

## • 论著 •

# 联合用药对重症脑损伤患者的镇静效果观察

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**【摘要】目的** 观察右美托咪定联合丙泊酚对重症脑损伤患者镇静疗效及预后的影响。**方法** 采用前瞻性随机对照研究方法,选择2016年10月至2017年3月贵州医科大学附属医院重症医学科(ICU)收治的53例重症脑损伤患者,按随机数字表法分为丙泊酚组(28例)和右美托咪定联合丙泊酚组(联合组,25例)。两组患者入住ICU后均持续静脉泵入芬太尼 $0.3\sim1.0\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ 镇痛,维持镇痛评分在0~3分;调整镇静药物剂量并持续监测脑电双频指数(BIS),维持Richmond躁动-镇静评分(RASS)-2~0分及BIS值65~85。丙泊酚组持续静脉泵入丙泊酚 $0.5\sim4.8\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ;联合组泵入右美托咪定 $0.2\sim0.4\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ +丙泊酚 $0.3\sim1.0\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ 。记录两组患者呼吸、循环、动脉血气分析指标和药物起效时间、机械通气时间、ICU住院时间、不良反应发生情况、28 d病死率,以及60 d和90 d格拉斯哥预后评分(GOS)。**结果** 丙泊酚组和联合组分别有2例和1例患者因ICU住院时间不足48 h而被排除,各有1例中途放弃治疗、1例失访;最终丙泊酚组24例、联合组22例患者的数据纳入统计分析。与丙泊酚组比较,联合组的药物起效时间更短(min: $4.1\pm0.6$ 比 $5.1\pm0.9$ ),芬太尼用量更少( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ : $0.4\pm0.1$ 比 $0.5\pm0.1$ ),差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.01$ )。两组患者心率(HR)随用药时间延长呈下降趋势,且联合组用药30 min起HR下降较丙泊酚组更加显著,并持续至12 h(次/min:30 min为 $82.3\pm11.0$ 比 $90.0\pm12.8$ ,12 h为 $78.1\pm8.2$ 比 $90.8\pm9.3$ ,均 $P<0.05$ );两组用药前后各时间点循环、动脉血气等指标和BIS值比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。丙泊酚组与联合组不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义[低血压:12.5%(3/24)比13.6%(3/22),心动过缓:4.1%(1/24)比18.2%(4/22),谵妄:8.3%(2/24)比4.5%(1/22),均 $P>0.05$ ]。两组机械通气时间、ICU住院时间、28 d病死率比较差异均无统计学意义;但联合组60 d(分: $3.8\pm1.5$ 比 $3.0\pm1.2$ )和90 d(分: $4.0\pm1.6$ 比 $3.2\pm1.4$ )GOS评分明显高于丙泊酚组(均 $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 右美托咪定联合丙泊酚用于重症脑损伤患者可取得满意的镇静效果,与单用丙泊酚相比,可减少镇痛药物用量,改善远期预后,但易引起HR下降。

**【关键词】** 右美托咪定; 丙泊酚; 镇静; 颅脑损伤

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**Sedative effect of combination dexmedetomidine and propofol for patients with severe brain injury Xu Huan, Wang Difen, Liu Ying**

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the sedative effect and prognosis of combination of dexmedetomidine and propofol for the patients with severe brain injury. **Methods** A prospective randomized controlled trial was conducted. Fifty-three patients with severe brain injury admitted to intensive care unit (ICU) of Guizhou Medical University Affiliated Hospital from October 2016 to March 2017 were enrolled, and they were randomly divided into propofol group ( $n=28$ ) and dexmedetomidine combined with propofol group (combination group,  $n=25$ ). The patients in the two groups were treated with intravenous infusion of fentanyl  $0.3\sim1.0\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$  after ICU admission for analgesia, and maintained the analgesic score at 0~3. The dosage of sedative drugs was adjusted, the bispectral index monitor (BIS) was continuously monitored, and maintained the Richmond agitation-sedation scale (RASS) score at -2 to 0, and BIS at 65~85. Additionally, the patients in propofol group were continuously received propofol by continuous intravenous pump at a speed of  $0.5\sim4.8\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ , and those in combination group continuously received dexmedetomidine  $0.2\sim0.4\text{ }\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$  and propofol  $0.3\sim1.0\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ . The parameters of respiratory, circulatory and arterial blood gas analysis, drug onset time, duration of mechanical ventilation, the length of ICU stay, adverse reactions, 28-day mortality, and 60-day and 90-day Glasgow outcome scale (GOS) score in both groups were recorded. **Results** There were 2 patients and 1 patient who were excluded because of the length of ICU stay less than 48 hours, 1 case gave up treatment and 1 case lost follow-up in propofol group and combination group, respectively. Finally, 24 patients in propofol group and 22 in combination group were enrolled in the analysis. Compared with propofol group, the drug onset time of combination group was shortened (minutes:  $4.1\pm0.6$  vs.  $5.1\pm0.9$ ), the dosage of fentanyl was lowered ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ :  $0.4\pm0.1$  vs.  $0.5\pm0.1$ ), with significant differences (both  $P<0.01$ ). The heart rate (HR) of two groups decreased with the prolongation of treatment time, and the decrease in HR of combination group was more significant

than that of propofol group from 30 minutes to 12 hours after treatment (bmp:  $82.3 \pm 11.0$  vs.  $90.0 \pm 12.8$  at 30 minutes,  $78.1 \pm 8.2$  vs.  $90.8 \pm 9.3$  at 12 hours, both  $P < 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the parameters of circulatory and arterial blood gas analysis or BIS between the two groups. There was also no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between propofol group and combination group [hypotension: 12.5% (3/24) vs. 13.6% (3/22), bradycardia: 4.1% (1/24) vs. 18.2% (4/22), delirium: 8.3% (2/24) vs. 4.5% (1/22), all  $P > 0.05$ ]. The difference in duration of mechanical ventilation, the length of ICU stay or 28-day mortality showed no statistical significance between the two groups, but 60-day ( $3.8 \pm 1.5$  vs.  $3.0 \pm 1.2$ ) and 90-day ( $4.0 \pm 1.6$  vs.  $3.2 \pm 1.4$ ) GOS scores in combination group were significantly higher than those of propofol group (both  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The combined use of dexmedetomidine and propofol can obtain satisfactory sedative effects for severe brain injury patients, which can reduce the dosage of analgesic drugs, improve the long-term prognosis as compared with propofol alone, but easy to cause HR to decrease.

**【Key words】** Dexmedetomidine; Propofol; Sedation; Brain injury

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重症脑损伤是指各种原因引起的脑损伤,并需要加强医疗监测和治疗<sup>[1]</sup>。以往有关右美托咪定和丙泊酚镇静效果的研究都集中在机械通气、心脏术后患者,尚缺乏对重症脑损伤患者的研究,且这些研究大多为右美托咪定与丙泊酚单独应用效果的比较,缺乏联合用药的相关研究。本课题组既往研究显示,单用右美托咪定镇静有用药量大、对血流动力学的影响呈剂量依赖性、心率(HR)和血压呈剂量依赖性降低等弊端<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,本研究通过对重症医学科(ICU)重症脑损伤患者联合应用右美托咪定和丙泊酚进行镇静治疗,对比联合用药与单独应用丙泊酚的效果,以评价二者联合应用的镇静效果及安全性。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象:**采用前瞻性随机对照研究方法,选择2016年10月至2017年3月贵州医科大学附属医院ICU收治的重症脑损伤患者。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**①年龄18~60岁;②神经外科术后患者。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**①孕产妇;②有心脏传导阻滞,血流动力学不稳定;③肝肾功能衰竭;④有精神病史及相关药物过敏史。

**1.1.3 剔除标准:**①持续镇痛镇静治疗不足48 h;②镇痛镇静期间进行血液净化治疗。

**1.1.4 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准(审批号:2016–152),患者或家属均签署知情同意书。

**1.2 分组及处理:**采用随机数字表法将入选患者分为丙泊酚组和右美托咪定联合丙泊酚组(联合组)。两组均持续静脉泵入芬太尼 $0.3 \sim 1.0 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 镇痛,根据修订版成人非语言疼痛量表(NVPS-R)进行疼痛评分,维持镇痛评分在0~3分<sup>[3]</sup>;持续监

测脑电双频指数(BIS),每小时进行1次以上镇静评分,并调整镇静药物剂量,维持Richmond躁动-镇静评分(RASS)-2~0分及BIS值65~85。丙泊酚组持续静脉泵入丙泊酚 $0.5 \sim 4.8 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ;联合组给予右美托咪定 $0.2 \sim 0.4 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ,同时持续静脉泵入丙泊酚 $0.3 \sim 1.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ <sup>[4]</sup>。

**1.3 观察指标及方法:**监测两组患者用药前及用药10、30 min和1、6、12、24 h的BIS值;测定用药前及用药10、30 min和1、6、12 h的HR、平均动脉压(MAP)、脉搏血氧饱和度( $\text{SpO}_2$ );于用药前及用药1、6、12、24 h进行动脉血气分析;记录药物起效时间(镇静评估达到RASS评分-2~0分及BIS值65~85的时间)、机械通气时间、ICU住院时间、镇静镇痛期间不良反应和28 d病死率,以及60 d和90 d格拉斯哥预后评分(GOS)<sup>[5]</sup>。心动过缓指 $\text{HR} < 40$ 次/min或较用药前降低30%以上;低血压指收缩压 $< 80 \text{ mmHg}$ ( $1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$ )或较用药前降低30%以上,或舒张压 $< 50 \text{ mmHg}$ 。

**1.4 统计学处理:**使用SPSS 17.0统计软件处理数据。计量资料满足正态性、方差齐性以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用t检验,重复测量资料采用重复测量方差分析;计数资料以例(率)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验; $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 患者纳入流程:**研究期间共收治重症脑损伤患者71例,排除血流动力学不稳定7例、心脏疾病4例、肝肾功能严重异常4例、脑死亡2例、有精神病史1例,初步入选53例患者;其中丙泊酚组28例,联合组25例,两组分别有2例和1例患者因ICU住院时间不足48 h而被排除,各有1例中途放弃治疗、1例失访。最终丙泊酚组24例、联合组22例患者的数据纳入统计学分析。

**2.2** 两组一般资料比较(表1):两组患者性别、年龄、入ICU当日急性生理学与慢性健康状况评分系统II(APACHE II)评分及格拉斯哥昏迷评分(GCS)比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ),说明两组一般资料均衡,具有可比性。

**表1 不同镇静策略两组重症脑损伤患者一般资料比较**

| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | 性别(例) |    | 年龄<br>(岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$ ) | APACHE II<br>(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$ ) | GCS<br>(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$ ) |
|------|-----------|-------|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|      |           | 男性    | 女性 |                            |                                   |                             |
| 丙泊酚组 | 24        | 13    | 11 | 43.2±9.0                   | 26.2±4.8                          | 6.4±2.3                     |
| 联合组  | 22        | 10    | 12 | 45.0±10.1                  | 25.5±3.8                          | 6.5±2.6                     |

**2.3** 两组镇静效果比较(表2~3):与丙泊酚组比较,联合组药物起效时间更短,芬太尼用量更少(均 $P<0.01$ )。两组患者BIS值随用药时间延长呈逐渐下降趋势(均 $P<0.05$ );但两组间各时间点BIS值比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。

**表2 右美托咪定联合丙泊酚对重症脑损伤患者镇静效果的影响( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )**

| 组别   | 例数(例) | 药物起效时间(min)          | 芬太尼用量( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ) |
|------|-------|----------------------|---|
| 丙泊酚组 | 24    | 5.1±0.9              | 0.5±0.1   |
| 联合组  | 22    | 4.1±0.6 <sup>a</sup> | 0.4±0.1 <sup>a</sup>  |

注:与丙泊酚组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.01$

**表3 右美托咪定联合丙泊酚对重症脑损伤患者用药不同时间点BIS变化的影响( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )**

| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | BIS值     |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|      |           | 用药前      | 用药10 min | 用药30 min | 用药1 h    | 用药6 h    | 用药12 h   | 用药24 h   |
| 丙泊酚组 | 24        | 88.6±5.3 | 77.4±5.5 | 75.8±4.0 | 75.5±5.8 | 73.7±5.7 | 72.7±6.5 | 72.1±5.5 |
| 联合组  | 22        | 88.2±4.3 | 79.1±4.9 | 78.3±4.8 | 75.8±5.5 | 75.0±5.2 | 73.8±4.3 | 74.0±3.3 |

**表5 右美托咪定联合丙泊酚对重症脑损伤患者用药不同时间点呼吸循环指标变化的影响( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )**

| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | HR(次/min) |           |                        |                        |                        |                       |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|      |           | 用药前       | 用药10 min  | 用药30 min               | 用药1 h                  | 用药6 h                  | 用药12 h                |
| 丙泊酚组 | 24        | 92.8±12.2 | 91.3±11.9 | 90.0±12.8              | 90.9±12.0              | 90.8±11.6              | 90.8±9.3              |
| 联合组  | 22        | 93.3±12.5 | 85.7±11.4 | 82.3±11.0 <sup>a</sup> | 79.1±10.8 <sup>b</sup> | 77.8±10.3 <sup>b</sup> | 78.1±8.2 <sup>b</sup> |

  

| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | MAP(mmHg) |           |          |          |           |          |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|      |           | 用药前       | 用药10 min  | 用药30 min | 用药1 h    | 用药6 h     | 用药12 h   |
| 丙泊酚组 | 24        | 91.1±10.8 | 84.0±12.3 | 80.3±8.3 | 79.2±8.7 | 83.2±8.1  | 83.8±9.8 |
| 联合组  | 22        | 91.5±10.7 | 86.2±10.9 | 82.1±8.6 | 81.1±8.6 | 83.2±10.6 | 82.3±9.3 |

  

| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | SpO <sub>2</sub> |             |             |             |             |             |
|------|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|      |           | 用药前              | 用药10 min    | 用药30 min    | 用药1 h       | 用药6 h       | 用药12 h      |
| 丙泊酚组 | 24        | 0.991±0.010      | 0.990±0.007 | 0.991±0.008 | 0.989±0.012 | 0.993±0.008 | 0.994±0.008 |
| 联合组  | 22        | 0.988±0.012      | 0.992±0.007 | 0.991±0.008 | 0.995±0.010 | 0.996±0.005 | 0.993±0.008 |

注:与丙泊酚组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ ,<sup>b</sup> $P<0.01$

**表6 右美托咪定联合丙泊酚对重症脑损伤患者用药不同时间点血气分析指标变化的影响( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )**

| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | PaO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg) |            |            |            |            | PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg) |          |          |          |          |
|------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|      |           | 用药前                     | 用药1 h      | 用药6 h      | 用药12 h     | 用药24 h     | 用药前                      | 用药1 h    | 用药6 h    | 用药12 h   | 用药24 h   |
| 丙泊酚组 | 24        | 125.8±28.2              | 129.3±26.5 | 129.8±23.7 | 128.7±23.4 | 122.3±18.7 | 36.2±3.5                 | 36.9±2.3 | 37.1±2.1 | 38.1±3.2 | 38.0±3.1 |
| 联合组  | 22        | 130.2±20.5              | 130.5±21.4 | 124.8±19.5 | 125.5±14.9 | 120.2±18.2 | 36.7±2.6                 | 36.6±2.1 | 37.3±1.9 | 37.9±2.0 | 38.3±1.9 |

**2.4** 两组药物不良事件发生率比较(表4):两组低血压、心动过缓和谵妄的发生率比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。

**表4 右美托咪定联合丙泊酚对重症脑损伤患者不良反应发生率的影响**

| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | 不良反应发生率[% (例)] |         |        |
|------|-----------|----------------|---------|--------|
|      |           | 低血压            | 心动过缓    | 谵妄     |
| 丙泊酚组 | 24        | 12.5(3)        | 4.1(1)  | 8.3(2) |
| 联合组  | 22        | 13.6(3)        | 18.2(4) | 4.5(1) |

**2.5** 两组呼吸、循环、血气分析指标比较(表5~6):两组患者患者用药期间MAP、SpO<sub>2</sub>、动脉血氧分压(PaO<sub>2</sub>)、动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO<sub>2</sub>)均无明显变化,且患者各时间点间比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。两组患者HR随时间延长呈逐渐下降趋势(均 $P<0.01$ ),且联合组较丙泊酚组下降更加显著(均 $P<0.05$ )。

**2.6** 两组预后指标比较(表7):两组患者机械通气时间、ICU住院时间、28 d病死率比较比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ),但联合组60 d和90 d GOS评分均明显高于丙泊酚组,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。

表7 右美托咪定联合丙泊酚对重症脑损伤患者预后的影响

| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | 机械通气时间<br>(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) | ICU 住院时间<br>(h, $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) |
|------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 丙泊酚组 | 24        | 100.3 ± 36.4                    | 109.2 ± 42.4                      |
| 联合组  | 22        | 92.5 ± 30.8                     | 102.3 ± 36.8                      |
| 组别   | 例数<br>(例) | 28 d 病死率<br>[%(例)]              | GOS(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )          |
| 丙泊酚组 | 24        | 22.7(5)                         | 3.0 ± 1.2                         |
| 联合组  | 22        | 18.2(4)                         | 3.8 ± 1.5 <sup>a</sup>            |
|      |           |                                 | 4.0 ± 1.6 <sup>a</sup>            |

注:与丙泊酚组比较,<sup>a</sup>P<0.05

### 3 讨 论

本研究结果显示,右美托咪定联合丙泊酚镇静较单用丙泊酚起效更快,并可减少镇痛药物用量,改善患者远期预后。

重症脑损伤患者发病急,病死率高,早期规范合理的救治措施可明显改善患者的预后<sup>[6]</sup>。目前诊断重症脑损伤的实验室指标较多,这些标志物有助于早期明确诊断,但其结果必须结合患者病理生理和临床表现综合评价<sup>[7]</sup>。而重症脑损伤患者在ICU住院期间更易发生躁动、焦虑甚至谵妄,不利于医护人员对患者病情的评估,但这类患者往往需要保持安静状态,以降低全身代谢率,特别是大脑耗氧量,躁动等行为将严重影响其预后。而疼痛是重症脑损伤患者发生躁动的主要原因之一,有效的镇痛镇静对这类患者十分必要。右美托咪定是一种新型高选择性 $\alpha_2$ -肾上腺素能受体( $\alpha_2$ 受体)激动剂,可用于ICU焦虑患者的镇静镇痛<sup>[8]</sup>。镇静剂量的右美托咪定具有中枢抗交感作用,能产生近似自然睡眠的镇静效果;同时具有一定的镇痛和抗焦虑作用。近年来右美托咪定因其对呼吸抑制少、停药后患者可被迅速唤醒且兼具镇痛和镇静作用,越来越广泛地被用于ICU<sup>[9]</sup>。丙泊酚具有减少脑血流,降低颅内压、脑氧代谢率的作用,可减轻脑损伤程度<sup>[10]</sup>,镇静深度呈剂量依赖性,且起效速度快<sup>[11]</sup>,已常规应用于脑损伤患者的镇静。

大量研究数据表明,持续的深镇静可增加患者病死率,降低认知功能,引起精神症状<sup>[12-13]</sup>。而近年来浅镇静这个概念越来越受到推崇<sup>[14]</sup>。联合使用2种或多种镇静药物可能达到更好地维持浅镇静的目标。一项前瞻性多中心随机对照临床试验(RCT)结果显示:为避免过度镇静,推荐以右美托咪定为基础,联合丙泊酚调节镇静深度的镇静策略<sup>[15]</sup>。Kim等<sup>[16]</sup>的研究结果显示,联合使用右美托咪定和丙泊酚的镇静效果比单一使用镇静药物的效果好,且可避免心动过缓等不良反应。BIS是利

用双频分析法将脑电图信号转化为数值,可以对镇静深度进行客观评价,当BIS值达到61~84即认为达到ICU患者的浅镇静目标<sup>[17]</sup>。本研究结果显示,对重症脑损伤患者联合应用丙泊酚和右美托咪定,可达到满意的浅镇静效果,且起效时间较单用丙泊酚明显缩短。这可能与两种药物的协同作用有关,其机制是:丙泊酚主要通过作用于中枢神经系统 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸(GABA)受体发挥作用<sup>[11]</sup>;而右美托咪定可使蓝斑核释放去甲肾上腺素受到抑制,从而促进GABA释放<sup>[18]</sup>。

既往研究结果显示,右美托咪定有一定的镇痛作用,与阿片类药物有协同作用,可减少阿片类镇痛药物的用量<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究结果同样显示,在维持同样的镇痛效果下,右美托咪定联合丙泊酚组的镇痛药物用量较单独应用丙泊酚组明显减少。右美托咪定的镇痛机制目前尚未完全阐明<sup>[20]</sup>。有研究显示,右美托咪定可激活脊髓后脚突触前以及中间神经元突触后膜的 $\alpha_2$ 受体,抑制疼痛信号向大脑传递<sup>[21]</sup>; $\alpha_{2A}$ 受体亚型激活后,可抑制外周C纤维和A $\delta$ 纤维上神经信号的转导,从而抑制伤害性神经递质的释放,增加局部脑啡肽的释放<sup>[22-23]</sup>;同时右美托咪定可与阿片类药物产生协同作用,从而减少阿片类镇痛药物的用量,可能与右美托咪定激活 $\alpha_{2C}$ 受体亚型有关。

镇痛镇静治疗的根本目的是器官保护功能<sup>[24]</sup>。右美托咪定可抑制炎症反应,对重要器官有保护作用<sup>[25]</sup>;其中对神经的保护作用已在多个动物实验模型及临床试验中得到验证,可有效抑制脑代谢,降低炎症因子水平,减轻脑损伤后神经系统损害<sup>[26-27]</sup>,理论上是脑损伤患者理想的镇静药物<sup>[28-29]</sup>。研究显示,单独应用右美托咪定与丙泊酚对患者机械通气时间、ICU住院时间及病死率的影响差异无统计学意义<sup>[30-31]</sup>。本研究中两组近期预后无明显差异,但右美托咪定联合丙泊酚组远期预后评分明显高于丙泊酚组。右美托咪定的神经保护机制尚未明确,目前认为右美托咪定可降低脑损伤患者血浆儿茶酚胺水平,抑制应激反应,降低脑损伤术后患者脑代谢率<sup>[32]</sup>,而丙泊酚同样具有此作用,两者合用时可能产生协同作用,从而改善患者远期预后。

谵妄在ICU重症患者中的发生率很高,可以增加病死率<sup>[33-34]</sup>。研究表明,右美托咪定可以降低谵妄的发生率,但其机制目前仍不十分明确<sup>[35-36]</sup>,可能与 $\alpha_2$ 受体的拮抗有关<sup>[37]</sup>,也有可能是右美托咪定的镇痛效果发挥了作用<sup>[38]</sup>。而本研究结果显示:

右美托咪定联合丙泊酚较单用丙泊酚并不能降低谵妄的发生率。原因可能是联合用药时右美托咪定的剂量减少,也可能与本研究样本量较小有关。右美托咪定最常见的不良反应为低血压和心动过缓<sup>[39]</sup>。本研究右美托咪定联合丙泊酚组与单用丙泊酚组低血压发生率无明显差异,当发生低血压时,通过加快补液速度、调整血管活性药物使用剂量后,低血压基本都可以纠正。两组心动过缓的发生率亦无明显差异,但右美托咪定联合丙泊酚组HR下降更明显,心动过缓发生率有上升趋势。通过使用阿托品后患者HR上升,仅1例患者需停用右美托咪定以消除心动过缓。

本试验的不足之处:①缺乏单独使用右美托咪定与丙泊酚效果的比较。由于本课题组前期的研究表明,单用右美托咪定对重症脑损伤患者的镇静效果不佳,大剂量使用容易引起心血管不良反应,因此不得不舍弃单用右美托咪定组。②本试验没有采用双盲法来执行研究方案,使用镇静评分时可能存在主观偏倚,但是我们加用了客观工具BIS来评估镇静深度。③由于芬太尼也具有一定的镇静效果,右美托咪定联合丙泊酚组镇静起效快也可能掺杂着右美托咪定与芬太尼的共同作用。

综上所述,右美托咪定联合丙泊酚对重症脑损伤患者的镇静效果满意,起效快,可减少镇痛药物用量,两者联合应用可改善患者的远期预后。但右美托咪定使用过程中需注意心动过缓等不良反应的发生。右美托咪定联合丙泊酚可作为重症脑损伤患者优先选择的镇静策略。本试验样本量较小,仍需大样本多中心RCT研究进一步证实。

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## • 学术活动预告 •

## 中华医学会第二十一次全国急诊医学学术年会

由中华医学会、中华医学会急诊医学分会主办, 天津市医学会承办的第二十一次全国急诊医学学术年会将于2018年8月2日至5日在天津市举行。

大会专题讨论将涉及急诊医学中的心肺复苏、急性心脑血管病、创伤、中毒、急危重症、院前急救、急诊急救质控、儿科急救、灾难、临床研究、急性胸痛、卒中、抗感染、老年健康管理、急诊护理、信息化建设、临床技术培训等相关科学进展、研究成果、诊治经验。共同探讨急诊医学学科建设和急诊急救大平台的推进。

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