

·论著·

# 小剂量氯胺酮减轻瑞芬太尼致术后痛觉过敏的临床研究<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要:**目的 观察小剂量氯胺酮(KT)能否减轻瑞芬太尼致术后痛觉过敏(OIH)及测定其半数有效量( $ED_{50}$ )。方法 选择 40 例 ASA I ~ II 级择期全身麻醉(全麻)腹腔镜下行胆囊切除术的成年患者,随机分组设计,分为瑞芬太尼组(R 组)及 KT 0.2、0.4、0.6 mg/kg 四组,每组 10 例。R 组麻醉诱导后,持续泵注瑞芬太尼 0.25 μg/(kg·min);丙泊酚 3~4 mg/(kg·h)维持麻醉。KT 0.2、0.4、0.6 mg/kg 组,麻醉诱导后静脉注射 KT 0.2、0.4、0.6 mg/kg,麻醉维持同 R 组。观察术后患者的苏醒、拔管时间及拔管后 10 min 的 VAS 评分及用概率回归法测定 KT 减轻瑞芬太尼致术后 OIH 的  $ED_{50}$ 。结果 R 组和 KT 0.2、0.4、0.6 mg/kg 组患者苏醒和拔管时间差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),拔管后 10 min 的 VAS 评分,KT 0.4、0.6 mg/kg 组显著低于 R 组( $P<0.01$ )。KT 减轻瑞芬太尼致术后 OIH 的  $ED_{50}$  为 0.25 mg/kg (95% 可信范围: 0.11~0.33 mg/kg)。结论 小剂量 KT 能减轻瑞芬太尼所致的术后 OIH,其  $ED_{50}$  是 0.25 mg/kg。

**关键词:**氯胺酮;痛觉过敏;半数有效量

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## Clinical research of low-dose ketamine on alleviating postoperative hyperalgesia after remifentanil-based anesthesia<sup>\*</sup>

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**Abstract: Objective** To observe whether low-dose ketamine can alleviate postoperative hyperalgesia after remifentanil-based anesthesia and to determinate  $ED_{50}$ . **Methods** Forty ASA I or II patients, undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy during general anesthesia, were randomized block design and allocated to four groups( $n=10$ ): remifentanil(R) group, ketamine(KT)0.2,0.4,0.6 mg/kg group. After induction of anesthesia, anesthesia of R group was maintained with infusion of remifentanil 0.25 μg/(kg·min) and propofol 3~4 mg/(kg·min). After induction of anesthesia, KT 0.2,0.4,0.6 mg/kg group administered 0.2,0.4,0.6 mg/kg ketamine. Anesthesia maintenance was the same with R group. The time of awake, extubation and VAS scores(10 min after trachea extubation) were recorded.  $ED_{50}$  of ketamine on alleviating postoperative hyperalgesia was determined by using probit method. **Results** There were no significantly difference at the time of awake and extubation among four groups( $P>0.05$ ). Compared with R group, VAS scores of KT 0.4,0.6 mg/kg group were markedly smaller( $P<0.01$ ). Alleviating postoperative hyperalgesia,  $ED_{50}$  of ketamine was 0.25 mg/kg (95%CI, 0.11~0.33 mg/kg). **Conclusion** Low-dose ketamine can alleviate postoperative hyperalgesia after remifentanil-based anesthesia and  $ED_{50}$  of ketamine is 0.25 mg/kg.

**Key words:** ketamine; hyperalgesia;  $ED_{50}$ 

瑞芬太尼(remifentanil)是超短效的镇痛药,起效迅速,可被组织脂酶迅速消除,即使长时间使用或反复注射均无蓄积作用。由于上述特征,它在时间长、要求苏醒快的手术中广泛使用<sup>[1]</sup>,被麻醉学界誉为 21 世纪的阿片类药。但全身麻醉(全麻)复合瑞芬太尼术后常有严重术后疼痛,需用更多镇痛药,这种现象被称为阿片诱导的痛觉过敏(opioid induced hyperalgesia,OIH)<sup>[2~4]</sup>。有研究表明,小剂量氯胺酮(ketamine, KT)能减轻 OIH,但尚存在争议<sup>[5~6]</sup>,且反应量效关系的半数有效量( $ED_{50}$ )尚鲜见报道。本研究旨在探讨小剂量 KT 能否减轻瑞芬太尼致术后 OIH,并测定其减轻瑞芬太尼致术后 OIH 的  $ED_{50}$ 。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选择 ASA I ~ II 级择期全麻腹腔镜下行胆囊切除术的成年患者,年龄 32~76 岁,体质量 47~83 kg。除外以下情形:(1)手术后不准备立即拔除气管插管;(2)有慢性炎症;(3)术前经常服用镇痛药或术前 12 h 曾应用吗啡;(4)有药物或乙醇成瘾史或肥胖[体质量指数(BMI)>30];(5)有使用 KT 的禁忌证,如精神疾病、循环系统疾病或未控制的高血

压;(6)不能领会 VAS(visual analog scale)评分;(7)术中转开腹胆囊切除者。

**1.2 方法** 术前 1 d,研究者教会患者使用 10 cm 长的 VAS 疼痛评分标尺(0 cm 代表完全无痛,10 cm 代表无法忍受的疼痛)。将 40 例患者随机分组设计(使各组平均体质量和性别比例相似),分为瑞芬太尼组(R 组)及 KT 0.2、0.4、0.6 mg/kg 四组,每组 10 例。所有患者均采用气管内全麻,麻醉前 30 min 肌肉注射阿托品 0.5 mg,入室后开放上肢静脉,麻醉诱导采用咪唑安定(批号 20080802,恩华药业股份有限公司)0.05 mg/kg,芬太尼(批号 081007,宜昌人福药业有限责任公司)4 μg/kg,阿曲库胺(批号 08031913,江苏恒瑞)1 mg/kg,丙泊酚(批号 CP563, AstraZeneca 公司)1 mg/kg,气管插管后行机械通气。麻醉维持,R 组持续泵注瑞芬太尼(批号 080806,宜昌人福药业有限责任公司)0.25 μg/(kg·min),丙泊酚 3~4 mg/(kg·h)。KT 0.2、0.4、0.6 mg/kg 组麻醉诱导后,手术开始前,分别静脉给予 1% KT(批号 080102,江苏恒瑞医药)0.2、0.4、0.6 mg/kg,其余用药同 R 组。术中监测 SBP、HR、ECG、

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3 组细胞 GLUT3 的表达,发现其表达量差异无统计学意义,但细胞膜 GLUT3 表达量缺氧缺血组显著高于缺氧缺血加 LY294002 组。说明 PI3K/Akt 信号通路活化可在未明显增加细胞 GLUT3 表达总量的情况下促进缺氧缺血皮质神经元细胞内 GLUT3 向胞膜转位。这一作用尤其在疾病早期有重要的临床意义。它有可能通过增加胞膜表面 GLUT3 数量,使细胞外葡萄糖更多地进入细胞内,以满足皮质神经元细胞的能量需要,从而维持脑组织的能量供给,延迟由能量衰竭引起的级联反应。通过增加 GLUT3 向胞膜的转位,可望能减缓脑功能的衰竭,为临床进一步治疗赢得时间。

本实验仅研究了 PI3K/AKT 信号通路对缺氧缺血神经元细胞 GLUT3 转位情况的影响,要深入了解神经元细胞葡萄糖转运机制,仍需进一步广泛深入研究神经元细胞 GLUT3 转位及表达机制,细胞分子水平的研究将为 HIBD 的防治提供理论依据。

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