

父母陪伴麻醉诱导对患儿围术期躁动发生率的影响*

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[摘要] **目的** 观察父母陪伴麻醉诱导(PPIA)在降低患儿围术期躁动的有效性及安全性。**方法** 选择于2020年5月1日至9月1日在该院中心手术室全身麻醉下择期行扁桃腺体切除术患儿60例,美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级Ⅰ~Ⅱ级,随机分为父母陪伴组和非父母陪伴组,每组30例。父母陪伴组由父母陪伴患儿进入麻醉诱导间,在患儿静脉滴注得普利麻麻醉入睡后离开。非父母陪伴组由父母陪伴患儿在手术室等候区,患儿由巡回护士带领进入麻醉诱导间。观察并记录患儿麻醉前及拔管后躁动发生率、手术时间、拔管时间、家长满意率及拔管后不良事件的发生率(呼吸道梗阻、呼吸抑制、喉痉挛)。**结果** 2组患儿均顺利完成手术,2组患儿年龄、体重、手术时间及拔管时间差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);父母陪伴组患儿手术前、后躁动发生率均低于非父母陪伴组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);父母陪伴组患儿家长满意率高于非父母陪伴组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);2组患儿不良事件发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论** PPIA可降低患儿围术期躁动发生率,提高父母满意率,未见明显不良反应,临床值得推广。

[关键词] 麻醉;儿童;父母陪伴;诱导;躁动**[中图分类号]** R473.72**[文献标识码]** A**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2022)07-1152-04

Effect of parental companionship at the induction of anesthesia on the incidence of perioperative agitation in children*

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[Abstract] **Objective** To observe the efficacy and safety of parental presence at the induction of anesthesia (PPIA) in reducing the incidence of perioperative agitation in children. **Methods** A total of 60 children with tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy were selected from May 1 to September 1, 2020 under general anesthesia in the central operating room of this hospital, with the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) classification, was grade I to II. They were randomly divided into the parental accompaniment group and the non-parental accompaniment group, with 30 cases in each group. In the parent-chaperoned group, the parents accompanied the child to the induction room and left after the child was put to sleep with diprivan anesthesia. In the non-parental group, the parents accompanied the child in the waiting area of the operating room and the children were led into the induction room by the visiting nurse. The incidence of agitation before anesthesia and after extubation, the operation time, the time of extubation, parental satisfaction and the incidence of adverse events (airway obstruction, respiratory depression, laryngospasm) after extubation were observed and recorded. **Results** Surgery was successfully completed in both groups, and there was no statistically significant difference in age, weight, operation time and extubation time between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The incidence of agitation before and after surgery was lower in the parental accompaniment group than that in the non-parental accompaniment group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The parental satisfaction rate of children in the parental accompaniment group was higher than that in the non-parental accompaniment group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of adverse events between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** PPIA

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can reduce the incidence of perioperative agitation in children, improve the rate of parental satisfaction, no significant adverse effects were observed, and can be safely used in clinical practice.

[Key words] anesthesia; child; parental accompaniment; induction; restlessness

扁桃体及腺样体切除术是小儿常见手术,由于患儿认知功能及心智发育尚未成熟,较易对陌生事物及环境产生排斥心理,与父母分离独自到手术室会增加患儿的焦虑情绪,患儿常常哭闹,甚至出现攻击、逃跑行为,尤其在麻醉诱导期及苏醒期较为突出,不仅影响患儿家长满意度而且增加围术期风险。有研究认为,患儿焦虑的情绪还会延长苏醒期时间,增加苏醒期躁动发生率^[1-2]。如何改善全身麻醉手术患儿麻醉诱导前心理状态,提高麻醉诱导配合度,降低围术期苏醒期躁动发生率,改善患儿麻醉苏醒精神状态,是当前临床急需解决的问题。本研究通过观察父母陪伴麻醉诱导(parental presence at the induction of anesthesia, PPIA)在降低患儿围术期躁动的有效性及安全性,为临床应用提供理论依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择于 2020 年 5 月 1 日至 9 月 1 日在本院中心手术室择期行全身麻醉下扁桃体及腺样体切除术患儿 60 例,年龄 3~6 岁,性别不限,美国麻醉医师协会(ASA)分级 I~II 级。排除体重超出标准体重 $\pm 20\%$ 、困难气道、近 2 周出现扁桃体及咽喉部发炎、合并严重心肺等重要器官疾病患儿。使用电脑产生随机数字,按照随机数字表法将患儿分为父母陪伴组和非父母陪伴组,每组 30 例。本研究获得本院伦理委员会批准,并取得患儿家属同意,签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

所有患儿术前,按照本科室小儿禁食水要求,禁食 6 h、禁饮 2 h,术前均不使用术前药物,在病房建立静脉通道。父母陪伴组由父母陪伴患儿进入麻醉诱导间,静脉给予 2%得普利麻(含 0.2%利多卡因)2.5 mg/kg。患儿入睡后,放到转运床上,父母离开麻醉诱导间。非父母陪伴组由父母陪伴患儿在手术室等候区,由巡回护士带领进入麻醉诱导间,静脉给予 2%得普利麻(含 0.2%利多卡因)2.5 mg/kg。患儿入睡后,放到转运床上。之后 2 组患儿建立监护,转运至手术室,给予地塞米松 0.2 mg/kg,阿托品 0.01 mg/kg,芬太尼 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$,顺式阿曲库铵 0.15 mg/kg。给予吸入 6 L/min 50%氧气人工辅助呼吸,3 min 后行气管内插管。监测血压(BP)、心率(HR)、心电图(ECG)、血氧饱和度(SpO_2)、呼吸末二氧化碳分压(ETCO_2)、呼吸末七氟醚浓度(ETSev),保持手术室温度 24~26 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。并以 6 mL $\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ 滴注乳酸林

格氏液。麻醉维持采取七氟醚 2.5%~3.5%吸入,静脉持续泵入得普利麻 6 mg $\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$,根据血流动力学变化调整七氟醚的吸入浓度(术中每隔 10 min 记录七氟醚呼气末浓度,取均数作为术中维持浓度)。手术结束前 10 min 停止泵入得普利麻,手术结束后停止吸入七氟醚,符合拔管条件后拔出气管导管送复苏室观察 30 min,无不良反应送回病房。

1.3 异常情况处理

手术期间各组患儿若出现体动,则暂停手术增加吸入七氟醚的浓度。若心率低于相应年龄的最低值,则给予阿托品 0.01 mg/kg 静脉注射。若出现呼吸道梗阻,托起患儿下颌,若不缓解放置口咽通气道。若出现呼吸抑制,则予球囊辅助呼吸(处理标准:呼吸频率小于 12 次/分钟、 $\text{SpO}_2 < 95\%$)。若出现喉痉挛,按喉痉挛的标准常规处理。

1.4 观察指标

观察并记录患儿麻醉前及气管拔管后躁动发生率、手术时间、拔管时间、家长满意率及不良事件发生率(呼吸道梗阻、呼吸抑制、喉痉挛)。躁动按照患儿配合程度分级。0 级:与医护人员配合良好,无任何异常反应;I 级:在有刺激时身体有异动;II 级:无刺激时也有异动,但异动比较轻微;III 级:身体动作幅度较大,需要医护人员的干扰才能保持镇静。当出现 II 级和 III 级的情况时,就可以被认为发生躁动。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS23.0 软件行数据统计分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,计数资料以百分率(%)表示。计量资料比较采用两独立样本 t 检验,皮尔森卡方检验及连续性校正卡方检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2 组患儿一般临床资料比较

2 组患儿年龄、体重、手术时间及拔管时间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 2 组患儿一般临床资料比较($\bar{x}\pm s, n=30$)

组别	<i>n</i>	年龄 (岁)	体重 (kg)	手术时间 (min)	拔管时间 (min)
陪伴组	30	4.57 \pm 1.71	19.07 \pm 2.15	48.65 \pm 2.02	13.06 \pm 2.21
非陪伴组	30	4.12 \pm 2.80	18.37 \pm 1.32	49.12 \pm 1.21	12.67 \pm 2.13
<i>t</i>		1.24	1.65	1.31	1.54
<i>P</i>		0.28	0.17	0.20	0.19

2.2 手术前、后躁动发生率、家长满意率及不良事件发生率比较

父母陪伴组患儿手术前、后躁动发生率均低于非父母陪伴组患儿,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);父母陪伴组患儿家长满意率高于非父母陪伴组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);2 组患儿不良事件发生率(呼吸道梗阻、呼吸抑制、喉痉挛)差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 2 组患儿手术前后躁动发生率、家长满意率及不良事件的发生率比较[n(%)]

组别	n	术前躁动	术后躁动	家长满意	不良事件
陪伴组	30	3(10.0) ^a	4(13.3) ^a	28(93.3) ^a	2(6.7)
非陪伴组	30	19(63.3)	12(25.0)	6(20.0)	1(3.3)
χ^2 /Fisher		17.37	5.46	32.85	0.00
P		<0.01	0.02	<0.01	1.00

3 讨 论

由于年幼,手术本身并不能引起患儿心理焦虑。患儿围术期的焦虑大部分来自于与父母的分离。有报道称术前焦虑与围术期躁动呈正相关^[1-2]。围术期躁动主要表现为患儿不配合医务人员,具体表现为:固执、情绪波动大(哭闹)、拔掉插在身上的管子(如输液管等)、逃跑甚至攻击行为。患儿在哭闹挣扎过程中可能造成意外坠床、手术切口出血等意外伤害情况,会降低患儿家长满意率,影响整个手术的效果,也会给患儿留下心理阴影。对于如何减低患儿术前焦虑,减少围术期躁动,目前在我国主要是通过术前口服咪达唑仑干预,但咪达唑仑往往带来很多不良反应,如呼吸抑制、嗜睡、兴奋、躁动不安、恶心呕吐^[3-4]。在欧美国家,由父母陪伴进入手术室已成为减少患儿术前焦虑的常规方法^[5-7]。PPIA 是指在诱导期由父母陪伴,从而缓解患儿麻醉诱导期焦虑及不安的情绪,提高患儿麻醉诱导期的依从性和安全性而采取的医疗干预措施^[8-10]。在我国由于医疗环境及场地的限制,目前并未开展 PPIA,本研究观察 PPIA 在降低患儿围术期躁动发生率的有效性及其安全性。结果 2 组患儿均顺利完成手术,2 组患儿年龄、体重、手术时间及拔管时间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。2 组患儿麻醉过程标准一致,考虑到得普利麻的注射痛给患儿留下不良刺激,所以本院给患儿的得普利麻均加入利多卡因,使得诱导更加平稳安全^[11-13]。吸入麻醉药七氟醚不但具备较好的肌肉松弛与镇痛功能,且麻醉诱导与苏醒速度快,呼吸道刺激性小,能在短时间内达到预期的麻醉效果,是小儿麻醉经济实惠的选择^[14-16]。父母陪伴组患儿手术前、后躁动发生率均低于非父母陪伴组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),这与

KRUGER 等^[17]、HUSSAIN 等^[18]、MOSELEY 等^[19]研究一致。SADEGHI 等^[20]研究认为焦虑的父母陪伴患儿,并不能降低患儿的焦虑程度,本研究并未分析患儿父母的焦虑程度。父母陪伴组患儿家长满意率高于非父母陪伴组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),在父母陪伴过程中父母对麻醉诱导流程满意,并未出现挑剔不合作等事件。2 组患儿不良事件的发生率(呼吸道梗阻、呼吸抑制、喉痉挛)较低,这可能与本试验患儿均由高年资医生完成麻醉有关;也有可能与本研究纳入的样本量有关。

综上所述,PPIA 可降低患儿围术期躁动发生率,可提高家长满意率,未见明显不良事件,临床可安全使用。

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