

论著·临床研究 doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2018.25.017

## 支撑喉镜手术的体位对气管导管套囊压力的影响研究

屈启才<sup>1</sup>, 胡平<sup>1</sup>, 白忠<sup>2</sup>, 吕操<sup>2</sup>, 蔡茜<sup>1</sup>, 孙臻<sup>1△</sup>

(昆明医科大学第二附属医院:1. 麻醉科;2. 耳鼻喉科, 昆明 650101)

**[摘要]** **目的** 观察支撑喉镜手术前后气管导管套囊压力的变化。**方法** 选取 2016 年 6 月至 2017 年 6 月择期全身麻醉支撑喉镜下行声带息肉切除手术的患者 43 例, 年龄 33~60 岁, 美国麻醉医师协会(ASA) I~II 级。气管导管套囊充气后, 采用漏气试验, 用套囊压力表记录套囊压力的基础值, 同时记录放置支撑喉镜后的套囊压力, 观察患者术中及拔管期间反流误吸、喘鸣、声音嘶哑等情况。**结果** 放置支撑喉镜前后套囊内压力分别为  $(28.0 \pm 1.5)$ 、 $(38.0 \pm 6.0)$  cm H<sub>2</sub>O, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。43 例患者有 28 例 (65.1%) 置入支撑喉镜后气管导管的套囊压力升高; 13 例 (30.2%) 患者置入支撑喉镜后气管导管的套囊压力下降; 2 例 (4.7%) 患者置入支撑喉镜后气管导管的套囊压力不变。**结论** 支撑喉镜手术体位可引起气管导管套囊压力升高或降低, 建议在此类手术中持续监测套囊压力的变化。

**[关键词]** 支撑喉镜; 气管导管; 套囊内压力**[中图分类号]** R762**[文献标识码]** A**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2018)25-3311-02**Effect of support laryngoscopic operation position on tracheal catheter intracuff pressure**QU Qicai<sup>1</sup>, HU Ping<sup>1</sup>, BAI Zhong<sup>2</sup>, LV Cao<sup>2</sup>, CAI Xi<sup>1</sup>, SUN Zhen<sup>1△</sup>

(1. Department of Anesthesiology; 2. Department of Otolaryngology, Second

Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University, Kunming, Yunnan 650101, China)

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To observe the tracheal catheter intracuff pressure change before and after the support laryngoscopic operation position. **Methods** The self-control design regimen was adopted. Forty-three patients undergoing elective support laryngoscopic vocal polyp resection under general anesthesia, aged 33-60 years old, ASA grade I-II and excluding difficult airway history, were selected. After tracheal catheter cuff inflation, the air leakage test was adopted, the basic value of intracuff pressure was recorded by the cuff pressure meter, and the intracuff pressure after placing support laryngoscope was simultaneously recorded. Then the situation of mistake aspiration, stridor and voice hoarseness during operation and extubation was observed. **Results** The intracuff pressures before and after placing support laryngoscope were  $(28.0 \pm 1.5)$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O and  $(38.0 \pm 6.0)$  cmH<sub>2</sub>O respectively, the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Among 48 cases, the intracuff pressure after placing support laryngoscope was increased in 28 patients (65.1%), decreased in 13 cases (30.2%), and unchanged in 2 cases (4.7%). **Conclusion** The support laryngoscopic operation position can cause the increase or decrease of tracheal catheter intracuff pressure. It is recommended to continuously monitor the change of intracuff pressure in this kind of operation.

**[Key words]** self-retaining laryngoscope; tracheal catheter; intracuff pressure

成人全身麻醉通气期间通常使用带套囊的气管导管, 套囊内压力一般控制在 20~30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O, 套囊过度充气可致气管上皮毛细血管血流量减少甚至缺血坏死, 进一步引起气管坏死、气管食管瘘、气管狭窄等, 而充气不足达不到封闭气道的效果, 可能使吸入气体漏出, 还增加反流误吸的风险<sup>[1-3]</sup>。声带息肉切除手术一般是在支撑喉镜体位(患者仰卧, 枕下垫薄枕, 头颈略前屈后仰)下完成, 但这种体位是否会对气管导管套囊压力产生变化目前研究尚少, 本研究旨在探讨置入支撑喉镜手术前后气管导管套囊内压力的

变化, 为临床提供科学依据。

**1 资料与方法**

**1.1 一般资料** 选取 2016 年 6 月至 2017 年 6 月本院择期全身麻醉支撑喉镜下行声带息肉切除手术的 ASA I~II 级患者 43 例, 男 23 例, 女 20 例, 年龄 33~60 岁, 平均  $(40.0 \pm 6.5)$  岁, 体质量 48~68 kg, 平均  $(58.0 \pm 8.3)$  kg, 气管导管 ID 为 6.0~6.5 mm。排除标准: 颞下颌关节综合征、强直性脊柱炎、颈椎不稳、困难气道病史的患者。

**1.2 方法** 患者入室后常规行无创血压(NBP)、脉

搏氧饱和度(SpO<sub>2</sub>)、心电图(ECG)监测,开放静脉通道后以 10 mL·kg<sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>输注复方电解质溶液,面罩 6 L/min 吸氧。静脉注射舒芬太尼 0.4 μg/kg、丙泊酚中/长链脂肪乳 2.0 mg/kg,罗库溴铵 0.6 mg/kg 行麻醉诱导,2 min 后气管插管。气管导管套囊充气方式为:设置呼吸机模式为压力支持通气(PSV),气道压 20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O,然后缓慢充气,直到听不见漏气声为止,连接套囊压力表。气管导管固定后患者取平卧,头置于后伸位,用消毒纱布保护门齿,常规消毒铺巾。经口置入支撑喉镜,在麻醉插管上方前滑,挑起会厌,暴露声门及声带,缓慢向下推移支撑喉镜,当支撑喉镜尖端距声门 0.5 cm 时,提起喉镜,直至病变部位充分暴露于视野下,将支持喉镜固定于护胸板上。为防止断开套囊压力表时气体漏出,造成较大的人为误差,用三通连接套囊压力表和气管导管套囊,在测量时打开三通,非测量时间关闭三通连接处,以保证套囊内气体无漏出。

**1.3 观察指标** 记录气管插管后平卧位及置入支撑喉镜体位后气管导管套囊内压力的数值;所有患者使用同一个套囊压力表,术中维持套囊压力在 20~30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O;观察患者术中及拔管期间反流误吸、喘鸣、声音嘶哑等严重并发症发生情况。

**1.4 统计学处理** 采用 SPSS17.0 统计软件进行分析。计量资料以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示,采用配对 *t* 检验,以 *P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

插入气管导管后的套囊内压为 (28.0 ± 1.5) cm H<sub>2</sub>O,在置入支撑喉镜后套囊压力为 (38.0 ± 6.0) cm H<sub>2</sub>O,差异有统计学意义 (*P* < 0.05)。支撑喉镜置入后 28 例 (65.1%) 患者出现套囊压力升高, > 40 cm H<sub>2</sub>O 有 8 例 (18.6%), > 50 cm H<sub>2</sub>O 有 6 例 (14.0%), 1 例患者套囊压力增加至 70 cm H<sub>2</sub>O; 13 例 (30.2%) 患者出现套囊压力下降,套囊压力最小者为 18 cm H<sub>2</sub>O; 2 例 (4.7%) 患者套囊压力没有发生变化。所有患者顺利完成手术,术中及拔管期间无一例发生导管脱出、反流误吸、喘鸣、声音嘶哑等严重并发症。

## 3 讨论

气管导管套囊在全身麻醉手术中可以起到封闭气道、固定导管、预防胃内容反流误吸的作用,从而提高通气质量及减少肺部并发症。耳鼻喉科尤其支撑喉镜手术通常使用带套囊的气管导管,除以上优点以外,还可防止富氧气体泄漏而导致的气道内着火,临床上麻醉医生可以选择双套囊的气管导管或将添加有色染料的生理盐水注入套囊内<sup>[4]</sup>,以便外科医生在术中及时发现套囊破裂。但套囊压力过大或过小都会对患者造成不良后果<sup>[5]</sup>。有研究发现,手术时间、

正压通气、术中使用氧化亚氮、套囊测压的方法、肌松药、不同头颈部体位等均可以影响套囊压力的变化<sup>[6-9]</sup>。本研究中用三通连接套囊压力表和气管导管套囊以减少间断测量时囊内气体泄漏影响测量数值的准确性,插管前套囊压力的基础值偏高,因为选择的气管导管比正常偏小,尽量减少气管导管对手术野的影响。

本研究发现,声带手术中使用的支撑喉镜的体位导致气管导管套囊压力出现了升高或下降,总的趋势为上升。有 65.1% 患者气管导管套囊压力超过 30 cm H<sub>2</sub>O,类似声带这种时间短小的手术可能对患者不会造成太大的影响,但研究中 8 例患者套囊压力超过 40 cm H<sub>2</sub>O,其中上升最大的 1 例为 70 cm H<sub>2</sub>O,这远远超过了正常气管黏膜毛细血管平均动脉压,可能会引起纤毛脱落、气管黏膜出血、气管坏死、气管食管瘘、气管狭窄等术后并发症,严重时会对患者的气道造成不可逆的损伤。国内赵邦术等<sup>[10]</sup>研究采用不同套囊充气方法观察气管导管套囊压力与气管黏膜损伤的关系,结果发现采用指感法充气,测得的套囊压力为 (49.0 ± 11.8) cm H<sub>2</sub>O,发生气管黏膜损伤的概率达 87.5%,其中气管黏膜发生点状出血或斑片出血者达 72.5%。本研究术后随访,患者未出现气管黏膜或声带损伤所致声音嘶哑,与试验中发现套囊压力升高后及时调整体位使套囊压力在可接受的范围有关。

此外,研究中气管导管套囊压力减少的有 13 例 (38.1%),最低为 18 cm H<sub>2</sub>O,在此压力及支撑喉镜体位下气管是否封闭是不确定的,如果气管导管与气管壁之间发生漏气,可能使挥发性麻醉药物和输入气体漏出,污染手术室内空气。激光技术止血效果好、精确度高,目前常应用于声带手术中,如果声带病损周围气体氧浓度过大或存在某些易燃爆的挥发性麻醉药物,还会引起气管内燃烧,造成严重的后果<sup>[11-13]</sup>。因此,临床中建议此类手术要尽量将吸入氧浓度调至最小,避免使用氧化亚氮,尽量使用氧气-氦气、氧气-空气、氧气-氮气的混合气体并加用 PEEP 防止气道内着火。

综上所述,过高或者过低气管导管套囊压力对支撑喉镜体位下行声带手术均会造成不良后果,为了保证此类手术的安全性,建议全身麻醉手术中常规监测气管导管套囊压力。至于造成套囊压力升高或降低的机制还需进一步研究。

## 参考文献

- [1] LITMAN R S, MAXWELL L G. Cuffed versus Uncuffed Endotracheal Tubes in Pediatric Anesthesia The Debate Should Finally End[J]. *Anesthesiology*, 2013, 118(3): 500-501. (下转第 3318 页)

- min analogue is a potent chemotherapy candidate for human hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. *Oncol Lett*, 2016, 12 (5):4252-4262.
- [2] XUE F, LIU Y, CHU H, et al. eIF5A2 is an alternative pathway for cell proliferation in cetuximab-treated epithelial hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. *Am J Transl Res*, 2016, 8 (11):4670-4681.
- [3] XUE F, LIU Y, ZHANG H, et al. Let-7a enhances the sensitivity of hepatocellular carcinoma cells to cetuximab by regulating STAT3 expression [J]. *Onco Targets Ther*, 2016, 9(7):253-261.
- [4] LI J, QIAN L, DOWLING J P, et al. Daxx plays a novel role in T cell survival but is dispensable in Fas-induced apoptosis [J]. *PLoS One*, 2017, 12(3):e0174011.
- [5] SALOMONI P, KHELIFI A F. Daxx: death or survival protein? [J]. *Trends Cell Biol*, 2006, 16(2):97-104.
- [6] PUTO L A, BROGNARD J, HUNTER T. Transcriptional Repressor DAXX Promotes Prostate Cancer Tumorigenicity via Suppression of Autophagy [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2015, 290(25):15406-15420.
- [7] BRAZINA J, SVADLENKA J, MACUREK L, et al. DNA damage-induced regulatory interplay between DAXX, p53, ATM kinase and Wip1 phosphatase [J]. *Cell Cycle*, 2015, 14(3):375-387.
- [8] FINNERTY B M, GRAY K D, MOORE M D, et al. Epigenetics of gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors: a clinicopathologic perspective [J]. *World J Gastrointest Oncol*, 2017, 9(9):341-353.
- [9] NETSAWANG J, NOISAKRAN S, PUTTIKHUNT C, et al. Nuclear localization of dengue virus capsid protein is required for DAXX interaction and apoptosis [J]. *Virus Res*, 2010, 147(2):275-283.
- [10] MOROZOV V M, MASSOLL N A, VLADIMIROVA O V, et al. Regulation of c-met expression by transcription repressor Daxx [J]. *Oncogene*, 2008, 27(15):2177-2186.
- [11] KIM J H, KIM H S, KIM B J, et al. Prognostic value of c-Met overexpression in hepatocellular carcinoma: a meta-analysis and review [J]. *Oncotarget*, 2017, 8(52):90351-90357.
- [12] GEOFFROY M C, CHELBI-ALIX M K. Role of promyelocytic leukemia protein in host antiviral defense [J]. *J Interferon Cytokine Res*, 2011, 31(1):145-158.
- [13] TSAI K, CHAN L, GIBEAULT R, et al. Viral reprogramming of the Daxx histone H3. 3 chaperone during early Epstein-Barr virus infection [J]. *J Virol*, 2014, 88 (24):14350-14363.
- [14] KIM J A, CHOI M S, MIN J S, et al. HSV-1 ICP27 represses NF- $\kappa$ B activity by regulating Daxx sumoylation [J]. *BMB Rep*, 2017, 50(5):275-280.

(收稿日期:2018-03-18 修回日期:2018-05-16)

(上接第 3312 页)

- [2] ESCHE R S, SALGO B, SCHMITZ A, et al. Cuffed endotracheal tubes in children reduce sevoflurane and medical gas consumption and related costs [J]. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand*, 2010, 54(7):855-858.
- [3] LORENTE L, LECUONA M, JIMÓNEZ A, et al. Continuous endotracheal tube cuff pressure control system protects against ventilator-associated pneumonia [J]. *Crit Care*, 2014, 18(2):R77.
- [4] HAAS C F, EAKIN R M, KONKLE M, et al. Endotracheal tubes: old and new [J]. *Respir Care*, 2014, 59(6):933-935.
- [5] NEGRO M, BARRETO G, ANTONELLI R, et al. Effectiveness of the endotracheal tube cuff on the trachea: physical and mechanical aspects [J]. *Rev Bras Cir Cardiovasc*, 2014, 29(4):552-558.
- [6] SOLE M L, COMBS S M, WILLIS J. Changes in endotracheal cuff pressures over time [J]. *Crit Care Med*, 2003, 31 (Suppl 2):A144.
- [7] GUYTON D, BANNER M J, KIRBY R R. High-volume, low-pressure cuffs: Are they always low pressure [J]. *Chest*, 1991, 100(4):1076-1081.
- [8] TU H N, SAIDI N, LEIUTAUD T, et al. Nitrous oxide increases endotracheal cuff pressure and the incidence of tracheal lesions in anesthetized patients [J]. *Anesth Analg*, 1999, 89(1):187-190.
- [9] LIZY C, SWINNEN W, LABEAU S, et al. Cuff pressure of endotracheal tubes after changes in body position in critically ill patients treated with mechanical ventilation [J]. *Am J Crit Care*, 2014, 23(1):e1-8.
- [10] 赵邦术, 刘新伟. 比较研究气管导管套囊不同充气方法对导管套囊压与气管黏膜损伤的影响 [J]. *重庆医学*, 2014, 43(22):2862-2864.
- [11] 杨春平, 孙秋楨, 陈丽娜, 等. 不同手术方式对声带息肉术后恢复时间的观察 [J]. *临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志*, 2014, 28(8):564-565.
- [12] ROY S, SMITH L P. Surgical fires in laser laryngeal surgery: are we safe enough? [J]. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, 2015, 152(1):67-72.
- [13] RAMAN V, TOBIAS J D, BRYANT J, et al. Effect of cuffed and uncuffed endotracheal tubes on the oropharyngeal Oxygen and volatile anesthetic agent concentration in children [J]. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*, 2012, 76(6):842-844.

(收稿日期:2018-03-28 修回日期:2018-05-16)