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## 右美托咪定和咪达唑仑在小儿磁共振检查镇静应用的研究进展\*

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**[摘要]** 磁共振(MRI)检查无辐射、成像清晰度高,儿科临床应用广泛,但其检查时间长、噪声大,需被检者高度配合,保持静止、平卧等,以保证成像质量,小儿常需深度镇静后才能顺利完成检查。临床中常用的镇静药物有右美托咪定、咪达唑仑。镇静药物可能引起呕吐、呼吸暂停、心律减慢、低血压等不良反应,且不同的药物、给药剂量、给药方式可影响小儿检查的成功率及安全性。通过对近几年国内外文献复习发现右美托咪定和咪达唑仑用于小儿 MRI 检查镇静安全且成功率高,该文主要对右美托咪定及咪达唑仑在小儿 MRI 检查镇静的机制、给药途径、剂量、不良反应进行综述,为手术室外小儿深度镇静的用药提供更多的参考。

**[关键词]** 右美托咪定;咪达唑仑;磁共振;小儿;镇静

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### Study progress on application of dexmedetomidine and midazolam in sedation of children magnetic resonance examination\*

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**[Abstract]** Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examination is radiation-free, highly accurate and widely used in pediatric clinic. The MRI examination time is long and the noisy is high, and requires a high degree of cooperation from the subject, who must remain still and lie flat, etc. to ensure the image quality. Children often need deep sedation to complete the examination successfully. Commonly used drugs in clinical practice include dexmedetomidine and midazolam. Sedative drugs may cause the adverse reactions such as vomiting, apnea, slowed heart rhythm, and hypotension. Moreover different drugs, doses, and administration methods affect the success rate and safety of pediatric MRI examination. Through the review of domestic and foreign literatures in recent years, the use of dexmedetomidine and midazolam in pediatric MRI sedation is safe with high successful rate. This paper reviews the mechanism, route of administration, dose and adverse reactions of dexmedetomidine and midazolam in pediatric MRI sedation to provide more references for the medication of pediatric deep sedation outside the operating room.

**[Key words]** dexmedetomidine; midazolam; magnetic resonance; pediatric; sedation

磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)有较高的分辨率及增强的软组织对比度,无辐射,目前广泛应用于儿科临床。因检查噪声大、空间狭小及黑暗、耗时长等原因,婴幼儿及有智力障碍的儿童在检查过程中难以保持静止。为了保证成像质量、提高检查成功率,需要使用镇静剂或/和麻醉剂以防止患者移动并减轻情绪上的不适。如何让不合作的患儿获得满意的影像资料,既要达到足够的镇静水平,又不能影响气道和血流动力学稳定,并确保检查结束后患儿能快速恢复清醒状态,这对国内外医师提出了挑

战。儿童专科医院多有麻醉医生的参与,广泛地应用丙泊酚、七氟烷等麻醉药品,故磁共振检查的成功率较高,但单次麻醉费用昂贵,全身麻醉使 MRI 的成本增加 33%<sup>[1]</sup>;在综合医院儿科小儿 MRI 检查中,多数情况无麻醉医生参与,只进行单纯镇静,避免麻醉可节省人力、物力、财力<sup>[2]</sup>。既往水合氯醛的应用较多,但胃肠道刺激大,且有潜在的致癌性<sup>[3]</sup>;同时,水合氯醛还有延长镇静、谵妄、气道梗阻、呼吸抑制和令人不快的苦味等副作用<sup>[4]</sup>,临床应用较少。目前,鼻内应用右美托咪定对患儿具有较好的镇静作用<sup>[5]</sup>。相较

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于丙泊酚,右美托咪定引起的气道塌陷较少<sup>[6]</sup>,氧饱和度降低的发生率低,可保证足够的镇静效果<sup>[7]</sup>。近年来对于右美托咪定及咪达唑仑用于小儿 MRI 检查的研究逐渐深入,发现右美托咪定及咪达唑仑有较好的镇静成功率及较少的不良事件发生率,本文主要综述国内外予右美托咪定和咪达唑仑用于 MRI 检查镇静的进展,为儿科医疗工作者在小儿 MRI 检查的用药提供更多的参考。

## 1 药理作用及镇静机制

### 1.1 右美托咪定

右美托咪定是一种高选择性的  $\alpha_2$  受体激动剂,有镇静、抗焦虑及轻微镇痛作用,对血流动力学影响小<sup>[8]</sup>,无明显呼吸抑制,不良反应少<sup>[9]</sup>,适用人群广<sup>[10-11]</sup>。有研究表明其具有稳定血流动力学<sup>[12]</sup>,减弱应急反应<sup>[13]</sup>、减少患者烦躁、降低谵妄风险的作用<sup>[14-16]</sup>。右美托咪定作用于大脑蓝斑和脊髓受体,弱化机体的应急反应<sup>[17]</sup>,产生似自然睡眠的状态,起效时呼吸系统保持平稳,随时可被刺激或语言唤醒,在动物研究中显示出神经保护作用<sup>[18]</sup>。右美托咪定有双相心血管反应,一方面,一过性的高血压与外周血管收缩有关,应避免快速用药;另一方面,其通过激活外周和中枢系统中的  $\alpha_2$  受体,改变离子通道的传导性,减少去甲肾上腺素的分泌,抑制交感神经的活动,可致心动过缓和低血压<sup>[19]</sup>,故有心血管疾病的患者应谨慎应用此药。右美托咪定主要在肝脏中通过葡萄糖醛酸酶和细胞色素 P450 代谢,且绝大多数(约 95%)代谢物通过肾脏排出体外,其余通过粪便排出<sup>[20]</sup>。体型、肝功能、血清蛋白和心输出量可能对右美托咪定的药代动力学有明显影响<sup>[21]</sup>。

### 1.2 咪达唑仑

咪达唑仑是一种水溶性的短效苯二氮草类药物,与酪氨酸及门控氯离子通道复合物相关,使细胞膜去极化从而抑制神经,有顺应性遗忘、抗焦虑、镇静作用<sup>[22]</sup>,且灭活快,毒性小。单独用药镇静效果较差,临床中主要与其他药物联合用于磁共振镇静检查。有研究显示,咪达唑仑对血流动力学影响较小,镇静的安全性与右美托咪定相似<sup>[23]</sup>。咪达唑仑对呼吸系统有抑制作用,程度与剂量相关,对心血管影响较小,偶可诱发惊厥<sup>[24]</sup>。

## 2 给药途径

### 2.1 静脉注射

静脉用药需要提前建立静脉通道,增加患儿的配合难度及医疗费用。右美托咪定静脉注射时,分布半衰期为 6~7 min,消除半衰期为 2~3 h<sup>[25]</sup>。咪达唑仑给药后 2~4 min 起效,半衰期为 1.5~2.5 h,体内易清除,适用于儿科患者,尤其是新生儿<sup>[26]</sup>。

### 2.2 鼻腔用药

两种药物说明书均为静脉注射,但静脉注射为有创操作,患儿及家属配合度及满意度不高。右美托咪

定及咪达唑仑均无刺激性味道,近年来,鼻腔应用备受欢迎。鼻腔给药操作简单,无创,患儿易接受,追加剂量方便,但该操作为超说明书用药,需要签署知情同意书。国外大量研究表明两种药物均可通过鼻腔用药<sup>[27-28]</sup>,黏膜刺激小,可避免肝脏的首过代谢消除及胃肠道的破坏,生物利用度高。有研究指出,给予被检者右美托咪定鼻腔喷雾后,头向后倾斜 20°~30°,生物利用度可提高至 89%<sup>[29]</sup>,且药物通过鼻腔顶部筛板的嗅球直接经嗅神经传入中枢神经系统,减少药物入血的剂量,从而减少了相关不良反应的发生风险。有报道指出,右美托咪定(2~3  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )鼻内吸收较快,峰浓度的中位时间为 37 min,给药后 45 min 达到最大镇静效果,心率平均下降 16 次/min,较静脉给药心率下降程度明显减轻,且在越小年龄患儿中降低越多,鼻腔用药安全性高,不良反应发生率低<sup>[30-32]</sup>。

### 2.3 颊黏膜用药

同鼻腔用药,颊黏膜用药也备受欢迎,同时也有较高的生物利用度。口服咪达唑仑的生物利用度仅为 21.0%,颊黏膜用药的生物利用度提升至 43.6%~66.1%(主要取决于口腔暴露时间)<sup>[33]</sup>。咪达唑仑 pH 低,稀释后可减轻药物对颊黏膜的烧灼感,鼻腔用药不配合的患儿可给予颊黏膜用药,避免激惹。

## 3 给药方法或剂量

### 3.1 单独用药

单独应用镇静药成功率较低,往往需追加剂量或联合其他镇静药物以提高成功率,导致家属满意度及 MRI 设备使用率降低,增加医疗成本。新加坡的一项研究显示,单独右美托咪定(3  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )鼻腔用药的 MRI 检查的镇静成功率仅为 33.9%<sup>[34]</sup>。其他报道也提示右美托咪定作为唯一药物可能不足以使患儿完成 MRI 检查,需联合其他镇静剂<sup>[30]</sup>。有研究指出,在黏多糖病 II 型患儿行 MRI 检查中,给予右美托咪定静脉 2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  注射,入睡后继续 1  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$  持续泵入,有 35.7% 的患儿需要额外的咪达唑仑来维持足够的镇静,均不需气道干预<sup>[7]</sup>。还有研究提示,对阻塞性睡眠呼吸障碍患儿单独给予右美托咪定(2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ,静脉注射后持续 2  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$  泵入)镇静,61% 的患儿可完成 MRI 检查,无明显的呼吸系统不良事件<sup>[35]</sup>。意大利的一项研究显示,单用咪达唑仑(鼻内滴入 0.1~0.2 mg/kg 或静脉注射 0.05~0.10 mg/kg)进行 MRI 镇静的 40 例新生儿中,只有 30% (12/40) 一次镇静成功,5% (2/40) 出现呼吸暂停需正压通气;单用右美托咪定(鼻腔用药 3  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )镇静的 53 例新生儿中,51% (27/53) 一次镇静成功,13% (7/53) 出现短暂的氧饱和度下降 ( $\text{SpO}_2 < 94\%$ ),其中 1 例单用右美托咪定,其余均为咪达唑仑补救镇静患儿,但所有患儿均无心动过缓且无须医疗干预<sup>[36]</sup>。王芳会等<sup>[37]</sup>研究显示,在 35 例行 MRI 检查的新生儿中

给予咪达唑仑 0.3 mg/kg 滴鼻,镇静成功率为 89%,2 例(6%)在给药 10 min 后出现呼吸暂停、SpO<sub>2</sub> 下降至 85%,刺激呼吸后好转,可能与样本量较小,且咪达唑仑用药剂量较大相关。

### 3.2 联合用药

儿科镇静研究联盟的报告显示,鼻内右美托咪定与咪达唑仑联合使用是一种有效的药物治疗方案,适用于需要进行 MRI 检查镇静的儿童,右美托咪定中位剂量为 3.0(2.5,3.0) μg/kg,在 96.4%(216/224)的病例中使用了鼻内咪达唑仑中位剂量为 0.32(0.29,0.39)mg/kg,所有患儿完成检查,无重大不良事故发生<sup>[38]</sup>。意大利的一项研究提示,给予右美托咪定 3 μg/kg 鼻腔用药联合咪达唑仑 0.5 mg/kg 口服,84% 患儿完成了 MRI 检查,无重大不良事故发生<sup>[3]</sup>。有研究提示,使用右美托咪定(3 μg/kg,静脉注射)和咪达唑仑(0.15 mg/kg,静脉注射)10 min 后给予右美托咪定(2 μg · kg<sup>-1</sup> · h<sup>-1</sup>)持续泵入可能是小儿 MRI 检查镇静的有效组合,仅 5 例患儿(5.7%)在 10 min 后需补用其他镇静剂,同时所有患儿给予鼻导管吸氧(6 L/min),未发生 SpO<sub>2</sub> 降低(<92%)及低血压情况,10 例(11.5%)在镇静期间出现心动过缓,5 例(5.7%)接受了 1 剂阿托品(0.02 mg/kg),3 例(3.4%)接受了 2 剂阿托品,其余无须特殊处理自行恢复至正常心律<sup>[39]</sup>,该研究心动过缓发生率较高,可能与样本量较小、给予联合镇静后持续泵入右美托咪定有关,但总体安全性高,无重大不良事故发生。还有研究显示,右美托咪定(3 μg/kg,滴鼻)联合咪达唑仑(0.2 mg/kg,颊黏膜用药)用于小儿 MRI 检查成功率高达 95.3%,没有儿童需要补充氧气或药物干预,无重大不良事件发生<sup>[40]</sup>。

### 4 镇静的缺点及不良反应

右美托咪定对癫痫发作及脑电生理活动影响极小,与丙泊酚、氯胺酮和咪达唑仑相比,有相似的镇静质量,但相对延迟的起效及恢复时间是缺点<sup>[41]</sup>。有研究显示,单用右美托咪定时,心动过缓的发生率为 3%<sup>[42]</sup>,发生心动过缓时可给予阿托品处理<sup>[43]</sup>。也有报道指出,低血压、心动过缓、恢复时间延长等副作用无须处理,对临床无明显影响<sup>[6]</sup>。

咪达唑仑对呼吸系统有抑制作用,程度与剂量相关,镇静时应密切观察被检者呼吸、氧合等情况。在 MRI 检查需要深度镇静时,对于一些有呼吸系统疾病及其他可能引起气道阻塞风险疾病的患儿,联合应用右美托咪定可减少咪达唑仑的用量,同时降低气道阻塞的发生风险。

### 5 总结与展望

儿童群体特殊,需要深度镇静才能完成 MRI 检查。单一用药检查失败率高,会导致医疗成本增加,不利于良好医患关系的建立;右美托咪定联合小剂量咪达唑仑鼻腔用药镇静在儿童 MRI 检查中安全性

好,成功率高<sup>[44]</sup>。联合用药能达到适度的镇静深度,安全性好,可推广于肠镜、纤维支气管镜<sup>[45]</sup>等儿科常用检查中。鼻腔用药的无创性操作减少了镇静时患儿及家属的不良情绪,患儿配合度高,值得临床推广,是未来用药的趋势,适合儿童的鼻腔用药仪器有待进一步研发。

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