芬太尼引起的痛觉过敏，而低剂量氯胺酮阻止了瑞芬太尼引起的术后伤口痛觉过敏。

脊髓强啡肽的作用

慢性疼痛中脊髓强啡肽A水平上升，作用于缓激肽受体引起G蛋白转变为刺激性G蛋白（GsG蛋白），最后引起细胞内钙水平上升，兴奋性神经肽降钙素基因相关肽释放和疼痛以及神经痛觉过敏。OIH中脊髓强啡肽随着 μ 受体拮抗剂持续输注而增加，这些增加的脊髓强啡肽水平引起脊髓兴奋性神经递质如降钙素基因相关肽的释放，因此OIH是通过增加兴奋性神经肽的合成而易化的伤害性受体前过程，其释放依赖于外周伤害性刺激。

下行性易化的作用

下行性易化对OIH的影响可通过几个机制得出。RVM神经元亚型（开关细胞）对阿片类药物有特殊的反应。他们的活化可以易化脊髓伤害性过程，而且对通向脊髓的下行通路的损害阻止了兴奋性神经肽的上升。

OIH可能有几种明确而不同的神经生理机制。但是确定某个患者的哪个机制是最主要的，对疼痛医生来说意义重大。需要更多的研究来检查谷氨酸能系统、脊髓强啡肽和下行性易化之间的相互作用。

OIH和临床实际

如上所述，慢性疼痛中阿片类药物的使用可能缺乏效果。通常的解决方法包括阿片类药物扭转、减少剂量和脱毒。但主要矛盾摆在临床医生面前：缺乏效果是因为耐受还是OIH？二者的鉴别对临床医生来说是挑战，因为两者治疗完全不同，而且临床医生必须会鉴别OIH和临床中已存在的疼痛加剧恶化。OIH的一些特点可能有助于鉴别既往疼痛恶化。OIH可能加剧已有的疼痛状况，因此增加的疼痛强度超过已有的疼痛，但是需排除疾病进展所增加的疼痛。临床医生也必须考虑额外增加的疼痛是来自活动增加，还是需求增加（常指假性耐受）。临床上OIH诱发了以往成瘾患者阿片类药物维持治疗时疼痛阈值、耐受性和分布模式的改变。如果已有疼痛未治疗或存在药物耐受，增加阿片类药物可减轻疼痛。反

之，增加阿片类药物剂量会增加疼痛。

OIH治疗策略

疼痛医生发现阿片类药物减效的治疗有多种选择。多药物治疗难治性疼痛患者时，从原理上来说应包括非阿片类药物。这种方法可减少阿片类药物用量，减少可能的副作用以及OIH。神经病理性疼痛趋向于对非阿片类药物如抗抑郁药和抗痉挛药物的反应更好。转换成另外种类的阿片类药物可能会改善疼痛。合用介入性疼痛治疗可减少药物治疗的需求。加入行为管理也可达到相似目的。

但是如果这些选择仍不可行，疼痛医生便面临诊断和治疗OIH的一些选择：

1. 增加阿片类药物剂量并评价效果（耐受）
2. 减少或消除阿片类药物并评估效果（OIH）
3. 使用可能缓解OIH的特效的阿片类药物
4. 使用特殊药物如NMDA受体拮抗剂

当使用美沙酮和丁丙诺啡时，第三种选择尤为吸引人。美沙酮是单纯 μ 受体激动剂，但可阻止或减少OIH。美沙酮是消旋混合物，其d-异构体是NMDA受体拮抗剂。美沙酮同样也有不同于其他 μ 受体激动剂的不完全的交叉耐受作用，可能产生适当作用来治疗OIH和其他难治性疼痛——尤其是神经病理性疼痛。有过个案报道联合第2和第3种方法治疗OIH患者，即减少阿片类药物（40-50%）并加用“低剂量”美沙酮。

丁丙诺啡是阿片类受体部分激动剂也有拮抗特性，用于麻醉和疼痛治疗已有几十年的历史，也用于慢性疼痛治疗。它在美国是肌注、静脉剂型（Buprenex），欧洲则是经皮肤的剂型。最近舌下剂型被用于阿片类药物依赖的治疗。

丁丙诺啡已显示可中等程度减少美沙酮维持患者和对照组患者的痛觉敏感。与芬太尼相比，在志愿者中丁丙诺啡治疗通过实验诱发的痛觉过敏效果更好。而且脊髓强啡肽——已知kappa受体激动剂，与OIH有关。丁丙诺啡是kappa受体拮抗剂。因此，丁丙诺啡在治疗慢性疼痛和可能的OIH中能力独特。

临床考虑

OIH的治疗是耗时的，而且经常不可行。从高剂量阿片类药物摆脱（断奶）需要时间和耐性（对医生和患者都是）。虽减少了阿片剂量，患者可能经历疼痛短暂增加或轻度戒断时疼痛减少。痛觉超敏效果可能不会减轻除非达到一定的阿片类药物剂量。患者常破坏治疗，进行减量通常需要多次官方访问，这在非管理环境下通常不可行。作者的经验是很多患者放弃并重新开始阿片类药物治疗。

打破疼痛与痛觉过敏（在一些病例中引起阿片类药物依赖和成瘾）对介入疼痛专家是一个吸引人的过程。介入疼痛治疗是在神经系统中寻找并孤立或阻滞疼痛从特殊伤害点传入。这常提供快速诊断信息，改善治疗。

美沙酮可用来治疗OIH。如前所述，治疗神经病理性疼痛可能更有效。其药物原理是它可缓解戒断。因为美沙酮半衰期时间长（24-36h），与短效药物奥施康定或羟化吗啡相

比血浆水平更加稳定,因此过去40年在美国她是治疗阿片依赖的标准用药。只要没有用美沙酮治疗依赖,医生可用它治疗疼痛以及OIH。但美沙酮也可引起OIH,这也限制了它的作用。

氯胺酮可用于治疗OIH,是治疗慢性疼痛阿片类药物的辅助用药。它是NMDA受体拮抗剂有内在镇痛作用。可乐定是 α 2受体激动剂用于治疗神经病理性疼痛、术后疼痛、严重癌痛。他被广泛用于治疗阿片类药物戒断症状。可乐定在大鼠中也产生矛盾的痛觉过敏。OIH和戒断痛相似,因此可乐定可能对OIH有效。

结论

每种治疗都有副作用和并发症,使用阿片类药物治疗慢性疼痛存在阿片类药物依赖、成瘾、滥用等并发症。而OIH在慢性疼痛治疗中很少被关注并认出。但其发生率已开始上升,因此当阿片类药物治疗失败时应考虑到OIH的可能。同时在阿片类药物治疗之前,也应告知患者相应的并发症如OIH。

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2012年中英麻醉学论坛

2012年中英麻醉学论坛将于2012年4月13-15日中国北京隆重召开。本次会议由中华医学会麻醉学分会前任主委、英国皇家麻醉学院名誉院士、北京大学医学部吴新民教授亲力组织。会议云集了国内著名麻醉学专家和英国帝国理工学院的麻醉学专家。

本次会议中英两国麻醉学专家将就麻醉学领域热点和前沿话题进行学术交流和知识更新讲座。会议将为参会者创造更多与专家交流的机会,同期将举办新器械和新药品展示活动,为专家、学者和厂家提供一个良好的交流平台。国家继续教育委员会将授予此次会议 I 类国家级医学继续教育学分。

主办单位:中英麻醉学论坛组委会 英国帝国理工学院

会议时间:2012年4月13-15日

会议地点:中国北京

会议规模:1200人左右联系方式:

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麻醉医师在损伤控制处理病人的过程中所发挥的作用极为重要, 并且可能对病人的最终预后产生深远影响。麻醉医师在监督液体复苏到理想的止血状态并获得长期存活的过程中也至关重要。麻醉医师的另一个重要作用是预防休克反复发生而引起的继发性打击。对于任何参与不稳定的创伤病人救治的麻醉医师来说, 了解和认识理解损伤控制麻醉的相关问题是最基本的要求。

损伤控制外科理念在创伤麻醉管理中的应用

The Role of the Damage Control Approach in the Trauma Anesthesia

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Abstract

The role of the anesthesiologist in the damage control approach to the patient is of utmost importance and can have a profound impact on the patient's ultimate outcome. The anesthesiologist is vital in overseeing the process of fluid resuscitation to optimize hemostasis and long-term survival. Another critical role of the anesthesiologist is prevention of a second hit caused by recurrent shock. It is essential for any anesthesiologist who cares for unstable trauma patient to know and understand the concepts of damage control anesthesia.

损伤控制外科/或手术 (damage control surgery, DCS) 的理念近20多年来再次受到临床外科各专业领域高度重视。不论作为一种手术处理技巧或方法, 还是作为一种外科处理原则或理念, DCS在创伤病人和危重病病人的救治中所发挥的重要作用日趋显著。麻醉学, 尽管在二十世纪八十年代才成为国家卫生部新确立的临床二级学科, 但是作为外科学的忠实伴侣, 能最先并深刻感受到DCS理念与技术为创伤病人救治带来的显著进步以及在麻醉管理中的所具有的指导作用。

一、DCS理念的概述

外科学漫长的发展历史很早就提示人们, 严重创伤或危重病人接受长时间、大范围的手术治疗的预后与手术技巧的熟练和手术治疗的完善并不是永远呈正相关。术中或术后死亡率以及并发症发生率并不因完美的手术治疗而遏制, 许多情况下, 反而因此而使病情更为严重或恶化。通过长期的临床探索, 人们清楚地认识到, 严重创伤病人病理生理学改变“三联征”即低温、凝血障碍、代谢性酸中毒是构成病人恶性循环的重要因素, 创伤救治相关人员 (包括外科医师和麻醉医师、重症监护与治疗医师) 应从传统的注重“手术进路、显露、切除、重建、引流”的治疗模式迅速转换到注重整体与动态分析, 择重择急, 重点关注病人的存活率, 而不是首先侧重手术成功率的思路和理念。

DCS理念具有多层含义。就伤病员而言, 目标是迅速控制其创伤的发展和影响, 减轻创伤程度, 恢复基本的正常内环境; 就手术医师而言, 目标是迅速控制主要病因, 解决主要或根本问题, 尽早结束手术, 降低手术创伤程度和范围, 缩短对内环境干扰过程; 就整个救治措施而言, 强调重症医学、容量复苏、麻醉管理、手术处理、精心护理等多环节、多学科的综合治疗。

很多学者将损伤控制外科的手术治疗分为三个部分, 即初期手术、ICU复苏、后期确定性手术。实际上, 麻醉医师所熟悉的容量补充、血流动力学指标监测、凝血机制的调控、酸碱平衡、体温维持等治疗措施贯穿各个部分, 在治疗中发挥着重要作用。这一点应当引起人们高度重视。

二、严重创伤病人的病理生理学

严重创伤病人的病理生理学改变的基本问题与大量出血密切相关。Kashuk等人提出的术语“出血恶性循环 (bloody vicious cycle)”, 是指病人的生理状况的盘旋式下降。该恶性循环的特征包括低温、凝血障碍、代谢性酸中毒等事件。正确认识严重创伤病人的病理生理学变化特点和规律, 也是正确理解和实施损伤控制外科救治策略的基础。

1. 低温

创伤病人产能减少, 手术期间体腔开放暴露导致大量热能丧失, 大量或快速输注常温或低温液体或血液, 体腔冲

表1 损伤控制: 病人选择的关键因素

<p>1、条件状况</p> <p>高能钝性躯干创伤</p> <p>多发性躯干穿透伤</p> <p>血流动力学不稳定</p> <p>存在凝血障碍和/或低温</p>
<p>2、复合伤</p> <p>腹腔大血管损伤伴多发内脏损伤</p> <p>多个空腔脏器出血合并内脏损伤</p> <p>多部位损伤</p>
<p>3、临界因素</p> <p>严重的代谢性酸中毒 (pH小于7.3)</p> <p>低温 (体温低于35℃)</p> <p>复苏和手术时间大于90min</p> <p>凝血障碍并排除非机械性出血的发生</p> <p>大量输血 (大于10单位红细胞)</p>

洗, 环境室温过低等因素, 必然造成病人体温下降。Burch等人发现即使给予温暖的静脉输液, 或温暖的麻醉气体, 加热的空气对流毯, 腹部创伤手术期间估计温度的丧失每小时可达4.6℃。低温可引起心律失常, 心输出量下降, 氧合血红蛋白饱和度曲线左移以防止氧向细胞的卸载, 以及凝血瀑布的影响。Jurkovich等人报告当创伤病人核心温度从34℃降到32℃时, 死亡率可从40%增加到100%。有人主张迅速关闭腹腔, 或者将腔镜用于腹部创伤病人的手术治疗, 可以明显限制热量的丧失从而能使温度敏感的凝血瀑布自身恢复。

在临床麻醉管理中, 体温作为生命体征被人关注的程度严重不足。许多情况下, 包括麻醉医师在内的救治团队, 均明显忽略了室温的升高、病人保温、输液加温等管理措施。

2. 凝血障碍

创伤病人救治过程中, 失血导致的凝血因子缺乏, 或输血成分搭配不合理而导致的补充不足, 或大量输注液体而导致的血液稀释等因素, 均可能导致病人出现凝血功能障碍。此外, 低体温的出现也将明显影响凝血的各个方面。体温每下降1℃, 病人的凝血酶原时间 (PT) 和部分凝血酶原时间 (APTT) 均随之延长。Rohrer和Natale认为人们在37℃时常规进行的凝血功能测定并不能真实地反映低温病人的实际凝血状态。

3. 代谢性酸中毒

由于低灌注及其氧供不足而导致的细胞水平厌氧性代谢并随之出现乳酸性酸中毒。作为成功复苏的标记, 乳酸清除率的应用如今已经被广泛接受。Abramson等研究结果表明, 如果创伤病人在24小时内能够清除血乳酸, 其生存率可达100%; 而需48小时内才被清除者, 仅有14%的病人可生存。大量的临床研究资料已经证明血乳酸作为出血性休克氧供、死亡率、发病率的预示价值。

三、损伤控制外科救治策略中的麻醉管理要点

针对少数生理潜能临近或达到代偿极限的严重创伤病人需要及时采取“损伤控制外科治疗措施”。这种救治策略要求手术医生能尽快判断病人的损伤程度、部位、生理状况, 并在病人出现出现耗竭之前给予有效干预治疗。这些措施包括: 尽早控制出血, 减少对未出血脏器的处理时间, 控制手术时间和避免不必要操作等。

1. DCS的适应证

- (1) 55岁以下, BE (碱剩余) >-18mmol/L;
- (2) 55岁以上或伴有颅脑损伤的任何年龄, BE >-8mmol/L;
- (3) 腹部创伤, 血乳酸 >5mmol/L;
- (4) 70岁以上, 伤后发生过心跳骤停者;
- (5) 表1所列因素的病人。

2. 救治团队的构成与配合

损伤控制外科所适应的病人大多是处于或接近生理耗竭点, 参加救治的医护人员和所在医院必须是培训有素, 预案充分, 协调有效。

治疗团队通常需要包括医院内最初接受病人的区域, 如急诊科、手术室、ICU、血库、放射介入治疗室、实验室 (检验科)、药剂科等, 这些部门之间的沟通交流、精细合

作极为重要。

3. 麻醉医师的定位

尽管许多作者认为外科医师是DCS的主体, 应当成为治疗团队的核心。实际上, 在最初的救治过程中, 包括容量复苏、血流动力学调控、体温维持、输血治疗与凝血功能监测和调节、电解质与酸碱平衡、内环境的稳定等重要治疗措施, 都是麻醉医师的管理重点。因此, 麻醉医师也位于DCS团队的核心地位, 应主动介入救治策略的实施。尤其是当手术医师不知所措, 专注操作或优柔寡断时, 麻醉医师应及时给予干预。

4. 救治措施

(1) 容量治疗。尽早建立12-16G大口径静脉通道, 应尽可能留置多腔式中心静脉导管, 及时补充血容量和相关血液成分。定期监测CVP、尿量、血乳酸水平; 具备条件时, 可采用漂浮导管、或PiCCO、CCO等技术监测心功能, 通过SvO₂评估氧供和氧耗情况, 尽可能维持血流动力学状态。活动性出血未确定性控制之前, 容量的补充不宜过于积极, 以保持最低尿量, 维持生命体征为前提。容量复苏的并发症多数由出血量的增加或过度的血液稀释所致; 反之, 积极地补充容量会增加出血, 促使病人进入凝血功能障碍的恶性循环。

(2) 通气支持。呼吸机使用过程中, 应注意吸入气体的加温 (建议为40℃)。同时采用人工鼻进行保温保湿。

(3) 体温保持。尽早关闭腹腔, 减少暴露, 结束手术等措施是保持体温的重要措施。其次, 将室温维持28℃以上, 增加躯体加温毯 (40℃), 所有输液管道均连接精确加温装置。

(4) 积极止血。严重创伤病人救治初期的24小时内, 可以按照浓缩红细胞/新鲜冰冻血浆1: 1 (或各10单位) 进行补充, 必要时应同时给予10单位血小板, 力争将凝血酶原时间维持在15s以内, 血小板计数维持在10万以上。当纤维蛋白原低于1000mg/L时应补充冷沉淀, 每4小时1次, 直到≥1000mg/L。

(5) 酸碱平衡。当病人容量治疗和体温保持适当时, 酸中毒通常可以迅速改善。只有当pH<7.2或对正性肌力药物作用不敏感时才考虑使用碳酸氢钠治疗。

四、小结

严重创伤病人接受长时间的过分的手术干预是没有任何益处的, 并且将使病情更加恶化, 即使是具有丰富临床经验的手术医师亲自操作。DCS的重要意义在于强调外科手术只是严重创伤病人救治整体过程的一个部分, 并不是一个治疗终结。严重创伤的预后很大程度上受病人的生理极限所决定, 而不是依靠外科手术所进行的解剖关系的恢复。既然如此, 麻醉医师在严重创伤病人的救治过程中的重要作用便显而易见, 实际上也是损伤控制外科救治策略的主要实施者。

表2 早期复苏期间积极容量补充的风险

增加血压
降低血液粘度
降低血球容积
降低凝血因子浓度
增加输注需要量
电解质平衡紊乱
直接免疫抑制
过早的再灌注

脑氧供需监测方法的研究进展

Progress of Cerebral Oxygen Mointor

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脑灌注不足导致代谢障碍是颅脑创伤 (traumatic brain injury, TBI)、蛛网膜下腔出血 (subarachnoid hemorrhage, SAH) 等神经急症患者出现神经功能损伤的主要原因, 其预后取决于脑氧供需平衡的状态。目前已有许多监测脑血流和脑氧供需平衡的方法, 本文对脑组织氧分压 (brain tissue oxygen partial pressure, Pbt_iO₂)、近红外光谱 (near infrared spectroscopy, NIRS) 和颈内静脉氧饱和度 (jugular venous oxygen saturation, S_{jo}O₂) 这3种监测方法的临床应用及最新进展作以综述。

一、Pbt_iO₂

1、基本原理

Pbt_iO₂监测通过颅骨钻孔术将极谱探头直接置于额叶白质, 探头自硬脑膜至尖端长度控制在35mm内, 进行电化学反应, 并根据实际脑温随时调整Pbt_iO₂读数。正常时Pbt_iO₂为25-30mmHg, 缺血损伤的临界值为10-15mmHg, Pbt_iO₂降低提示氧供不足或代谢增加, 升高则是由于CBF与代谢之间失衡或氧自动调节机制失效所致。硬脑膜下不同深度的Pbt_iO₂有所不同, 距离皮质越近, Pbt_iO₂越高。另外, 由于灰质的代谢率和血流量是白质的3倍, 因此灰质的Pbt_iO₂较高。

PaO₂、PaCO₂和脑血流量 (cerebral blood flow, CBF) 以及镇静深度等因素会影响Pbt_iO₂。平均动脉压 (mean arterial pressure, MAP) 在60-150mmHg范围时, Pbt_iO₂与ET-CO₂和CBF的变化呈线性相关, 与MAP呈S形关系, 因而在正常脑组织中, Pbt_iO₂可以反应脑血管的CO₂反应性和压力自动调节功能^[1]。Rosenthal等人^[2]发现Pbt_iO₂与CBF和脑动静脉氧分压差之间显著相关, 提示Pbt_iO₂与溶解氧在血脑屏障弥散有明显关系。麻醉过深可引起Pbt_iO₂降低, 甘露醇治疗则没有明显影响。

Pbt_iO₂只能反映局部脑组织的氧代谢状况, 其直接测定范围仅17mm³, 而且监测所得信息尚需结合其他监测方法加以综合分析, 才能得出准确的结论。另外, 探针置入后需要

30-45min平衡温度的过程, 初始数据可能有一定误差。若电极置入挫伤的脑组织, 脑局部缺血缺氧会掩盖整个大脑的氧代谢状况造成假象, 影响对患者病情的判断。

Pbt_iO₂技术微创、安全、准确, 并且可以持续监测, 最长达16天, 可用于术中及术后的长期动态监测, 有助于观察CBF、颅内压 (intracranial pressure, ICP)、和脑灌注压 (cerebral perfusion pressure, CPP) 的变化, 早期判断预后。并发症颅内感染极少, 颅内血肿的发生率为0-2.7%, 可能与导管位置过于靠近中线有关, 无需手术治疗。

2. 临床应用

TBI后脑血流的自动调节功能受损, 极易发生脑缺血缺氧, 是病情加重的重要原因。因此准确地监测脑组织氧合情况, 早期发现脑缺血缺氧, 对临床治疗和改善预后具有重要指导价值。常规生理指标监测很难反映脑氧合情况, 即使CPP和MAP在正常范围, 也仍可能发生脑缺氧^[3]。Pbt_iO₂监测可用于评价脑循环的自主调节状态, 给氧后若Pbt_iO₂/PaO₂比值显著增加, 说明脑血管反应性下降, 导致氧负荷时Pbt_iO₂被动升高。另外, Pbt_iO₂反映了CPP的变化, ICP升高、CPP降低时, 若Pbt_iO₂下降至<15mmHg, 利用升压药物提高CPP可以升高Pbt_iO₂; 但是用甘露醇或过度通气降低ICP, 却无法提高Pbt_iO₂。一般认为重度TBI后, 应维持CPP在60mmHg以上^[4]。脑死亡早期, 由于脑组织摄氧停止, Pbt_iO₂会迅速降至0kPa, 可用于脑死亡的确定。

急性神经损伤后最初的24h内, 常常出现低Pbt_iO₂, 提示早期即存在脑缺血缺氧。若发病数小时内Pbt_iO₂缓慢上升, 则预后较好, 而预后不良者Pbt_iO₂常进一步下降至低于20mmHg; 损伤后第一周出现Pbt_iO₂<10mmHg超过15min则预后不好。研究表明, 相同ICP和CPP水平时, 采用Pbt_iO₂监测指导治疗可将TBI患者的死亡率由44%降至25%, 而预后好者的Pbt_iO₂和CPP都明显高于死亡患者^[5]。但也有大规模研究显示, Pbt_iO₂监测虽然能够减少脑缺氧时间, 但是对降低死亡率无帮助, 并且增加医疗资源的使用^[6]。

二、NIRS

1. 基本原理

NIRS使用两个波长的近红外光为光源，以朗伯-比尔定律(The Lambert-Beer Law)和光散射理论为基础，利用还原血红蛋白和氧合血红蛋白的光吸收系数的差别直接测量大脑局部血氧饱和度(regional cerebral oxygen saturation, rScO₂)。脑中静脉约占75%，动脉占20%，毛细血管占5%，因而rScO₂是局部大脑血红蛋白混合氧饱和度，主要代表静脉部分^[7]。吸入空气时rScO₂正常范围为55-75%，吸纯氧后会上升。rScO₂<50%提示全脑低灌注。

吸入氧浓度、血pH、血红蛋白浓度、脉氧饱和度、PaCO₂、血压、体温、颅骨厚度、骨骼肌、探头位置及间距、皮肤色素等都可影响rScO₂。另外，在有颅内出血或积气时会影响监测结果^[8]。麻醉药物对rScO₂也有影响，加深麻醉会降低脑代谢率，rScO₂改变可以反映当时的脑血流变化。Yamada等人^[9]发现，术中单肺通气时，异丙酚组和七氟烷组rScO₂均较基础值下降，但两组之间相比各时间点rSO₂值无明显差异。但另一项研究显示，儿童麻醉诱导吸入七氟烷rScO₂比基础值增加3-5%^[10]。

rScO₂监测的是大脑前叶的局部氧饱和度，当大脑另一半球发生局灶性缺血时，放置在前额的传感器不能显示缺血区域脑血氧的变化。另外，rScO₂尚不能显示脑氧代谢的绝对值，仅能观察脑氧饱和度随时间变化的趋势，反映监测过程中脑氧代谢的相对变化。

NIRS操作简单，并有价廉、无创、可持续的特点，不受低温低灌注的影响，即使在心脏停止跳动的情况下也能使用，特别适用于大手术尤其是深低温体外循环术中的脑氧监测。另外，rScO₂与PbtO₂、SjvO₂间存在较好的相关性^[11]，连续监测观察rScO₂的动态变化能全面地反映脑氧代谢水平。

2. 临床应用

NIRS对缺氧非常敏感，检测早期缺氧比体感诱发电位(somatosensory evoked potentials, SEP)等手段更灵敏，且能持续观察TBI后患者的脑氧代谢情况。重型TBI患者出现ICP升高时，rScO₂与ICP负相关，与昏迷评分(Glasgow coma score, GCS)呈正相关，提示rScO₂可用于ICP升高时微循环受损程度的评估。另外，rScO₂与CPP显著相关，且有明显阈值点^[12]，CPP>60mmHg时，CPP改变与不引起rScO₂变化；CPP<60mmHg时，两者存在线性关系。

rScO₂升高与血管痉挛缓解、临床症状改善相一致。通过动脉成像观察到动脉痉挛与同侧的rScO₂下降显著相关，而且痉挛程度增加(尤其是血管直径减少75%以上时)，同侧rScO₂大大降低^[13]，提示NIRS可以检测到继发于血管痉挛的脑氧降低，可为动脉瘤手术提供安全阻断时限。复杂血管手术中进行控制性降压时，基础血压下降不超过30%，MAP绝对值在55mmHg以上时，rScO₂通过增加心排量(cardiac output, CO)等自身调节不会受到明显影响。

由于NIRS不受低温低灌注的影响，因而是体外循环停止期间监测氧供和氧耗状态的有效手段，及时指导手术操作，保证CBF和脑氧供，减少神经功能损害。对主动脉弓重建手术

患者进行rScO₂监测，观察围术期接受逆行脑灌注和选择性脑灌注后的脑氧变化，发现后者更加有益于体外循环下的脑保护^[14]。此外，NIRS还可以用于评估心肺疾病的严重程度，对心脏手术患者的长期患病率和死亡率进行术前风险分级。

颈动脉内膜剥脱和颈动脉体瘤切除手术中常需夹闭或切除部分颈总、颈内外动脉，易造成脑血供减少和循环剧烈波动，严重时可导致偏瘫、失语甚至死亡，多由于Willis环侧枝循环供血不足。因此连续监测rScO₂了解侧枝循环代偿状态非常重要。夹闭颈内动脉时，血流速度减慢，rScO₂降低，若随即恢复至正常，提示侧枝循环良好；如rScO₂下降超过5%，则表明侧枝循环差，提示可能需要术中颈内动脉插管分流。若夹闭后rScO₂下降超过20%，预示发生神经并发症的风险增加^[15]。

Casati^[16]等发现，术后认知功能障碍(postoperative cognitive dysfunction, POCD)可能与术中出现脑血流灌注不足、低脑氧饱和度有关。研究表明，接受腹部手术的老年患者术中发生低脑氧饱和度，与早期认知水平下降密切相关，rScO₂如在短期内下降至50%以下，患者的认知和神经功能损害加剧，脑缺血的风险增加^[17]。应用NIRS监测rScO₂，能够即时观察脑氧供需状态和脑血流变化情况，及时调整麻醉方案，适当调控血流动力学指标，改善脑部氧供，从而减少POCD的发生，提高患者生活质量。

血红蛋白浓度对rScO₂有一定影响，NIRS监测可以反映输血或失血后血红蛋白及氧饱和度的变化。对于血容量变化不大的患者，输血后rScO₂和外周氧饱和度均有增加；rScO₂与血红蛋白相关性较好，外周氧饱和度与容量相关性较好^[18]，提示rScO₂可作为监测失血尤其是红细胞损失的指标。

三、SjvO₂

1. 基本原理

SjvO₂一般与脑组织的氧饱和度接近，反映全脑氧供/氧耗的状态。SjvO₂监测需要对患者进行颈内静脉穿刺，逆行至颈内静脉球部置管，从中抽取血样进行血气分析。SjvO₂正常范围是55%-75%，平均为62%，反映脑氧供需的平衡。SjvO₂降低见于脑代谢增加超过脑血供(如癫痫或高热)，SjvO₂<50%提示脑氧供不足，可能存在局灶性缺血或全脑低灌注，正电子扫描(positron emission tomography, PET)和脑微透析(brain microdialysis)研究显示此时脑缺血区域达13%^[19]；SjvO₂<40%提示全脑缺血。相反，SjvO₂异常增高多见于脑充血或脑氧代谢降低，脑组织摄氧能力下降，SjvO₂>75%提示过度灌注。

SjvO₂是直接反映脑氧供需状态的指标，准确、可靠，但会受到CBF、ICP、MAP、PaCO₂等因素的影响。CPP=MAP-ICP，当CPP>70mmHg时，SjvO₂与CPP无明显相关性；CPP<70mmHg时，两者呈正相关，在PaO₂及血红蛋白浓度等因素正常的情况下，可以通过提高CPP达到升高SjvO₂、改善脑代谢的目的。颅脑损伤后脑血管自动调节功能受损时，若PaCO₂升高，引起脑阻力血管异常扩张，可能出现SjvO₂>75%；给予适当过度通气降低PaCO₂，收缩脑血管，减轻脑水肿，可降低SjvO₂

至正常范围。

SjvO₂是一项有创监测，会给患者造成一定的痛苦和损伤，成本较高，且不能实现连续监测。另外，监测SjvO₂尚存在一定局限性，因为SjvO₂反映全脑血流和代谢需求之间的平衡，并不能体现出局灶性脑氧供/氧需的状态。

2. 临床应用

颅脑创伤后，由于脑血管阻抗因素的存在，CPP正常或升高时并不一定表示脑氧代谢正常。SjvO₂监测可早期发现颅内或全身原因造成的脑缺血缺氧，并可以指导过度通气调节PaCO₂，维持合适的ICP和CPP，既能保证脑代谢所需的足够血流量，又能使毛细血管静水压控制在较低水平以减轻脑水肿。若联合应用TCD，有助于鉴别脑充血和脑血管痉挛。另外，SjvO₂监测也可用于大手术的术中脑氧供需平衡监测，指导麻醉管理。

小规模研究发现SjvO₂下降与预后不良有明显的相关性，SjvO₂监测指导治疗可以改善颅脑创伤患者的预后^[20]。对TBI患者进行观察，发现创伤后第一天，SjvO₂均会有所下降，经过有效治疗，存活患者的SjvO₂逐渐上升至正常水平，而死亡病例SjvO₂出现进行性下降。尤其是重度颅脑损伤患者，ICP逐渐升高时脑灌注不足，发生脑缺血缺氧，SjvO₂逐渐下降，持续SjvO₂低多提示预后不良；有效控制ICP，维持合适的CPP和SjvO₂，对于预防或改善继发性脑缺血缺氧损害十分重要。

四、小结

脑氧供需监测已经逐渐成为临床监测的重要组成部分，从研究ICP和CPP的间接监测方法，到PbtO₂和SjvO₂的直接监测方法，监测技术的发展非常迅速。除本文介绍的3种主要监测手段之外，还有脑微透析技术，血管周围血流超声探头，热扩散技术，放射技术等，开始注重监测细胞水平的病理生理变化。未来新的挑战是综合考虑生理基础和临床应

用，将全脑和局部监测相结合，多模式监测和管理脑缺血缺氧，满足临床需求。

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2012年全国危重病学术交流会

2012年全国危重病学术交流会拟定于2012年7月在广东省广州市召开，会议由中国中西医结合学会急救医学专业委员会主办，广东省中医院承办。现将征文事宜通知如下：一、征文内容1. 中西医结合急救医学的基础、临床科研进展和技术交流；2. 脓毒症的国际、国内研究成果交流、回顾和展望；3. 交流中西医结合急救医学治疗的新技术、新进展，推广急救医学领域的临床治疗成果。二、征文要求1. 全文在3000字以内（须附400字中英文摘要，包括目的、方法、结果、结论）。要求标点符号准确，著者顺序排列。请自留底稿。2. 投稿采用Word文档格式，以电子邮件发出，并于发出后72小时内确认是否收到。四、截稿日期2012年5月31日（以邮戳或发送电子邮件时间为准）。

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摘要

带状疱疹后遗神经痛是日益受到关注的临床问题。本文就带状疱疹后遗神经痛病理机制及治疗研究进展进行综述。

关键词：带状疱疹后遗神经痛；机制；治疗

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带状疱疹后遗神经痛的病理机制及治疗研究进展

Progress of the Mechanisms and Treatment in Postherpetic Neuralgia

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Abstract

Postherpetic neuralgia represents a significant clinical problem. Progress of the mechanisms and treatment in postherpetic neuralgia was reviewed.

Key Words: Postherpetic neuralgia; Mechanism; Treatment

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带状疱疹后遗神经痛 (Postherpetic neuralgia, PHN) 是发生带状疱疹后遗留的严重并发症，它通常定义为带状疱疹皮疹发作后1个月在原发疱疹的皮区 (部位) 出现的持续超过3个月顽固性疼痛^[1]。研究显示PHN的发生率为0.4/1000人^[2]，在70~79岁年龄组人群PHN的发生率达到29%，而80岁以上年龄组PHN的发生率超过34%^[3]。目前公认的PHN发生的高危因素包括年龄、皮损范围^[4]，其它可能的因素包括患者功能状态^[4]、延迟的神经阻滞^[5]、冷感觉的缺失6等。

目前对于PHN的有效治疗还很欠缺，有相当一部分PHN不能得到理想控制，对临床实验文献的meta分析显示即使采用最有效的药物，也仅仅只有30~50%的病人获得超过50%的疼痛缓解，并且还有承担一定的治疗风险和药物副作用^[7]。这给病人身心和精神造成极大的痛苦，不仅影响病人的正常生活，还可导致失眠、食欲不振甚至抑郁症。因此，非常有必要进一步研究阐明PHN的神经生物学机制，以便制定更合理有效的治疗方法。本文现就带状疱疹后遗神经痛模型、机制、治疗及预防研究进展作一简要综述。

一、PHN动物模型分类

目前研究PHN常用的模型有水痘带状疱疹病毒 (VZV) 模型、单纯疱疹病毒1 (HSV-1) 模型、Resiniferotoxin (RTX) 模型。亦有研究报道了猿人水痘病毒 (SVV) 接种到猴子建立的模型，但这一模型更常用于抗病毒的研究或是病毒潜伏期的建立、维持或者激活的研究。

1. VZV模型

Sadzot-Delvaux等于1990年报道了大鼠活体足底接种VZV病毒后背根神经节内病毒持续存在并可检测到RNA和蛋白的表达^[8]。1999年Fleetwood-Walker等率先报道了大鼠VZV感染后的疼痛行为学 (机械痛敏和热痛敏) 改变^[9]，他们将80%以上的CV-1细胞受VZV感染的细胞液50μl (内含4×10⁶) 皮下注射至雄性Wistar大鼠的光滑无毛足垫，连续检测大鼠疼痛行为学改变，发现病毒感染后5d，患侧后肢即可观测到痛觉 (机械痛和热痛) 异常和痛觉过敏，与对侧相比患侧后肢痛阈下降，并且直到注射后33d仍可观察到这种现象。并且该研究还报道了感染同侧背根神经节与对照组比较有IB63蛋白的表达，并且没有发现背根神经节内神经元细胞坏死后炎性渗出物的表达。2004年Dalziel等3报道了大鼠左足蹠感染VZV后发生慢性机械性痛感异常的动物模型，他们向大鼠左足蹠皮下注射4~8×10⁶ VZV感染非洲绿猴肾母纤维细胞 (CV-1细胞)，感染后超过60d还存在痛敏异常，感染后100d消失。此模型慢性发生/消退过程与临床上观察到的PHN病人痛感异常模式比较相似，表明此模型是研究VZV诱发的痛感异常发生机制的一个成功模型。而且此模型可重复性强，感染后3~4d即出现痛感异常，症状持续存在至少30d，这些特性允许用这种模型去评价多种治疗方法的疗效。2007年，Hasnie等^[10]对Dalziel等报道的这一模型的特性进行了更进一步的研究，发现这一疼痛模型的机械痛敏与焦虑相关性行走模式呈正相关，表明这一模型更好的模拟了临床疼痛的特性，并且它们发现机械痛敏与VZV病株的种类无关，但机械痛敏的程度与

VZV菌株量呈正相关,这与临床皮损区域大病人发生PHN机率大亦有一定关联。由于VZV的种属特异性,VZV接种模型没有出现皮疹及急性疼痛等人带状疱疹急性期出现的症状。

2. HSV-1模型

2000年Takasaki等^[11]报道首次将单纯疱疹病毒I型(HSV-1)经皮接种到小鼠后爪上,之前研究^[12]发现接种HSV-1可致初级神经元广泛的感染,但这样接种小鼠出现的是痛觉减退并非痛觉超敏,而且没有出现皮损相比,在采用皮下接种后历经4d的潜伏期后在被接种的皮区出现带状疱疹样皮损,该皮损区对无伤害的触觉刺激和有伤害的机械刺激显示疼痛样反应,即使不给小鼠任何刺激,它也会舔、退缩被接种的后爪。但该模型痛觉过敏和痛觉异常的持续时间只有3d。2002年Takasaki等^[13]报道足底皮下注射106HSV-1空斑形成单位,接种5d后患侧后爪疼痛相关反应就比较明显并在随后几天逐渐增加,通过无环鸟苷在接种后15d几乎可以治愈所有的皮损,但大约有一般的急性疱疹痛小鼠在皮损完全愈合后有长时期的疼痛相关反应,吗啡、加巴喷丁、美西律呈剂量相关性的抑制疼痛相关反应,但双氯芬酸栓没有这种作用。2004年Dalziel等^[3]给大鼠足底接种HSV-1,HSV-1感染后,痛感异常反应在感染后1~2d可测出,但感染后7d即消失。

相对于VZV模型而言,单纯疱疹病毒I型(HSV-1)复制出的疱疹后神经痛动物模型与人类带状疱疹症状相似,即既有带状疱疹样皮损,又有疼痛异常相关反应,而且疼痛异常反应出现时间早;VZV接种后观察到的痛感异常幅度高出基线30~40%,而HSV-1接种后观察到的痛感异常幅度高出基线80%。但是HSV接种大鼠有20%出现后肢麻痹,这表明此感染已经波及到中枢神经系统,而且研究发现HSV模型中行抗病毒治疗可以抑制痛敏的形成,推测HSV-1产生的痛感异常是由于在神经节病毒复制造成的。使用VZV复制的疱疹后神经痛动物模型中未能证实VZV病毒的复制,他们观察到的痛感异常似乎与带状疱疹急性期所见到的正在进行的病毒复制无关^[3]。在病理机制方面两者还存在一些差异,Takasaki发现,交感神经和 α -肾上腺素没有参与HSV-1感染引起的疼痛相关反应,小鼠也没有出现热痛觉过敏^[14]。而Kress等^[15]体外制作人类VZV感染大鼠背根神经节(DRG)模型,发现感染后DRG神经元对肾上腺素能刺激敏感增加,去甲肾上腺素(疼痛相关的神经递质)敏感性神经元放电频率增加。这些结果表明,尽管HSV注射模型能复制PHN的症状,但采用这一模型探讨PHN的机制可能会导致一定的偏差。

这两种模型共同的缺点是操作复杂,安全性低,需要建立特殊的生物安全防护三级实验室(P3实验室)才能进行。

3. RTX模型

Pan等^[16]2005首次报道了一种新型的RTX诱导的带状疱疹后神经痛动物模型,即用超强的辣椒素受体(TRPV1)激动剂Resiniferotoxin(RTX)给大鼠腹腔注射,RTX有效地去除了表达TRPV1受体的脊神经节小直径神经元和投射至脊髓背角的大部分无髓传入C纤维^[17],由于TRPV1受体是热敏感通道,和温度感受有关,从而导致温度觉失敏,由于

30%的背根神经节大、中型细胞和有髓神经纤维上表达TRPV1受体,RTX也可以损伤部分有髓神经纤维,引起轴突肿胀和髓鞘变形,并导致受损的A β 有髓传入纤维从脊髓背角深层(III到V层)向浅层(II层)长芽,引起机械痛觉超敏。这一模型高度模拟了带状疱疹后神经痛患者机械痛觉超敏和温度觉缺失并存的独特的临床特征,由此推测PHN中热敏感性降低的变化与TRPV1功能变化有关,同时通过建立此模型,利用这一模型与PHN临床症状的相似性,可以探讨治疗PHN相关方法的有效性及其可能机制。这一模型相对而言安全可靠,简单易行,但由于其利用的是症状的相似性,主要用于对治疗方法有效性及机制的探讨,不适合用于PHN发病机制的研究。

三、PHN可能机制研究

PHN的神经病理机制目前还有待于进一步研究,目前认为包括PHN在内的神经病理疼痛的特征是在中枢神经系统的损害区域神经元兴奋性过高,这过高的兴奋性是由于外周伤害性感受器、DRG、脊髓后角和脑等多个水平的分子变化(如钠通道的异常表达、 γ -GABA抑制的变化)。

神经元内VZV诱发感觉敏感的具体机制还不清楚,区别于其他的神经病理疼痛,PHN的病理机制可能涉及到VZV潜伏感染的分子机制。即早蛋白VZV IE62是病毒在背根神经节内感染的标志,它在病毒潜伏期即有表达并且在宿主细胞内VZV的复制和表达中非常重要。研究证实IE62与DRG神经元亚群之间存在一定的关系^[18],这意味着这可能是病毒影响这些神经元细胞内机制的通道之一。神经病理疼痛中神经可塑性的关键机制是背根神经节内基因表达的改变,VZV感染后即可观察到神经肽V和加兰肽在背根神经节内表达的增加以及轴突的损伤(表现为激活转录因子表达上调)^[18]。这是否是PHN发病的机制还有待于进一步的探讨。

研究显示TTX敏感的Nav1.3和Nav1.8钠离子通道在VZV感染后表达显著增加,这为PHN的治疗提供了新的靶点,因为小鼠敲除Nav1.8钠离子通道可显著减轻神经损伤后痛觉敏感的形成,而且运用美西律和拉莫三嗪等钠离子通道阻滞剂可有效减轻PHN模型的痛觉超敏^[14]。

加巴喷丁和普瑞巴林是目前治疗PHN的一线药物,他们是通过阻断电压门控钙离子通道的 $\alpha 2 \delta 1$ 亚基,进而抑制受损伤的初级神经元异常放电及逆转神经损伤所致的痛敏发挥作用,研究发现VZV感染的背根神经节内可观察到电压门控钙离子通道的 $\alpha 2 \delta 1$ 亚基表达的上调^[18]。

国内学者研究了胶质细胞参与PHN形成的机制,带状疱疹感染(带状疱疹病毒感染CV-1细胞后注射至右爪足底)2周后发现脊髓星形胶质细胞被显著激活,鞘内注射胶质细胞特异性抑制剂L- α -amino adipate可显著减轻机械痛敏后中枢敏化,而米诺环素(小胶质细胞特异性抑制剂)没有影响,提示星形胶质细胞而非小胶质细胞参与鼠带状疱疹后遗神经痛的形成。进一步研究脊髓胶质细胞激活机制发现发现NO合成酶参与其中,星形胶质细胞活化显著增加IL-1的表达,IL-1诱导脊髓背角神经元NMDAR磷酸化,这一研究提示NO-星

形胶质细胞-细胞因子-NMDAR-神经元通路可能是胶质细胞参与PHN形成的机制^[19]。

三、PHN的治疗

根据国际疼痛学会疼痛临床更新专栏 (Pain: Clinical Updates) 在2010年9月发表的神经病理性疼痛药物治疗专题, 基于对相关临床实验的归纳, 对治疗PHN的药物进行了总结: 推荐加巴喷丁、普瑞巴林、三环类抗抑郁药作为治疗PHN的一线药物, 利多卡因膏剂可作为老年人PHN的一线药物, 辣椒贴剂和阿片类药物则作为治疗PHN的二线药物。局部使用卞达明、右美沙芬、氟奋乃静、美金刚胺、安定、美西律、曲马多则被认为无效或是目前在PHN治疗中的疗效尚未达成共识。

介入性治疗方法也被用于PHN的治疗, 相关研究报道了通过介入方法予以物理或药物治疗可缓解疼痛, 这些方法通常用于口服药物无效时。

2008年有2篇文献先后报道了射频治疗PHN。黄冰等^[20]人在CT引导下对背根神经节行3次90摄氏度持续90秒的神经毁损术, 发现16个PHN病人痛觉超敏症状马上缓解, 5个自发性疼痛缓解不明显病人其疼痛发作频率及程度也有缓解, 病人VAS评分从治疗前7-9分降至2-3分, 随访2-16个月未发现症状复发。Kim等^[21]则研究了脉冲射频对PHN的治疗作用, 41例对保守治疗无效的PHN在CB引导下背根神经节脉冲射频, 温度为42摄氏度, 持续120秒, 重复3次, 结果显示4周后症状缓解55%并且12周随访时疗效还可维持。

Kouroukli等^[22]人报道了外周皮下电刺激治疗PHN病人2例, 在相应节段的背根神经节处放置电极后病人的症状均得到缓解, 并推荐脊髓电刺激可作为难治性PHN的一种治疗选择, 尤其是对药物治疗存在严重副作用的老年患者。Lynch等^[23]报道了C2神经根外周神经电刺激治疗PHN一例, 患者为80岁老年患者有15个月的PHN病史, 位于左侧C2神经皮肤分布区域, 病人行常规治疗如物理治疗、膜稳定药物、阿片类药物、抗炎类药物、颈椎硬膜外激素注射、颈椎小关节注射、颈部背根神经节脉冲射频。在这些保守及介入治疗无效后, 将电极置于硬膜外腔靠近寰枢关节出刺激C2神经根行外周神经电刺激实验, 结果患者症状明显缓解, 并停用所有的镇痛药物。

韩国学者报道^[24]一例椎间孔处注射镁离子治疗PHN, 其依据是镁离子可作为NMDA受体的抑制剂发挥作用。

我国南山医院评估了肉毒毒素治疗PHN的有效性, 60例病人随机分为BTX-A组、利多卡因组和对照组。将药物皮下注射至受感染皮肤, 术后7天及3个月随访时皮下注射BTX-A组VAS评分降低最明显, 该组病人睡眠质量也较另两组得到提高^[25]。

由于介入性治疗的创伤性及目前尚缺乏大样本的相关治疗方法的回顾性研究, 目前仅推荐在药物不能控制、或控制效果欠佳或患者不能耐受药物副作用的PHN患者酌情使用。

四、PHN的预防

1. 带状疱疹病毒疫苗的使用

2005年新英格兰杂志发表了带状疱疹疫苗预防带状疱疹和PHN的随机、双盲对照研究, 共有38546名年龄超过60岁的老年人参与这项平均观察期限长达3年的研究, 发现该疫苗使PHN的发病率降低了66.5%, 带状疱疹的发生率降低了51.3%^[26], 从而在2006年该疫苗得到FDA的批准运用于临床, 最近, 带状疱疹疫苗得到FDA的批准扩大了使用范围, 50-59岁成人也可用该疫苗来预防带状疱疹的发生。

2. 抗病毒药物的使用

目前, 抗病毒治疗已成为治疗带状疱疹的一种选择, 特别是对老年或是免疫功能低下患者, 不过虽然大量的临床研究显示抗病毒治疗在缩短疱疹期和疱疹相关性疼痛方面有效, 但这只限于在疱疹发生后72小时接受抗病毒治疗的患者^[27, 28]。抗病毒治疗对于PHN的发生是否有预防作用目前尚无定论, 最近的一项荟萃分析统计^[29]分析了6个随机对照试验共1211个病人采用抗病毒治疗对PHN的预防作用, 结果显示在5个采用口服阿昔洛韦治疗的随机对照试验中, 疱疹后4个月和6个月治疗组和对照组PHN的发病率无差异, 仅仅在疱疹发生后4周显示出抗病毒治疗疼痛较对照组有减轻, 而在另一项研究中发现无论何种剂量的伐昔洛韦对降低带状疱疹神经痛的发生率均没有作用。

3. 及早神经阻滞及糖皮质激素的运用

在带状疱疹早期采用神经阻滞并运用糖皮质激素可治疗带状疱疹疼痛并有效预防PHN的发生。Tajima等^[30]研究显示在疱疹发生后1月内使用神经阻滞相对于1月后使用能降低PHN的发生率。我国学者^[30]发现多次神经阻滞对HZ患者继发PHN有预防作用, 132例患者在出疹后1-7天被随机分为接受标准治疗(口服抗病毒及镇痛)组和标准治疗组复合椎旁注射组, 结果显示复合组13%的病人报告有HZ相关性疼痛, 而标准组发生率为45%, PHN的发生率在复合组显著降低, 生活质量明显提高。

4. 其它

PHN给患者造成极大的痛苦, 严重影响了患者的生活质量, 但并非所有的带状疱疹患者均会继发PHN, 资料显示HZ发展为PHN的机率在9%~34%之间, 这提示有必要对发展为PHN的高危因素进行认识, 从而能及时采取预防措施, 做到有的放矢。目前年龄及皮疹范围大小已公认为PHN发生高位因素, 研究人员对其它可能的高危因素也进行了探讨。

Petersen等^[31]观察了94例具有高风险发展为PHN的带状疱疹病人发病6个月内皮肤感觉功能的变化。随访包括四个方面: 疼痛评分、感觉症状、感觉变化或痛觉超敏区域、热和机械阈值的测量。疱疹局部皮肤显示对所有的热刺激感觉缺失, 6个月内感觉的恢复是有限的和有选择性的, 在机械刺激痛觉超敏和冷测量阈值方面有提高, 但在温和热刺激方面缺陷却难以恢复。最终发展为PHN的群体在探测冷和温刺激方面明显受损、而且有更大面积的感觉改变以及更严重的痛觉超敏。这一结果支持研究假设即最初损伤的严重程度可以预测PHN发生, 尤其是HZ皮肤区域冷感觉的受损。这一研究提示冷感觉缺失可能是PHN发生的高危因素之一。

Drolet等^[4]也探讨了PHN的危险因素, 251名年龄大于50

岁,发病在14天以内的HZ被纳入试验,患者疱疹的特征、治疗过程、健康状况、功能状态和免疫功能均被记录,结果发现年龄、发病时疼痛程度、HZ前活动受限均是发生PHN的独立危险因素。

随着带状疱疹疫苗在临床中的运用,带状疱疹及PHN的发生率均得到一定控制,但仍有一定数量的人群会发展为PHN。随着老年社会的到来,这一数量将会呈递增趋势,有荟萃分析表明^[7],即使采用目前最有效的药物,也仅仅只有30~50%的PHN患者症状能得到50%以上的缓解,可见对PHN的治疗依然任重而道远,因而非常有必要进一步探讨PHN的发病机制,同时临床上有必要采取措施阻止PHN的发生、提高PHN的疗效或者在疱疹发作早期预知高危病人发生PHN的可能性。

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中华医学会第十二届全国儿科危重症大会

中华医学会儿科分会急救学组、中华医学会急诊分会儿科学组暨《中国小儿急救医学》杂志将于2012年11月2~5日在重庆市召开“中华医学会第十二届全国儿科危重症大会”,届时将由我国从事儿科危重症工作的知名专家就儿科危重症领域的最新研究热点、前沿问题做专题报告,介绍危重症诊治方面的最新进展,并安排热点问题讨论或专家答疑时间,参会者将获得国家级I类继续教育学分。通知如下:征文要求:(1)凡未在国内刊物上公开发表的论文均可投稿,优秀论文将在《中国小儿急救医学》杂志上优先发表;(2)请寄1000字以内结构式摘要,应包括目的、方法、结果、结论四部分。首页请写清论文题目、作者姓名、工作单位、详细地址、邮编、手机号码或联系电话、Email地址。3.投稿方式:本次会议只接收电子邮箱投稿,征文请发至《中国小儿急救医学》杂志编辑部电子邮箱,邮件主题请注明“儿科危重症大会征文”字样。

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术后认知功能障碍是手术麻醉后常见的中枢神经系统的并发症, 在老年手术患者中发生率很高, 而且不利于患者术后康复, 甚至增加死亡率。但是目前术后认知功能障碍的诊断方法, 发病机制不明确, 没有确切的预防及治疗方法, 本文就上述内容最新的研究进展作一综述, 希望对今后的研究有启发意义。

关键词: 术后认知功能障碍; 神经心理学测验

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术后认知功能障碍的研究进展

Progress in Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction Studies

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Abstract

Postoperative cognitive dysfunction(POCD) is a common complication of central nervous system after major surgery, especially in elder patients. As a consequence, it delay patients' recovery and increase the mortality after surgery. At present, the diagnosis, pathophysiology, the prevention and the treatment are undefined. In this chapter, we will review the latest progresses made in such area to stimulate further research.

Key Words: Postoperative cognitive dysfunction; Neurocognitive test

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术后认知功能障碍是手术后常见的并发症, 尤其在心脏手术, 骨科手术及腹部大手术之后。目前对其确切的发病机制还不甚了解, 年龄是已知的最主要的危险因素^[1]。2009年, 我国60岁及以上老年人口达到1.6714亿, 占总人口的12.5%, 另外据统计65岁以上老年人接受手术的机率大于50%, 因此随着老年手术患者的不断增加, POCD的发生也会不断增多。ISPOCD1的研究结果表明60岁及以上人群在全麻下接受非心脏大手术后一周认知功能障碍的发生率为25.8%, 术后三个月认知功能障碍的发生率为9.9%^[2]。在短期内, POCD可影响疾病的恢复, 延长住院时间, 降低生活质量; 长远来说, 会增加死亡率, 使患者提前丧失工作能力, 加重社会经济负担等^[3], 所以关于POCD的研究具有重要的医学, 社会, 经济意义。本综述就POCD的定义, 其研究方法, 可能的发病机制及其预防作一归纳综述。

一、POCD的定义

POCD是指手术麻醉后出现定向、思维、记忆、注意力、自知力等认知能力的改变。POCD可持续数天到数周, 甚至更久, 应与术后谵妄及痴呆有所区别。谵妄表现为急性的, 波动性的意识障碍, 以对周围环境感知模糊及注意力减退为主要特征, 常伴有定向障碍, 幻觉以及言语行为异常。而POCD的患者通常没有定向障碍, 但是其某项或者多项神经心理学检查结果明显差于术前基础水平^[4,5,6]。而痴呆则表现为进展缓慢的, 隐秘的认知功能的衰退, 阿尔兹海默病就以痴呆为典型表现, 目前的研究提示POCD与阿尔兹海默病有着相似

的发病机制。

二、POCD的诊断

目前主要依靠神经心理学测试来诊断POCD。认知功能包含诸多方面, 如学习, 记忆, 语言, 感知, 注意力, 执行力, 抽象思维等, 当其中的某一方面受损时, 其他方面可以毫无异常。有时患者自诉的认知功能损害, 如记忆力减退、注意力下降, 严重的以至于影响工作, 而其术前术后神经心理学检查的结果却没有明显的差异, 可见目前诊断方法灵敏度之低。^[7]此外, 目前众多POCD的临床研究在诊断POCD时所应用的神经心理学测验方法, 进行测验的时机, 以及结果的判定都有很大的差别^[8]。这样不利于各项研究之间的总结与比较, 因此有必要探究发展更可靠, 更有效的诊断方法, 对POCD更深层次的了解有着重要的意义。

1. 神经心理学测验的选择

诊断POCD常用的神经心理学测验有逻辑记忆测验, CERAD词表记忆, Boston命名测验, 语义流畅性测验, 数字广度测验, 循迹连线测验以及数字符号替换测验等。目前所用的神经心理学测验由于练习效应, 顶/底效应, 其灵敏度大大降低, 如常用的简易智能精神状态检查量表(MMSE)上述缺点显著, 而且无法避免, 因此用MMSE来排除术前即有严重认知功能障碍的患者较为适宜。

Newman对关于非心脏手术POCD的研究进行了回顾, 发现最常评估的认知功能涉及学习和记忆方面, 在其回顾的研究中70%应用了学习和记忆方面的测试^[9]。然而很少有研究对

每项认知功能测试术后成绩显著下降的发生率进行统计,因为这样有助于确定不同手术究竟对认知功能的哪些方面有影响。

2. 测验时机的选择

既往的研究中,进行术后神经心理学测验的时间差异也很大,有在术后第一天进行的,也有在术后第五年再进行随访的。在不同时间进行神经心理学评估,其结果会大不相同。有人认为至少在术后一周进行神经心理学评估较为合适^[10],因为术后短期内的疼痛,药物,恶心呕吐等因素会影响测试的结果。而且早期的POCD可能与术后谵妄相混淆,但是在对ISPOCD数据进行回顾性分析后发现,出现术后谵妄的患者在术后一周发生认知功能障碍的可能性较大^[11],因此二者究竟有何联系还有待进一步研究。若在术后一周后进行神经心理学测验,由于住院天数的限制,患者的失访率就会增加,特别是那些发生认知功能损害较严重的患者,因此POCD的实际发生率可能更高。而且这还会使手术患者对自身认知功能的下降没有充分的认识,影响他对出院宣教的理解及记忆,有害出院后的康复。若在术后对患者进行多次神经心理学评估,可平衡不同时间点的劣势,还可找出术后认知功能的发展趋势。

3. POCD的评定方法

神经心理学测验术前术后的变化达到何种程度时方可诊断为POCD呢?目前主要有两种评定方法,一种是1SD法,即一项或者多项神经心理测试的术后测试结果比术前基准值降低一个标准差,则认定为POCD。此法患者术前基准值很低时,会产生底效应,降低测试的灵敏度;另一种方法ISPOCD采用的Z评分法,具体计算方法是术后测试结果与术前基准值的差值减去练习效应(正常对照组在相同间隔内两次测试结果变化的平均值)除以正常对照组首次测试的标准差,各项测试的Z评分相加后除以正常人群的Z评分总和的标准差即综合Z评分,当两项测试或者综合Z评分大于1.96时可诊断为POCD^[12]。Z评分可以一定程度上降低了练习效应的干扰。

三、POCD的危险因素

ISPOCD的研究表明年龄,教育程度,麻醉时间,二次手术,术后感染,呼吸系统并发症是非心脏大手术后早期POCD的危险因素,晚期POCD只与年龄有关,而围手术期的低血压及低氧血症与任何时期的POCD都没有明显的相关性^[12]。青年人(18~39岁)为36.6%及5.7%,中年人(40~59岁)为30.4%及5.6%,老年人(60岁以上)为41.4%及12.7%^[13]。另外,手术类型确实是POCD的危险因素,心脏手术POCD的发生率最高,术后数周内的发生率为30~80%,术后3~6个月的发生率为10~60%^[14],而小手术术后一周POCD的发生率仅6.8%,明显低于大手术^[15]。既往认为POCD在心脏手术后如此普遍可能与体外循环产生脑内微小栓塞有关,但是非体外循环心脏手术POCD的发生率没有明显下降,而患者大脑中动脉内的栓子数是减少的^[16]。最后,手术后通过静脉给予阿片类镇痛药物也是发生POCD的危险因素之一,若口服阿片类

镇痛药物可降低POCD的发生率,这有可能是肝脏的首过效应大大降低了口服药物的血药浓度^[17]。

四、POCD的发病机制

大脑对缺氧非常敏感,短暂的缺氧就会对大脑造成损伤,因此术中大脑缺氧可能是POCD的发病机制。随着脑氧饱和度监测技术的发展,临床上已能对脑氧的代谢情况进行持续、无创监测。Slater和Casati A分别认为CABG和腹部大手术围手术期的脑氧饱和度下降与POCD的发生密切相关^[18, 19],但是Hong的研究结论与此不同,他认为脑氧饱和度的下降并不能预测心脏瓣膜手术POCD的发生^[20]。Dahn发现术中脑氧饱和度的降低及术后3天夜间低氧血症时间的增加并不影响髋部手术后患者认知功能的恢复^[21]。这可能是由于不同的手术类型以及诊断方法导致了相互矛盾的结论。

全麻药物对中枢神经系统产生毒性作用从而影响认知功能已在动物实验中得到了证实,如全麻药物尤其是吸入麻醉药能直接以及间接地影响中枢胆碱能系统,后者在调节认知功能方面起着重要的作用,这与阿尔兹海默病的发病机制有着相似之处^[22]。但是局部麻醉术后POCD的发生率与全麻术后并没有明显差异^[23]。

最后,手术所导致的炎症反应也可能是POCD的发病机制。接受冠状动脉手术(术中采用体外循环)的患者术后早期及中期发生POCD的概率与IL-6及C反应蛋白的浓度呈正相关。另外有研究发现在发生术后认知功能损害小鼠的海马区,IL-1 β 的mRNA及其蛋白质表达大量增加激活了神经胶质细胞启动了海马区的炎症反应^[24]。

手术与麻醉往往是同时进行的,因此很难分清究竟是哪种机制导致了POCD的发生,抑或是上述机制均参与其中,还需更进一步的研究。

五、POCD的预防

非心脏手术后POCD的发生可增加患者的死亡率,使患者提早离开工作岗位,增加社会经济负担^[3],因此避免POCD的发生有着极其重要的意义。维持术中稳态,有助于减少POCD的发生,但是具体的方法还有待进一步研究。术中给予患者过度通气,使呼气末CO₂分压保持在30mmHg,POCD的发生率明显低于正常通气组的患者,这可能是由于过度通气会减少脑血流量,从而降低到达脑的有害物质的量^[25]。另外,脑保护是目前的研究热点之一,在动物实验中发现一些惰性气体如氦气具有保护神经的作用。但是有研究分别将氦气麻醉患者术后认知功能与地氟醚麻醉及丙泊酚麻醉患者术后认知功能进行了比较,均未发现明显的差异^[26, 27]。

六、总结

在寻求建立统一有效的诊断POCD方法的同时,仍需加深对其发病机制的探究。这不仅有助于POCD的预防乃至治疗,对神经退行性疾病如阿尔兹海默病的发病机制的研究也有着启发性的意义。

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2012北京协和急诊医学国际高峰论坛

又是一年相聚的日子，又一次急诊医学的盛会——“2012北京协和急诊医学国际高峰论坛”将如期在北京举行，即：2012年4月13日—15日在北京国际会议中心（BICC）召开。

2011年对于急诊医学又是一个不平凡的一年，我们再次得到卫生部等医疗行政管理部的青睐，成为第一批四个“卫生部质量控制中心”中的一个，这使急诊医学界向“高质量服务”又跨进了一步。为了配合我们的质量改进工作，本届论坛的主题定为“标准·规范·发展”，旨在急诊医学的同道将以标准化的建设、规范化的行为快速推进急诊医学的发展，使其满足我国常规急诊和灾害救援的需要，也使我们进一步缩短了与国际急诊先进水平间的距离。

我们将在系统的“标准”指导下，不断地“规范”工作，从而取得更好地“发展”，结合规范化建设，本次会议的重点议题是急诊医学的规范化建设。会议在保持急诊医学内容专业性的基础上，吸收兄弟学科精华、优化交融学科间资源，秉承与推进“将理论转化为技能”的教学理念，为来自全国的急诊医学以及其他兄弟学科的同道搭建充实新知识、提高新技能的交流平台。

本次论坛在内容上进行了有效的整合与进一步深化，力图使大家对自己感兴趣的领域能有更充分的了解和认知，大会汇聚众多国内外著名专家、学者并提供五十余场学术讲座、临床研讨病例和临床模拟培训。内容涉及：心肺复苏、急重症病人监护、血流动力学及容量复苏、多脏器功能障碍与衰竭的抢救和脏器功能支持、急诊病人的营养、急性感染、急性中毒、急救护理等方面；涉及的操作技能包括：快速诊断（POCT）、床旁超声、内镜、急诊介入、药学与检验、影像技术、急诊呼吸功能监测和支持、急诊肾脏替代、监护技术、气道建立及管理、人工通气、机械通气、血气分析等。此外，“论坛”为合理用药、临床检验的应用以及影像学单独设立了专项讲座，使之更加具有针对性及实用性。我们相信，通过这样全方位的设置，将吸引大家共同从全新的视角来参与、体会。

在此诚挚地邀请各位同道参加，让我们的新朋友友们欢聚在这一个充满生机与希望的春天里，共同携手每年一度的“四月之约”，我们欢迎您！

会议时间：2012年4月13日-15日

会议地点：北京国际会议中心BICC（地址：北京市朝阳区北辰东路8号）

会议规模：2500人左右

学分授予：国家级继续教育 I 类学分

目标受众：本次会议面向各学科临床专业人员，包括急诊医学、全科医学、内外科重症医学、麻醉等专业的医生、护士及相关专业人员

科学：精确还是模糊？——再论“精确麻醉”

Science: Precise or Fuzzy?

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科学，包括医学科学的发展，无不是在茫然中寻找必然，在无序中探求有序，在不确定中探索确定性，而精确与模糊就象一对双生子，永远处于相对的辩证统一关系中。诚然，任何创新意识都不能超越“模糊”直接进入“精确”，故人类意识的起源是“模糊”，但走向成熟的目标是“精确”。过往的模糊，是为了演绎今日的精确。正如人类意识和判断的发展过程是逐渐走向精确的。时至今日，几乎所有的概念都可以实现数字化，被形式逻辑严格推导和演绎、或被数字化的公式所验证，当然，我们还要面向未来，接受更进一步精确科学发现的挑战。医学也不例外。诚如白浪医生文中所言，“某一麻醉医生做得比较好，另一麻醉医生做得不那么好；今天做得好，明天可能做得不那么好；”这种不确定行，或者说是治疗的不稳定性（波动性），正是麻醉学会和各级麻醉质控中心要努力规避的工作重点之一。通过规范化培训，通过推广各项麻醉规则和专家共识，将不精确的麻醉逐步导向“精确”，减少个体差异，缩短地区差距，从而达到促进医疗整体水平稳定发展的目的。

目前，有关麻醉深度的众多研究结果已经基本达成共识的是：无论过深，抑或过浅的麻醉都会对机体的内环境稳态、对中枢神经系统的高级认知功能产生这样或那样的损伤。因此临床麻醉深度的现代评估（有别于1847年Pomley提出的乙醚麻醉分期）一直是麻醉学的研究热点之一。不同于150年前，现在的我们已经拥有BIS、NACROTREND、熵、听觉诱发电位、PET、MRI等多项技术手段，能进行有效的麻醉深度监测，那么我们为什么不能利用这些方式方法去完善我们的麻醉，促进患者的转归呢？

而且，随着对脑功能研究的日益深入和精确，我们对人

类的意识和记忆、镇静和镇痛、伤害性反射和神经内分泌及血流动力学的关系，尤其是不同麻醉方式的不同作用机制所产生的不同影响，有了全新的理解，从而也产生了一批全新的现代麻醉理念。例如镇静/镇痛与抗伤害反射的“二元论”，即在意识消失，不产生记忆组反应的镇静/镇痛水平下，是否可以通过其它手段，抑制机体的抗伤害反射，阻断神经内分泌的级联式反应，达到“舒适化”的平衡点？

不可否认，“来自个人的、直觉的、模糊的带有艺术性的个性处理方案，是医学中闪光和有趣的地方，也是人类灵性的闪光”，但闪光点究竟是偶然还是必然，是流星还是新星，尚需经由严格的论证和多样本的评估，在得到反复肯定的结论后，再转而推广到临床和患者身上。医学的特殊性，使它直面生命的重大责任，也对每个医学工作者都提出更高更严的“精确性”要求。

在现阶段的医疗认识水平下，在很多机理仍是“迷”的前提下，我们不可能做到完全的“精确”，但这并不是我们放弃追求“精确”的理由，恰恰是督促我们在“精确”的道路上更坚定，更不懈努力的动力。爱因斯坦发现“相对论”是对时间概念的模糊吗？“博弈论”的发展是对“均衡”、“策略”的模糊吗？恰恰相反，它们将相应学科的探索推到了新的“精确”高度，翻开了科学发展的新一页，也开启了人类发展的新篇章。其实，人类科学的发展规律是从模糊到精确，再从精确到模糊而复始的循环，而生命科学是自然学科中最复杂的学科，这也许是迄今为止，我们对自己的机体仍所知甚少的原因之一，但这不正是我们作为新世纪医生，不可推卸的职责吗？任重道远，吾辈将上下而求索！

国际心血管麻醉会议暨第八届国际华人心血管麻醉论坛

征文内容：1. 心血管手术围术期临床研究；2. 心血管麻醉和体外循环基础研究；3. 心血管麻醉药理学研究；4. 临床心血管麻醉和体外循环病例讨论；5. 心血管麻醉和围术期处理最新进展。

征文要求：1. 摘要形式投稿，字数在1000字以内；2. 格式要求：文稿顺序为题目、单位、邮编、作者姓名、摘要内容。摘要分为目的、方法、结果、结论四部分。3. 请自留底稿，未经采用者，不退稿。所采用的稿件均刊登在“中国循环杂志”（核心期刊，国家优秀期刊）上。4. 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。

投稿方式：论坛网站 <http://www.cmachc.org/> 进行网上投稿

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恰当的镇痛与镇静治疗是提高机械通气有效性以及患者舒适性和安全性的关键。然而，计划镇静的临床依从性不足，不恰当镇静（不足或过度）的发生率较高。为避免过度镇静可能引起的循环波动、胃肠道功能异常、脱机延迟以及呼吸机相关性肺炎（VAP）发生率增加等不安全事件，仅给予镇痛药而无镇静剂的治疗思想近来开始在临床进行探索性应用。本文将系统讨论ICU机械通气患者镇痛/镇静的必要性以及无镇静策略临床实施的可能性。

关键词：镇痛/镇静；必要性；无镇静

“无镇静”：梦想还是梦魇？

No Sedation: Dream or Nightmare

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Abstract

It is crucial to maintain an optimal analgesia-sedation status for improvement of the mechanical ventilation efficiency, patients' comfort and safety. However, high frequency of sub-optimal analgesia-sedation (i.e. inadequate or over) were happened due to much lower clinical compliance of the protocolized sedation. To avoid over-sedation induced unsafe events such as circulation unstable, dysfunction of gastrointestinal tract, the delayed successful weaning and the increased incidence of ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP), strategy with adequate analgesia but no sedation was clinically investigated. In this article, we will systematically analyze the necessity of optimal analgesia-sedation and the clinical reliability of no sedation protocol.

Key Words: Analgesia-sedation; Necessity; No sedation

2002年，美国“成年重症患者持续应用镇痛、镇静剂临床实践指南”提出，“保持重症患者处于最舒适和最安全的状态是ICU医护人员的基本目标”^[1]，高度强调了镇痛/镇静治疗的重要性。指南要求临床医生根据不同重症患者的机体功能状态，制定恰当的个体化镇痛/镇静计划，并且通过实时监测患者的镇痛/镇静深度，调节药物用量，使计划完美的实施，保持患者处于理想的镇痛/镇静状态，并实施每日唤醒（即计划镇静策略，Protocolized sedation）。在此基础上，近年来的基础和临床研究还发现，恰当的镇痛与镇静对以全身炎症反应（SIRS）为病理生理基础的机体，具有免疫调节、器官保护等作用，甚至对病死率产生一定程度的影响^[2-4]，更进一步阐明了镇痛与镇静的作用不仅仅只是局限于解除患者的不适感受，而是已上升到一个新的层面，即已成为对并发有高热炎症反应、接受机械通气的重症患者所进行综合干预手段的一部分。由此可见，恰当的镇痛/镇静在机械通气患者的治疗中不可或缺。

然而，事物总有其两面性。不恰当的镇痛/镇静非但不能达到上述目的，还可能使得重症患者处于不安全的危险之中，如镇痛/镇静不足所引起的躁动、人机不协调、意外拔管；镇痛/镇静过度所引起的循环波动、胃肠道功能异常、脱机延迟，VAP的发生率增加等^[5]。而现有的调查显示，不恰当的镇痛/镇静在临床上发生率极高^[6]。因此，一部分临床医生认为，给予足够的镇痛、而不给予镇静（所谓“无镇静”策略）可能是一种避免过度镇静副作用的替代策略，并且最近Strøm在研究中发现，此措施能有效减少机械通气时间、住ICU时间以及降低病死率^[7]。因此，是否只需要足够的镇痛已成为有可能影响ICU机械通气患者临床治疗常规的有争议的焦点问题。

一、恰当的镇痛/镇静是提高患者舒适性的必要手段

首先，ICU镇痛不足的现象普遍存在。一项66例小样本的研究发现，12%的患者认为在ICU治疗过程中疼痛难以忍受，是他们在ICU最难以忘怀的痛苦事情^[8]。我们于2006年对全国31家三级甲等教学医院ICU成功救治，并转出至普通病房的314名清醒患者进行的访问调查发现，在ICU治疗过程中无疼痛感受的患者只有5%（16人），其他所有患者都有不同程度的疼痛^[9]。造成此现象的原因很多，包括ICU接受有创机械通气患者无法与医护人员进行有效的交流，而临床上又缺乏对疼痛状态和程度有效、可靠的评估方法^[10]。更加重要的是，在临床实践中，有些医生会习惯性认为，气管插管机械通气的患者会随着时间的推移而逐渐耐受气管导管等不良刺激，可以少用或不用镇痛/镇静剂。然而，事实并非如此。2005年法国的一项调查显示，在机械通气第2天、第4天和第6天，随着机械通气时间的延长，疼痛评分（Behavioral Pain Scale, BPS）越来越高，说明患者疼痛的不良感受越来越强烈^[11]。这个研究结果告诉我们，至少在接受有创机械通气的前一周内，疼痛不良感受不会出现耐受现象，尤其在ICU有创性诊疗操作过程中，患者的疼痛感受更强烈。而研究发现在ICU的第2天、第4天和第6天，应用麻醉性镇痛药治疗的患者从90%下降到70%。而且在穿刺等有创操作过程中，仅有1/5的患者给予疼痛评估和镇痛药物。以上研究证据表明，ICU镇痛不足普遍存在。因此，加强ICU镇痛必然将极大程度提高机械通气患者的舒适性，并带来一系列良性结果。

其次，镇静是消除ICU患者焦虑等心理应激的必要手段。多种因素可引起重症患者焦虑、恐惧等心理应激。意识清醒的病人当被送入ICU病房时，复杂的心理状态是诱发焦虑的主

要原因。病人离开亲人陪同感到无助；ICU特殊环境——各种监护仪、呼吸机及其所发出的报警声音会使病人对所患疾病能否康复丧失信心，担心自身疾病的严重程度是否影响将来的工作和生活，甚至产生对死亡的恐惧^[12]。我们曾对ICU大抢救时邻床清醒重症患者机体应激状态进行调查，发现不进行干预或仅接受心理辅导的患者应激激素的分泌显著增高，并持续至24小时以上，导致剧烈的循环波动以及频发心律失常。而仅给予5-10mg咪唑安定静脉注射能显著消除上述不良反应^[13]。此研究充分说明，镇静是有效解除ICU重症患者心理应激的有效手段。然而，现状却不容乐观。由于缺乏恰当的镇静，ICU病人焦虑、躁动的高发生率高达50-70%，是ICU重要的不安全因素。我国近期的一项全国性流行病学学调查结果显示，ICU病人住院期间不良经历发生率超过80%^[14]。此外，有研究报道，重症患者的焦虑等心理不良经历不仅发生在ICU加强医疗过程中，而且在转出ICU的前一周甚至2个月内仍存在不同程度的心理障碍，创伤后综合征（PTSD）的发生率远高于其他住院患者^[15]。由此可见，实施恰当的镇静，是提高重症患者舒适性与安全性的重要保证。

然而遗憾的是ICU镇痛/镇静不足现象普遍存在。2006年德国一项调查显示，ICU机械通气患者接受计划镇静治疗的比例不足35%^[16]。美国一项多中心调查报告指出，计划镇静策略在相当一部分医院ICU中并未得到良好实施^[17]。近年对中国三级甲等教学医院的调查发现，近37.4%的ICU重症患者未给与如何镇静治疗，接受计划镇静治疗的病人比例不足15%^[18]。由此可见，加强ICU医生的镇痛/镇静观念，提高ICU机械通气患者接受恰当的镇痛/镇静治疗的比例是ICU质量与安全建设面临的重要任务之一。

二、过度镇静，形势严峻

相比于镇静不足会降低机械通气的有效性，引起自主拔管，谵妄等不安全事件，镇静过度危害更大。大量的研究证实，镇静过度会导致患者机械通气时间延长、VAP的发生率增多、深静脉血栓形成、以及增加患者的医疗花费及住院病死率^[19,20]。

连续镇静深度监测是防止镇静过度的有效措施。然而，由于当前缺乏可靠的临床镇痛/镇静深度评价体系，依据现有评分体系，无论是在深度镇静状态还是浅度镇静状态，都会有不同程度的镇静过度与镇静不足^[17]。Jackson所进行一项荟萃分析发现，即使在控制相对严格的随机对照研究（RCT），不恰当镇静的患者比例仍可能高达60%以上。进一步分析发现，所有入选文献所报道过度镇静的发生率从2.8-44%不等^[21]。一项来自法国的44个中心参与的RCT研究显示，过度镇静导致严重的苏醒延长的发生率高达41-57%^[11]。事实上，过度镇静在临床上并非少见，也已成为ICU医生、专科医生以及患者家属担心影响脱机以及其它不良事件发生的主要顾虑，从而影响规范化镇痛/镇静策略的实施。

除以降低基础代谢（如脑创伤）及保持干预手段的有效性（如严重ARDS小潮气量通气策略或俯卧位通气等）为目的所进行的干预性深镇静外，过度镇静的发生常常与以下两

方面因素有关。其一，缺乏连续性监测。当前监测镇静深度的指标有多种，每种指标均存在一定的局限性，但是只要运用任何一种指标进行连续性监测，镇静过度可能极大程度得到避免。然而遗憾的是，Weinert的研究告诉我们，即使在教学医院，连续监测镇静深度的患者比例仍小于40%^[17]。其二，ICU镇静策略以控制患者躁动为目标，即患者安静合作时不给予任何镇痛镇静剂，而当出现躁动时，为达到快速让患者安静，常常采取静脉推注镇痛或/和镇静剂。结果是，由于单次给药很难维持有效控制疼痛、焦虑等不适感受所需要的镇痛/镇静血药浓度，重复多次给药必将导致患者在镇静不足和镇静过度两个极端波动，镇静药物的总用量可能较计划镇静还多。我们的研究发现，在中国三级甲等教学医院ICU内，除37.4%的患者未接受任何镇痛/镇静外，接受此类镇静策略的患者比例为12.4%^[18]。因此，如何实时调节镇静深度，避免镇静过度是ICU医生急需解决的问题。

三、“无镇静”：医生的梦想？

既然镇静深度难以准确监测，镇静过度相比镇静不足在临床上更难以发现并且危害更大，此外，尽管作用较弱，所有麻醉性镇痛药均存在一定程度的镇静效应。因此有人提出，是否可以采取不镇静仅给予镇痛的治疗策略？一方面仍可保持机械通气患者处于无痛状态，另一方面又可以避免镇静剂、尤其是过度镇静给机体带来的诸多危害。

2010年，丹麦学者Strøm及其同事在《LANCET》杂志发表了一项有关“无镇静”的研究^[7]，结果显示，与接受计划镇静的患者比较，无镇静（仅给予镇痛和抗谵妄药物）患者的机械通气时间、住ICU时间以及医院住院时间均缩短，病死率降低。提示“无镇静”优于计划镇静治疗，患者能获得更多的利益。然而认真分析其研究设计不难发现，该研究中除所有患者均接受吗啡治疗外，对于无镇静组患者，如果出现躁动，先给予氟哌啶治疗，如果仍不能控制患者的躁动，则给予连续6小时丙泊酚静脉泵入，然后停止给予镇静剂，待患者完全清醒后再次进入无镇静组，如患者仍躁动，重复进行上一过程，如果3次给予连续6小时丙泊酚静脉泵入仍不能解除患者的躁动问题，则将病例归入镇静组。从此方案中可以看出，无镇静组并非是真的没有镇静，而是在有效镇痛基础上进行按需镇静，即患者不躁动便不给予镇静剂。另一方面，在镇静组，分析患者所接受镇静药物的剂量分布可以看出，至少有50%的患者超出了临床实际常规剂量，存在过度镇静之嫌。因此，此项研究更加准确的说是比较了过度镇静和按需镇静之间的优劣，而并非真正有镇静和无镇静之间的比较。显而易见，过度镇静比按需镇静对机械通气患者的预后影响更大。更为重要的是，后续调查发现，入选“无镇静”组患者的谵妄发生率为20%，而镇静组患者中仅4%发生谵妄（ $p=0.04$ ），说明“无镇静”将是一部分患者的梦魇！我们所进行的一项非干预、观察性研究从另一方面证实了镇痛/镇静联合应用的重要性。研究发现，仅给予镇痛药或镇静药或两者全无的患者存在严重不适感受记忆的发生率分别为66.7%、56.7%、76.7%，但给予镇痛+镇静的患者

中, 发生率为29.2% ($p < 0.01$)。以上研究结果证实, 重症患者接受机械通气过程中需要给予恰当的镇痛和镇静治疗, 以最大程度减少各种医疗手段对机体产生的伤害刺激及其诱发的有害机体反应。

总结

在“以病人为中心”的医疗方针下, 医生应该追寻这样的梦想: 患者一边接受着能引起一系列心理或 / 和生理不适感受的各种医疗措施 (如呼吸机、CRRT等), 一边保持清醒的意识去享受医护人员的关怀、朋友的关心以及亲人的关爱, 而全无不适感受, 滤过所有外来伤害刺激以及阻隔所有刺激诱发机体的心理及生理应激是一种艺术化的镇痛 / 镇静策略。但今天, 这仅仅是一个梦想。

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2012年全国中青年麻醉学医师学术论坛征文通知

“2012年全国中青年麻醉学学科医师学术论坛”将于2012年6月1-3日在陕西省西安市召开。本次会议由中华医学会麻醉学分会青年委员会组织, 陕西省麻醉学专业委员会承办。

全国中青年麻醉学医师学术论坛自创办以来, 秉承“带动全国青年麻醉学者更好地开展麻醉学研究, 提高中青年麻醉学医师的学术水平”的学术思想, 旨在为广大中青年麻醉学者展示风采、开拓思路搭建平台。诚挚欢迎广大中青年麻醉学工作者踊跃投稿, 展示自己的研究成果和学术水平!

现将会议学术论文征文的有关事项通知如下:

一、征文内容:

1. 麻醉临床与基础研究; 2. 疼痛临床与基础研究; 3. 危重医学临床与基础研究;

二、征文要求:

1. 参赛论文必须提交包括中英文摘要各一份 (800~1000字) 及中文全文, 请在稿件上注明征文内容 (见一)。
2. 要求一律以电子版投稿, 不接受书面投稿, 请在邮件标题注明“麻醉青年委员会2012年年会投稿——xxx (姓名)”字样; 恕不退稿, 请自留底稿。
3. 论文格式要求: 小四号宋体, 单倍行距, A4纸。文稿顺序为参赛类别、征文内容、题目、单位、邮编、作者姓名、中文摘要、英文摘要、全文内容以及第一作者和通讯作者电话和e-mail地址。
4. 参评者要求年龄在45岁以下 (1967年7月1日以后出生), 投稿时请提供身份证电子扫描件。本次会议对在读研究生参会者实行费用减免, 欢迎投稿。
5. 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, 均不予受理。

三、投稿方式:

收稿邮箱: zhongqinghui2012@126.com 截稿日期: 2012年4月25日; 过期恕不受理。

联系人: 苏斌斌 (TEL: 029-84775343 13193384460)

四、个人邀请外宾来参加会议并拟进行学术交流者, 也请通知会议组委会并在上述截稿日期前交来论文摘要, 以便统一安排; 过期恕不受理。

中华医学会麻醉学分会
陕西省麻醉学专业委员会

麻醉：精确还是模糊？

Anesthesia: Precise or fuzzy?

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医学既是一门科学，又是一门艺术吗？……关于医学是“科学”还是“艺术”所出现的自相矛盾、似是而非、模棱两可的描述，正指向存在于医学内部本身的一种矛盾和张力。……那些提到医学的科学性和艺术性的人，并没有提出这两者可以共同、连续性地存在：多一些艺术，就少一些科学；或者反过来，多一些科学，就少一些艺术。

——Kathryn Montgomery《医生该如何思考》

医学到底是科学还是艺术，还真是个问题。如果说：有某项检测航天飞机性能的方法，它的敏感度是90%，特异度是75%，不完全保证航天飞机能飞到月球并精确返回地球某点，那么航天事业的发展是不可想象的。显然，医学并非具有数学物理那样的精确性和可重复性，称其为科学乃言过其实。那么，我们医生多年来接受教育并自我继续教育，究竟学到的是什么？毫无疑问，医学是有科学性的，或者说从生物医学科学里获益良多，然而医学本身并不是一门科学。尽管它依赖于深厚的科学知识基础和科学技术的运用，但它仍然是一门实践。既然说到了实践，那是医生对医学中科学部分的运用或部分运用，本身并非科学的再现；既然是人对知识的实践性运用，必然会显示其不确定性和模糊性；既然麻醉学是医学中重要的组成部分，那它到底是精确的还是模糊的？

曾经，我们“模糊”地麻醉着：对病人麻醉风险的预估，人云亦云，炮制出诸多麻醉禁忌；没有吸入麻醉药的气体监测，于是便手握挥发罐转盘来回地转动；没有静脉麻醉药的药代动力学知识，我们时刻警惕着病人的表现，依“临床需要和个人经验”间断地把或多或少的药注入病人体内；没有对于困难气道的认识和相应器械的出现，危急时往往只能无奈甚至绝望地重复着插管动作，谁能否认有时候成功逆转危情的唯一条件竟然只是运气？当然了，曾经的“模糊”只能看作为历史的必然进程而非麻醉工作者的失误。现代麻醉“精确”了吗？似乎是的：我们掌握了各种麻醉药物的基本药代规律，使所用药物的浓度和效应趋向合理而稳定；有了纤维支气管镜的帮助，可以不用单靠听诊而来回移动定位甚至拔出双腔管重新插入；血气、酸碱和电解质监测仪的应用，有助于我们清晰地调控病人的内环境；对老年人术后谵妄和认知功能障碍的逐步了解，也避免了曾经有过的粗暴治疗方法……

此时回忆起一类手术的麻醉：小儿气道异物的取出术。

曾经盛行保留自主呼吸的静脉全麻法，需要达到那么一种境界：保留一定水平的自主呼吸以维持符合生理需要的通气量，咽喉部反射丧失或极微弱，声门开放以利于硬质气管镜进入，气管镜和异物钳的深浅操作不引起呛咳。试问：我们真的能稳定地达到那种麻醉深度吗？于是乎，某一麻醉医生做得比较好，另一麻醉医生做得不那么好；今天做得好，明天可能做得不那么好；进声门顺利了，可后面支气管取异物时又呛咳了，手术医师胆战心惊……再试问：如此麻醉方法和程序，是否过于“模糊”？这种“模糊”是否将麻醉工作引入一种说不清道不明的境地？有利于工作质量的完善和稳定吗？本人尝试在静脉麻醉药的基础上加用琥珀胆碱开放声门并使患儿无呼吸，以硬质气管镜本身作为人工气道，进行人工控制通气，获得成功——喉镜暴露轻松，声门开放易于气管镜进出，完全消除气管支气管内操作时患儿的体动和呛咳，而且由于不是依靠大量静脉麻醉药导致的气道反射减弱，苏醒和恢复功能更为迅捷。此法更倾向于一种程序化，是否更“精确”而易于操作？是否更能使同行仿效而提高整体工作质量？如果在此类手术麻醉中有人提倡高频喷射通气，那本人觉得此时麻醉医生是“被模糊”了，同时也带来了潜在风险，因为麻醉医生看不到气道是否已经有损伤或者在手术中被术者损伤，此时如引起气压伤却称其为正常并发症便属于牵强了。

现阶段出现了“精确麻醉”的概念，所谓精确麻醉，是通过病人脑电信号的监控实施的，并配以测算病人的睡眠深度、肌肉松弛程度和镇痛效果等，精确调整麻醉药物的使用。即使其初衷是摒弃那种凭个人经验和简单的循环指标来调整麻醉用药，是麻醉发展的必然趋势，但应用“精确”一词，本人仍深表疑惑。首先，人类的神经中枢系统对我们来说仍然是个谜，而麻醉药究竟是如何发挥作用的只能成为谜中之谜。在医学中，不明机理而被广泛使用的技术可能只有麻醉，只是自从人类偶尔发现了其功用后，便无法抛弃它，但注定了我们在相当长的一段时期里只能“模糊”地工作着。其次，既然连机理都不明朗，也就意味着现阶段不可能去真正监控它。现有的一些监测技术，也只能无奈地舍本求标，真的能达到精确的监控目的吗？最后，麻醉深度与外科刺激是一对共存体，即便未来有了完善的麻醉深度监测，麻醉医生也肯定无法随不断变化的伤害性刺激而精确变化麻醉深度的，如果没做到这一点，又如何称其为精确麻醉呢？

神经刺激器监测肌松可谓精确了吧？麻醉医生可以依据监测结果调控药物使用并视其模式为精确调控的典范，其实未必。不同的手术需要不同的肌松效果，但什么类型的手术到底应该达到什么样的肌松有精确描述吗？没有！腹部手术对肌松要求最高，但谁又能说清胃肠吻合时需要什么数据的监测结果而关腹时又需要达到什么数据？更何况不同病人的肌肉群特点也存在差异。另外，以尺神经支配的拇收肌为检测对象，又如何能精确预测呼吸肌群的整体恢复甚至上呼吸道肌群的张力维持？当诸多问题在临床工作中被发现后，TOF值作为肌松安全恢复的诊断标准便被不断提高，是精确？还是无奈？

临床麻醉工作中类似的求精确而不能的情况比比皆是：对麻醉风险的评估、输血指证的掌握、靶控输注、依照公式调节酸碱电解质紊乱和判断麻醉质量的标准等等。临床流行病学的发展对临床医学工作（包括临床麻醉）影响巨大，它倡导不再把医生的个人经验放在临床实践的重要地位，取而代之的是那些应用“科学”的方法得出的“科学”经验，希望临床工作走向一个精确的归宿，但是本人仍然认为：它使用的研究方法只能说是现阶段相对“科学”且被暂时广泛认可的方法，并不代表真正的精确。比如统计学，本身也是为了解决很多模糊问题而被应用的一门学科，但它在临床医学中却占据了绝对主导地位，不能不惊叹临床医学之模糊广度和力度。印象中，起码在麻醉学领域，似乎没有什么影响深远的重大理念和技术突破是得益于统计学的。临床流

行病学甚至可以这样被理解：它是对临床医学精确性的一种追求，同时也是对抗其模糊性的一种无奈的产物。再说麻醉学科研，例如曾经在脑保护和ARDS等领域的研究，国内论文泛滥（本人也未曾免俗），现在回想，究竟为我们带来了什么？在很多研究领域，因其基础的东西尚未精确，在其之上的研究能有精确的结果吗？

往往越是系统的复杂的事物，越无法精确，而模糊则占了主导地位。在临床医学中模糊现象是普遍而客观存在的，怎样从疾病的现象中去识别疾病的真面目，这不仅仅是一个医学的问题，同时也是一个哲学的问题。模糊与精确亦是一对矛盾，是一个事物的两个不同方面，在疾病的发展演变过程中，这对矛盾也在变化着并相互转换，我们临床观察和思维活动也要适应于这种变化与转换。作为一个医生，需要扎实的理论和技术基础，才能识别临床工作中什么是矛盾的精确方面而什么是模糊方面，该精确时须精确，该模糊时则无须追求精确而使病人得到过度的甚至错误的治疗，稳定心态静观其变，伺机在病情的发展中从模糊走向精确，再做出自己的判断和抉择。

我们是否可以这样认为：在不违背麻醉基本原则的基础上，适当模糊一些，有助于集思广益、开拓思维并创新发展，同时使科室民主气氛融洽，科间协作环境优化，从而促进麻醉学的新发展，更好地保障和改善病员的生存状态。那种来自个人的、直觉的、模糊的带有艺术性的个性处理方案，是医学中闪光和有趣的地方，也是人类灵性的闪光。

第十一届华东六省一市麻醉学术会议征文通知

各省、自治区、直辖市医学会：

各有关医疗单位：

第十二届华东六省一市麻醉学术会议将于2012年5月中旬在江西南昌市召开。会议将设“知识更新专题讲座”、“研究报告”、“病例讨论”、“新药物新技术新方法介绍”等。现将征文有关事项通知如下：

一、征文内容：

- 1、麻醉学基础研究。
- 2、临床麻醉的研究。
- 3、危重病医学的研究与进展。
- 4、各种疼痛的基础与临床研究。
- 5、病例讨论。
- 6、麻醉新药物、新技术与新方法。
- 7、麻醉科管理与麻醉教育的研究。

二、征文要求：

- 1、论文需交800-1000字以内的摘要一份。要求重点突出，文字精练。凡在全国公开发行的论文，不予受理，单位审查盖章后寄出。
- 2、知识更新专题讲座的文章要求全文，字数在3000字以内一份。
- 3、所有来稿应注明单位、作者姓名及邮政编码，请用Word录入，投稿请寄电子邮箱malongxian@yahoo.com.cn。
- 4、稿件请寄：江西医学院第一附属医院麻醉科马龙先医师收，邮编：330006，联系电话：13970074155。
- 5、截稿日期：2012年2月28日，以当地邮戳为准。

江西省医学会
江西省麻醉专业委员会

世界呼吸治疗理事会与呼吸治疗专业

International Council for Respiratory Care and Qualified Professional Respiratory Care

张翔宇 袁月华 王胜昱



中国在ICRC有了席位，成为正式成员国



很多国家的专业人士相聚在AARC/ICRC会议

世界呼吸治疗理事会 (International Council for Respiratory Care, ICRC) 始建于1991年, 是美国呼吸治疗学会 (American Association for Respiratory Care, AARC) 的伙伴, 目前在全世界范围内有25个成员国。2011年在美国的佛罗里达州的坦帕市 (Tampa) 召开的AARC与ICRC大会上, 我们中国也称为ICRC的成员国, ICRC邀请张翔宇, 袁月华作为中国的代表 (Governor)。ICRC的远期目标是在全世界为患者提供具有质量与资格的呼吸治疗服务, 并通过提供专业的教育培训, 知识更新的方式实现提高呼吸治疗质量的目的。

ICRC确立了自己的使命: 努力在全世界实现更安全、有效和符合伦理的呼吸治疗服务; 促进世界各国的呼吸治疗的艺术、科学、教育基金, 以达到高质量呼吸治疗临床结果的目的; 根据各国的具体资源条件和需求状况建立并传播具有循证依据的操作规范; 促进和辅助相关的医务工作者、护士、医学专家、医院或诊所、服务机构、以及器材供应商之间的沟通与协作; 促进各成员国的呼吸治疗学术团体的建立与发展; 根据各成员国的具体情况提供患者、看护人、公共

大众在呼吸治疗领域、疾病预防与康复方面的教育资源。同时也非常明确地要求在科学研究、研究数据发布与应用、制定操作规范的过程中要避免任何商业利益的参与, 设立了明确的伦理标准。

ICRC与AARC协作, 通过美国呼吸治疗基金会 (American Respiratory Care Foundation, ARCF) 设立了国际访问学者基金会, 为全世界各国的相关学者提供赴美国参观学习的机会。从1996年开始, 中国获得的访问学者的人数到2011年为止达到12人, 他们当中有医师、呼吸治疗师、护士等。这些学者学习归国后在呼吸治疗领域的教育、科研、推动规范化呼吸治疗培训与专业资格建立等方面付出了大量的努力。然而, 到目前为止, 在我们中国对于以呼吸机机械通气为主要业务的临床实践, 尚没有对该项专业化比较显著的治疗方法的人员的培训与业务能力在制度上提出任何要求, 对于有创机械通气的医务人员没有任何专业资格的要求, 当然对工作的效果与质量的考评也无从谈起。与此同时, 在呼吸治疗领域, 我们使用的各种器材, 几乎全部依赖进口, 同时对于进口器材的安全与有效性评定, 也无法设定专业化的人员与部门。事实上有一些器材或新开发的功能在欧洲与美国还没有得到上市许可之前已经可以在中国广为应用了, 或者有些在欧洲与美国已经被停止销售的器材, 在中国继续销售; 原因是我们没有这个专业, 我们不知道该怎么办。我们没有办法评定某种器材的安全与有效性, 我们只好参考来源于欧洲或美国的数据, 然而, 欧洲与美国的人种上的特征与我们亚洲人明显是存在差异的。这一项漫长的努力已经持续了十多年, 希望我们自己的专业也能尽早建立起来, 我们也有研发—培训—应用—评价—再研发—再评价的良性发展机制。



AARC国际委员会主席与中国二位Governor



2011年与ICRC合作在中国开展的培训国际认证

ICRC的主席是Jerome Sullivan, 他是底特律大学的教授, 也是最杰出的美国呼吸治疗师之一。多年以来, 他努力联系全世界各国的相关专业人士, 努力推广专业化的呼吸治疗的理论与实践。每一年的国际访问学者来自于全世界各地, 经过不同的美国东道主城市与学校的路径, 集中到AARC/ICRC的主会场, 在那里, 全世界的相关人士集聚在一起, 为了共同的一个主题: 专业化、有质量的呼吸治疗。大家在每一次大会可以看到的不仅是在传统意义上的研究与进展, 同时还有很多崭新的研发展示, 同时也是为呼吸治疗师提供就业机会的一个集中的机会。

在中国, 杭州绍逸夫医院在1994年开始建立了规范的呼吸治疗科, 早期得到美国加州Loma Linda医科大学的大力支持, 主要的骨干在加州的Loma Linda医科大学与医院得到良好的培训。1997年华西医科大学设立了呼吸治疗的大学培训本科专业, 这是中国第一个呼吸治疗师的培训专业。以后, 在西安、郑州等地也开始设立了专科的呼吸治疗师的专业;

2009年9月西安医学院在美国韦伯州立大学呼吸治疗系的帮助下于经陕西省教育厅批准首次统招呼吸治疗技术专业学生。这些学生毕业后将缓解陕西省乃至全国呼吸治疗技术人员紧缺的现状, 为我国应对医疗突发事件提供人才保证。

中国的呼吸治疗师有望很快开创一个崭新的专业。然而, 他们显然遇到十分现实的问题: 他们的专业是什么? 他们应该如何就业并得到考评与靖升? 困难显然非常大, 他们非常需要更多的部门与专业人士的关心和支持。

AARC于1947年由美国胸科学会(American Thoracic Society, ATS), 美国胸科医师学院(American College of Chest Physicians, ACCP), 美国麻醉学会(American Society of Anesthesiology, ASA)发起建立, 至今已经有65年的历史, 在与呼吸相关的科学研究, 规范化培训, 资格认证, 新器材研发等多方面在全世界保持明显的领先优势; 其官方刊物Respiratory Care在呼吸治疗领域具有绝对的权威性, 近年来也有我们中国的论文发表出来。AARC把很多的技术规范, 操作指南都放在其官方网站上, 供所有的人免费下载。

与AARC/ICRC的实质性交流与协作有14年的历程, 很多的中国医师与呼吸治疗师得到访问学者的机会, 同时也有很多美国的杰出呼吸治疗师来中国讲学与交流, 其中哈佛大学医学院附属麻省总院的Bob Kacmarek教授与ICRC主席Jerome Sullivan次数较多, 他们精彩的讲学给中国很多医务工作者

流下了深刻的记忆。Bob Kacmarek教授也为中国的一部专著义务撰写了《肺保护机械通气》一章, 由张翔宇翻译为中文出版, 这是一份无偿的给予, 我们应该感谢这位杰出的呼吸治疗师, 教授。

在美国与很多国家, 呼吸治疗填补了常规医学模式的一个空白。其努力的方向是形成进一步专业化的模式, 取代传统模式。呼吸治疗师的工作岗位极为广泛, 主要有危重病人的处理(包括监护室、心脏手术监护、手术室、急诊室处置)、内科、外科、神经科病房、康复科, 病人转送、睡眠医学、肺部疾病诊断、慢性疾病的治疗、肿瘤姑息治疗、家庭医疗、呼吸机技术指导、临床教学和医学研究。NBRC(National Board for Respiratory Care)是美国负责呼吸治疗师执业资格考试的机构, 在适当的正规职业培训毕业之后, 可以获得报考NBRC的资格, 通过NBRC考试之后, 就可以在美国、加拿大等地选择就业的医院或其它工作机会。呼吸治疗师在医师的指导和领导下开展工作。本作者在美国看到过在家庭治疗的条件下, 一个患者40多年使用呼吸机, 与家人一同生活。如此可以明显提高生活的治疗, 同时也降低医疗的费用。而我们目前使用呼吸机的患者离开医院, 或者ICU, 肯定是不可想象的。

当然, 有了规范化专业人员的服务治疗, 肯定是有很好保证的。每一个有创机械通气的患者, 有呼吸治疗师定时查看, 呼吸机的报警限也不会长期设定在最大限度, 每一次报警有人立刻查看。呼吸机的消毒、定期保养、使用前的完好性检查与记录也有明确的规范; 每天早查房时对于每一个患者在过去一个班的特殊情况与发展趋势也有人具体向主管医师明确报告, 等。各种的记录表格与电子版的记录都为患者的机械通气治疗提供了具体的质量保证。

总之, 呼吸治疗是使用物理的方法和原理, 应用不断发展的工程技术与方法, 为患者提供疾病治疗的方法与职业, 与传统的以药物或化学方法治疗亚急性或慢性疾病的方法有显著的不同。相关的教学与职业设定与评定在我国尚未明确建立, 与此同时, 我国有数量众多的医院每天都有很多患者在应用机械通气治疗, 提供该项治疗的医务人员并没有得到确定的培训与专业资格认定, 所以, 我们应该尽早借鉴国际上值得学习与借鉴的体系与规范, 早日建立我们自己的、具有中国特色的呼吸治疗专业。



2011年在中国召开的国际呼吸治疗会议

學會與征文

2012年中华医学会全国麻醉学术年会

医学术便函(2011)第126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2012年8月30—9月2日在重庆召开“2012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2012年度的重要学术盛会。年会将设大会专题报告、各专业学组分会场学术交流等内容,并以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、麻醉学科建设
- 2、麻醉学基础研究
- 3、临床麻醉与研究
- 4、疼痛治疗与研究
- 5、重症监测治疗与研究
- 6、儿科麻醉
- 7、神经外科麻醉
- 8、心胸外科麻醉、体外循环
- 9、气道管理
- 10、器官移植麻醉
- 11、产科麻醉
- 12、输血及血液保护
- 13、麻醉相关新技术、新业务进展
- 14、特殊病例报告
- 15、麻醉质量管理及麻醉并发症
- 16、区域麻醉与镇痛
- 17、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),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、本次年会仍将举办中青年优秀论文评选,参评条件为1967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;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、区域麻醉与镇痛学组(筹)等,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/>; 或 <http://www.cmaca.org>

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: csa2012@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:2012年3月31日。

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联系(联系方式同上)。相关费用原则上由邀请人负责解决。

中华医学会学术会务部
中华医学会麻醉学分会

學會與征文

2012年中英麻醉学论坛招生函

尊敬的各位同仁:

2012年中英麻醉学论坛将于2012年4月13-15日中国北京隆重召开。本次会议由中华医学会麻醉学分会前任主委、英国皇家麻醉学院名誉院士、北京大学医学部吴新民教授亲力组织。会议云集了国内著名麻醉学专家和英国帝国理工学院的麻醉学专家。

英国帝国理工学院不仅在欧洲,在全世界也一直是享有盛誉,其研究水平被公认为在英国大学三甲之列。帝国理工学院以工程、医科专业著称。帝国理工学院麻醉学专家曾于2008年和2010年来华交流,其新颖的讲座内容倍受我国麻醉学界同仁欢迎,帝国理工麻醉学科还成功地为我国培养了多名麻醉学专业人才。帝国理工学院麻醉学专家此次再度来华必将又一次成为我国麻醉学领域的一次盛会,进一步推动中英麻醉学科的共同发展。

本次会议中英两国麻醉学专家将就麻醉学领域热点和前沿话题进行学术交流和知识更新讲座。会议将为参会者创造更多与专家交流的机会,同期将举办新器械和新药品展示活动,为专家、学者和厂家提供一个良好的交流平台。国家继续教育委员会将授予此次会议 I 类国家级医学继续教育学分。

让我们期待着与您在会议上相逢和交流,一同为我国麻醉学的发展做出贡献。

中英麻醉学论坛组委会

基本信息

主办单位:中英麻醉学论坛组委会 英国帝国理工学院

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支持媒体:中华麻醉学杂志

临床麻醉学杂志

中华麻醉在线

会议时间:2012年4月13-15日

会议地点:中国北京

会议规模:1200人左右

参会人员:本次大会面向麻醉学科专业人员,包括麻醉科、ICU、疼痛科医师及其他相关专业人员

学分授予:国家I类继续教育学分

会议语言:本次大会正式语言为中文、英文(同声传译)

组织委员会

大会主席:吴新民 教授、Professor Masao Takata

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[2] ~ Lacouments S, YeoTH, Burrin JM, et al. Fentanyl and β -endophin, ACTH and glucoregulatory hormonal response to surgery. Br J Anaesth, 1987; 59: 713-716.

[3] ~ & S, ' !ž) ž&#)

[4] ~ Tamsen A. Comparison of patient-controlled analgesia with constant infusion and intermittent intramuscular regimes. In: Harmer M, Rose M, Vickers MD, eds. Patient-controlled analgesia. 2nd eds. London: Blackwell Scientific, 1985. 111-125.

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麻醉科主任: _____ ICU主任: _____

电话: _____ 电话: _____

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(名称: _____ 刊物: _____)

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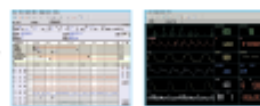
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